M.R. O. 1—32,000—15-10-26.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1733 Press Mis.

408-09
Dated 18-6-1869 19 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

1733
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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
18th June 1869.

No. 408. Read the following letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, (Home Department—Revenue,) to the Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated Simla, 26th May 1869, No. 290:—

From Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 1,664, dated 28th April and enclosure.

I AM directed to forward a copy of the papers marginally noted, and to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, such a supply of Carolina seed-rice as can be spared may be sent to Calcutta for experimental cultivation in Bengal.'

2. The supply should be sent in time to admit of its distribution not later than January next.

From the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, (General,) to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Fort William, 28th April 1869, No. 1,664.

WITH reference to the correspondence noted on the margin, I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter No. 1,602C., dated 11th instant, from the Board of Revenue, reporting on the result of the experimental cultivation in Bengal of the Carolina paddy seed sent for the purpose by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

Letter No. 1,882, dated 17th April 1868, from Home Department.
Letter No 432, dated 28th April 1868, from Home Department.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with regret that the failure of the experiment in several cases was due to the lateness of the supply of seed, but concurs with the Board in thinking that the experiment is worth repeating, and would request that a stock of seed be supplied earlier, so that it may be distributed in January next.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General Department,—(No. 1,602C., dated Fort William, 10th April 1869.)

UNDER instructions conveyed in Government Order, No. 2,165, dated the 1st May 1868, the Board were informed that a quantity of Carolina paddy seed would be forwarded to them for experimental cultivation in communication with the Agricultural and Horticultural Society. The seed was landed, and the Society, when referred to, replied, on the 1st June, that they were already experimenting with a large stock of seed of their own, and suggested the distribution of the Government stock through District Collectors. This advice was followed, and Government was informed accordingly in Board's letter, No. 2,707C., of the 12th June 1868.

2. In July the Agricultural and Horticultural Society kindly printed and forwarded to the Board copies of a pamphlet drawn up "on the experimental cultivation of Carolina paddy in Bengal," which were distributed at once to Commissioners.

3. In July also the Government, as notified in your letter, No. 3,677, sent four barrels of seed, received from Madras, for further experiment; and this was also distributed to the Bhaugulpore, Burdwan, and Presidency Commissioners, the season being too late to make a more general trial.

4. In August* Government forwarded copies of a paper on the cultivation of Carolina paddy in the Madras Presidency, which were also distributed at once to Commissioners.

* *Vide* No. 3,864, dated the 6th August.

5. From the reports now received by the Board, it appears that generally the seed reached the interior much too late, and that the very many failures which occurred were probably owing to this cause. I am directed to submit, however, for the information of Government, extracts from the reports received, showing the results of such experiments as were attended with some success.

from these it may be assumed that the experiment is quite worth repeating; and that, if a stock of seed is ready for distribution in January next, but not later, a definite and apparently satisfactory result may be expected.

6. *Dum-Dum.*—The Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum reports that he had put into seed-beds about 2½ seers of each kind of acclimatized and Carolina paddy, and when about a foot high the young plants were transplanted five or six in a bunch. Although all germinated freely, a small quantity of the seed was carried away by birds.

7. The imported seed was transplanted into a piece of ground measuring 7 cottahs, and the acclimatized into a piece 5½ cottahs. The yield of paddy was, imported 1 maund 10 seers, acclimatized 2 maunds 7 seers. Of straw, of the former there was 15 pucca, of the latter two kahuns and two pucca. There was a striking difference in the yield of the acclimatized over the imported, but as Colonel Wintle attributes to the comparative poverty of the soil in which the latter was transplanted. He ascribes the difference also to the inequalities in the two pieces of ground, the acclimatized having the advantage over the other in this respect. There is an advantage which both these sorts possess over the country crops. It consists in their perfect immunity from being affected by bad weather, for when after the rain on the 24th October 1868, the country crop was lying in heaps, both imported and acclimatized, remained unaffected.

8. The result of the paddy husked was as follows:—Five seers imported yield three seers nine chittacks of good rice, and the same quantity of acclimatized three seers one and-a-half chittack. These have the advantage in yield compared with the country produce, which at the utmost yields only 50 per cent of rice.

9. *Kamroop, in Assam.*—A small quantity (1½ seer) was sown in the Gowhatty Jail. It turned out well and yielded an out-turn of 27½ seers of paddy. The Jailor states that had the paddy been received and sown earlier, the return would have been still better. Some seed that was sown in Mouzah Dhurmapore suffered from an inundation in August and was destroyed.

