

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	249	Press
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<u>144-45</u>		
Dated	10 th December 1869.	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
10th December 1869.*

Read the following papers:—

No. 144. From the Secretary to the Government of India, (Home Department—Public,) to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 13th August 1869, No. 3,750.

I AM directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter from Dr. George Bennett, Honorary Secretary to the Acclimatization Society of New South Wales, asking for a supply of Silk-worms and Seeds from the various parts of India, and to request that the papers may be circulated among such public officers and private gentlemen in the Presidency of Madras as are known to take an interest in the cultivation of Silk-worms.

2. The Governor General in Council desires that the inquiries should be made at once, with a view to the adoption of the necessary measures for complying with the Acclimatization Society's application as soon as possible.

From G. BENNETT, Esq., M.D., Honorary Secretary to the Acclimatization Society of New South Wales, to His Excellency the Viceroy of India, dated Sydney, 16th June 1869.

THE Council of this Society, desirous to profit by Her Majesty's gracious order in Council, directing that applications be made by Acclimatization Societies and others to any department of the Government of Her Majesty's dominions for animals, seeds, or such assistance as they might require, has instructed me to solicit your Excellency's aid in obtaining a supply of Silk-worms, etc., from various parts of British India for acclimatization in this Colony.

At the instance of this Society, an application was made on the 23rd July 1867, by Mr. Brady, of the late firm of Agulin and Brady, to Dr. Anderson, with reference to this subject; but owing probably to the disaster which befel the Botanic Gardens about that time, the application has escaped attention. This Society now desires to renew and supplement the notes of Mr. Brady, and to profit by that gentleman's skill and experience, to endeavour to introduce some valuable races which have not yet been successfully brought here, principally for want of close observance of the necessary precautions.

I have the honour, therefore, to ask your Excellency to be good enough to cause the needful orders to be given, that this Society may be furnished by the authorities of the several districts producing the animals, etc., required, according to the memoranda annexed.

It is neither necessary nor desirable that the whole be forwarded at one and the same time; and it would be most advantageous to this Society to receive the Silk-worms at the best seasons at which they can be forwarded from thence; but the Council ventures to express a hope that the detailed instructions, enclosed herewith, may be observed as nearly as possible, in order to ensure, as far as may be practicable, the successful issue of the experiment.

MEMORANDUM.

Wild Silk-worms, such as Castor-oil, Joree, etc.

THE best time to forward wild Silk-worms from the northern to the southern hemisphere is found by experience to be as early as possible after the cocoons are found, especially those not dormant for the whole year.

Fresh cocoons should be collected as soon as completed on the trees, allowing a few days extra for the chrysalis to become settled and fully passed out of the caterpillar stage; 400 or 500 would probably be enough for the purposes of the Society. The cocoons should be carefully handled, so as not to indent the cocoon, and especially not to disturb the layers of the silk at the part where

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the moths emerge. The cocoons should be fastened to the inside of any ventilated box or (smooth inside) case. A piece of common perforated zinc, bent round, and made into a cylinder, a foot or so in diameter, and any convenient length, as recommended by Mr. Brady to Dr. Anderson, answers admirably. Strung with a needle and fine twine passed through the middle of the outer skin of the cocoons, and then on to the cylinder, or rods, or bars, placed to hold the cocoons on to the sides of the box, a large number may be placed in rows in a small space. Leave enough room between the ends of every cocoon and its neighbour, to allow the moths to emerge without impediment, so that if they emerge while in confinement, the moths may have scope, while yet wet and undeveloped, to clamber about and adjust themselves, to dilate as the wings stretch, expand and dry; the great essential point being to allow the moths to find position, admitting their expansion to their fullest dimensions before drying. If a perforated zinc cylinder is used, the open ends may be secured by pieces of flat wood, and the whole placed firmly in a box for transport.

Not more than one sort should be placed in a package, and this package should be despatched by mail steamer to Australia, as soon as may be after the cocoons are formed, without reference to the time of the year.