10. *Hooghly in Burdwan.*—The Collector attributes the failure of the experiment to two causes, viz., badness of the seed itself and lateness of the season. He recommends, however, that another attempt be made with carefully selected seed, which should be distributed to the Zamindars not later than March next.

11. *Howrah, in Burdwan.*—The seed received was too late for cultivation, but the Collector states that some acclimatized Carolina paddy, sown by Mr. John Stalkartt in his own garden, grew remarkably well.

12. *Cuttack.*—The seed supplied was distributed to the Collectors of Cuttack and Pooree, and the Chief Engineer, East India Irrigation and Canal Company, and the Reverend W. Miller. The Collector of Cuttack reports that of the seed supplied him a portion was destroyed by flood and another portion by drought. From a statement furnished by that Officer, it appears, as remarked by the Commissioner, that the out-turn has varied considerably from 4 to 48 times the quantity of seed sown. The Collector states that the people are, in general, well pleased with the seed; that where great attention was paid it yielded well, and where little or no care was bestowed it generally yielded fairly. That the season, however, has not been a favorable one, and that the people were ignorant as to what soil would best suit the seed. On the whole, however, he considers the trial a success.

13. *Pooree.*—The Collector of Pooree reports that the seed sent him was distributed among three persons. In the one case all the seed failed, in the other all the young plants came up but died on being transplanted, and in the third case only seven stalks came up. The Collector reports that every care was bestowed on the experiments made, and attributes the unfortunate results to the bad quality of the seed supplied.

14. Of the seed given to Mr. Miller, the yield from one seer was nine. The rest sown on a separate plot of ground came up but was destroyed by cattle. The Commissioner thinks that the result of these reports is to show that, with good seed, the grain is of fair yield and good quality, suited to sandy lands.

15. *Lohardugga, in Chota Nagpore.*—Of the 10 seers of seed received by Mr. Herzog, one seer was sown by him in low land, and the same quantity of country seed was also sown near the same spot and on similar land, but neither germinated, owing, probably, to the lateness of the season. On the same day this gentleman sowed another seer of Carolina paddy on high land, covering an area of 317 square yards, and on a piece of similar land covering an area of 370 square yards he also sowed the same quantity of country paddy. The yield of the former was eight, and of the latter 31 seers. The remaining eight seers was sown on high land and transplanted into about a beegah of ordinary dhan field; the yield was only 23 seers. The Deputy Commissioner observes that the result was most unsatisfactory, but the time of the year, for sowing in this part of the country had passed away when the seed was received, and that, therefore, the trial was not a fair one.

16. Baboo Deo Narain Singh sowed three seers of paddy in a bed in July, and in about four days the whole had sprung up. This when old enough was transplanted into one cottah of deep rice land. The soil was what is called "Balsoondee," or loam mixed with sand, which is considered the very best description of rice land in Palamow. The ear formed in October, ripened in November, and was cut in December. The yield was 24 pucka seers, which is considered a very large yield. The Baboo is greatly in favor of this paddy, and states that he considers it in every way superior to the native rice. He describes the plant as a fine, strong, healthy one, with broad and very bright green leaves. It suffered a little, he says, from want of rain, but not to the same extent as the country sowings did. He also states that the grain does not appear to have deteriorated from its acclimatization. The Baboo is of opinion that, satisfactory as the result of his experiment has been, it would have been more so had he received the seed in time for June sowings. He has kept the produce of his first experiment for sowing this year, and he intends to test further this paddy by sowing in different kinds of soil. The result of these experiments the Commissioner promises to report in due course. From the result of these experiments, the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that Carolina paddy seed is well adapted to the deep rice lands in that part of the country, and is superior in every respect to the country grain.

ORDER THEREON, 18th June 1869, No. 1,733.

No. 409. Miscellaneous.

ORDERED that the enclosures in the above letter be communicated to the Board of Revenue, the Sydapet Farm Committee and the Agri-Horticultural Society.

2. The Government regret that they have no Carolina paddy seed on hand at present.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Sydapet Farm Committee.
,, Agri-Horticultural Society.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.

No. 1664. 34

From H. S. BEADON, Esq.,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

To the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,

Home Department.

Fort William, the 28th April 1869.

General.

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence noted on the margin, I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter No. 1602C., dated 11th instant, from the Board of Revenue, reporting on the result of the experimental cultivation in Bengal of the Carolina Paddy Seed sent for the purpose by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

Letter No. 1892, dated 17th April 1868, from Home Department.
Letter No. 482, dated 28th April 1868, from Home Department.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with regret that the failure of the experiment in several cases was due to the lateness of the supply of seed, but concurs with the Board in thinking that the experiment is worth repeating, and would request that a stock of seed be supplied earlier, so that it may be distributed in January next.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. S. BEADON,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

W. E. B.

From T. B. LANE, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General Department,—(No. 1602C., dated Fort William, the 10th April 1869.)

SIR,

UNDER instructions conveyed in Government Order No. 2165, dated the 1st May 1868, the Board were informed that a quantity of Carolina paddy seed would be forwarded to them for experimental cultivation in communication with the Agricultural and Horticultural Society. The seed was landed, and the Society, when referred to, replied, on the 1st June, that they were already experimenting with a large stock of seed of their own, and suggested the distribution of the Government stock through District Collectors. This advice was followed, and Government was informed accordingly in Board's letter No. 2707C., of the 12th June 1868.

2. In July the Agricultural and Horticultural Society kindly printed and forwarded to the Board copies of a pamphlet drawn up "on the experimental cultivation of Carolina paddy in Bengal," which were distributed at once to Commissioners.

3. In July also the Government, as notified in your letter No. 3677, sent four barrels of seed, received from Madras, for further experiment; and this was also distributed to the Bhaugulpore, Burdwan, and Presidency Commissioners, the season being too late to make a more general trial.

4. In August* Government forwarded copies of a paper on the cultivation of Carolina paddy in the Madras Presidency, which were also distributed at once to Commissioners.

* *Vide* No. 3864, dated the 6th August.

5. From the reports now received by the Board, it appears that generally the seed reached the interior much too late, and that the very many failures which occurred were probably owing to this cause. I am directed to submit, however, for the information of Government, extracts from the reports received, showing the results of such experiments as were attended with some success.

is quite worth repeating; and that, if a stock of seed is made over for distribution in January next, but not later, a definite and apparently satisfactory result may be expected.

6. *Dum-Dum.*—The Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum reports that he had put into seed-beds about 2½ seers of each kind of acclimatized and Carolina paddy, and when about a foot high the young plants were transplanted five or six in a bunch. Although all germinated freely, a small quantity of the seed was carried away by birds.

7. The imported seed was transplanted into a piece of ground measuring 7 cottahs, and the acclimatized on a piece 8½ cottahs. The yield of paddy was, imported 1 maund 10 seers, acclimatized 3 maunds 7 seers. Of straw, of the former there was 13 puns, of the latter two kahuns and two puns. There was a striking difference in the yield of the acclimatized over the imported, but this Colonel Wintle attributes to the comparative pureness of the soil in which the latter was transplanted. He ascribes the difference also to the inequalities in the two plots of ground, the acclimatized having the advantage over the other in this respect. There is an advantage which both these sorts possess over the country crops. It consists in their perfect immunity from being affected by bad weather, for when after the blow on the 24th October 1868, the country crop was lying in heaps, both imported and acclimatized remained unaffected.

8. The result of the paddy husked was as follows:—Five seers imported yielded three seers nine chittacks of good rice, and the same quantity of acclimatized three seers one and-a-half chittacks. These have the advantage in yield compared with the country produce, which at the utmost yields only 50 per cent. of rice.

9. *Kamroop, in Assam.*—A small quantity (1¼ seer) was sown in the Gowhatty Jail. It turned out well and yielded an out-turn of 27½ seers of paddy. The Jailor states that had the paddy been received and sown earlier, the return would have been still better. Some seed that was sown in Mourah Ihurreapore suffered from an inundation in August and was destroyed.

10. *Hooghly, in Lurdeea.*—The Collector attributes the failure of the experiment to two causes, viz., badness of the seed itself and lateness of the season. He recommends, however, that another attempt be made with carefully selected seed, which should be distributed to the zemindars not later than March next.

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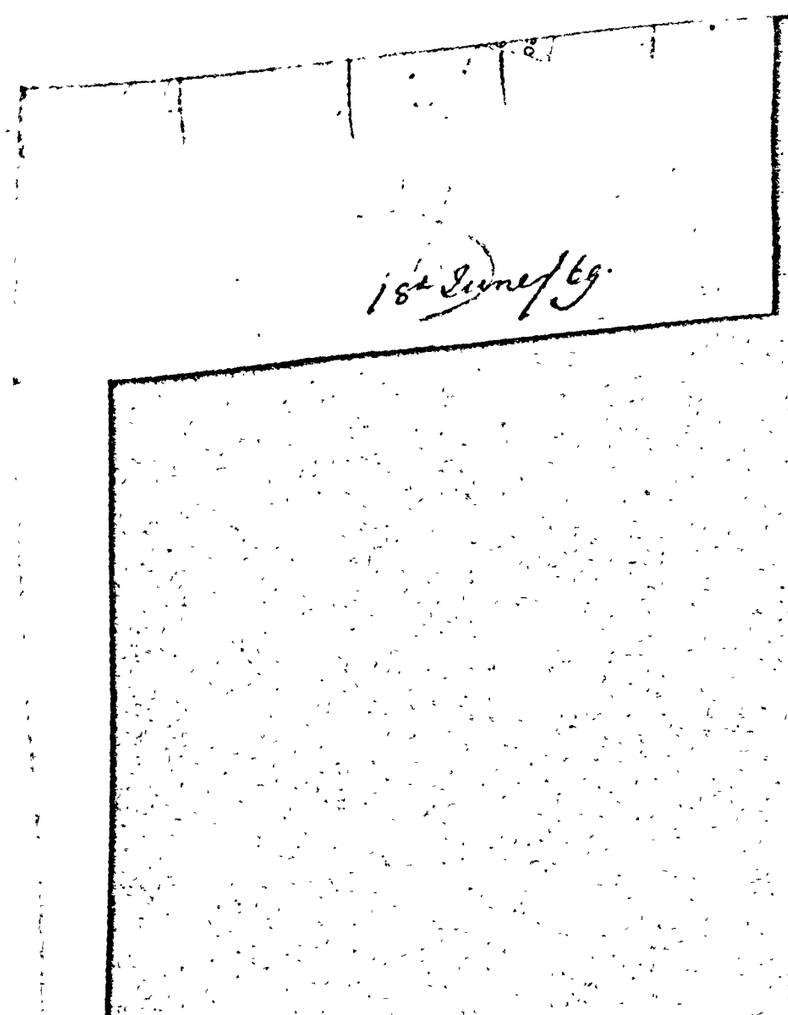
13. *Pooree.*—The Collector of Pooree reports that the seed sent him was distributed among three [illegible] all the seed failed, in the other all the young plants came up but other all the young plants [illegible] in the third case only seven stalks came up. The Collector reports third case [illegible] was bestowed on the [illegible] the experiments made, and [illegible] the unfortunate results to the bad quality of the seed supplied.

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16. Baboo Dea Narain [illegible] seers of paddy in [illegible] July, and in about four days the whole had sprung up. This when old enough was transplanted into one cottah of deep rice land. The soil was what is called "Balsoontee," or loam mixed with sand, which is considered the very best description of rice land in Palamow. The ear formed in October, ripened in November, and was cut in December. The yield was 24 pucka seers, which is considered a very large yield. The Baboo is greatly in favor of this paddy,

and states that he considers it in every way superior to the native rice. He describes the plant as a fine, strong, healthy one, with broad and very bright green leaves. It suffered a little, he says, from want of rain, but not to the same extent as the country sowings did. He also states that the grain does not appear to have deteriorated from its acclimatization. The Baboo is of opinion that, satisfactory as the result of his experiment has been, it would have been more so had he received the seed in time for June sowings. He has kept the produce of his first experiment for sowing this year, and he intends to test further this paddy by sowing in different kinds of soil. The result of these experiments the Commissioner promises to report in due course. From the result of these experiments, the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that Carolina paddy seed is well adapted to the deep rice lands in that part of the country, and is superior in many respects to the country grain.



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No 1733

Ordered that the enclosures in the above letter be communicated to the Board of Revenue, the Lydalpet Farm Committee and the Agri Horticultural Society.

2 The Government that they have not hadly decided to hold Jurisdiction.

13 Poorie — The Collector of Trichinopoly reports that during the year there were admitted into the Poorie Hospital 3 persons. In the one case died on being transplanted on that entry date was blackened on

1st June 69.