Any information or particulars referring to the particular breed or variety of Silk-worms—the Native mode of dealing with it, its habits, treatment, etc.,—would be very valuable to the Society, and specimens of the silk derived from the same sort of cocoons as prepared by the Natives for use, as well as of the textures manufactured on the spot, with notes as to their respective values, etc., would greatly enhance the benefit.

Domesticated Silk-worms required from India for Australia.

The Madrassie or Nistry	...	...	...	...	(<i>Bombyx crasi.</i>)
The Dessee	...	...	...	...	(<i>Bombyx fortunatus.</i>)
The Arracan	...	...	...	...	(<i>Bombyx arracanus.</i>)
The Burra Pooloo	...	...	...	...	(<i>Bombyx textor.</i>)

The eggs should be placed in small packets; about an ounce of seed of each sort is sufficient; each sort should be in a separate parcel, accompanied with a score or two of cocoons of the variety, and, if possible, samples of the silk reeled by the Natives in the form as sent to market for manufacture, with a note of its local value, etc. The eggs, whether laid on cloth, or paper, or loose, should first be made into a loose packet. Wrap the packet in a soft cover of dry cotton wool (quite free from any odour whatever) outside the paper containing them, so that the eggs may not shake or move about; in short, that the eggs may in transit be subject neither to pressure nor to concussion. Wrap this again in a close paper, and then embed this first inside packet in fine, dry powdered charcoal, about half or three quarters of an inch thick all round, in papers carefully folded several times. Cover this again with a light cloth to prevent fracture, and then put the whole in firm strong paper, with a notification on the outside of its contents.

The eggs should be forwarded by post, each packet separately, as soon as practicable after the eggs are laid.

Wild Silk-worms required for Australia.

- The Erin Hern or Arindy (*Phaëna cynthin*, or *Bombyx risini* so called), the common Castor-oil worm of Dinapore and Rungapore.
- The Jusseh (*Atherœa pappia*, or *Saturnin mylittu*), of Bengal.
- Bughy, of Beerbhoom.
- Kolisurra, of the Deccan.
- Kootkooi Mooga, of Assam.
- The Mooga, of Assam (*Antherœa Assama*, or *Saturnin assamensis*), a Mooga worm, or rather a special variety of Mooga which feeds in Assam on the "Loom," producing a light fawn-coloured silk.
- The Magankooi (*Antherœa Magankoorin*), of Assam, feeding on "Adakoori," producing nearly white cocoon.
- The Joree (*Bombyx reliqiora*) of Assam, feeding on Bher and Pipil.

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Seeds desired from India by the Acclimatization Society of New South Wales.

- Bombax heptaphyllum.*
- Ficus reliqiora.*
- Pentaptera glabra.*
- Rhus vernix*, or plant producing the true Japan varnish.
- Angin Sincuris*, Chinese varnish plant.
- Falcomerin insiquis.*
- Bradlein avata.*
- Querens cutpidata.*
- ,, *incana*, of north-west India.
- Adakoori* (*Tetranthera spec. ?*)
- Castanea jafronica*, chestnut oak.
- Terminalin acuta.*
- Tectana grandis.*
- Morus Indica*, and others.
- Tetranthera eligcottica.*
- ,, *Macruphylla.*
- Laurus obturitalin.*
- "Soom," of Assam.
- "*Olina wodier*," of Pondicherry.
- Artocarpus Tacoophe.*
- Zyziphus jujube*, sativa, and other varieties.
- Artemisia*, different varieties.
- Pyrethrum*, ,, ,,
- Tarchonanthus camphoratus.*

No. 145. From the Secretary to the Government of India, (Home Department—Revenue,) to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 22nd September 1869, No. 545.

In continuation of the letter from this department, No. 3,750, dated the 13th ultimo, I am directed to forward two copies of a Pamphlet entitled "Remarks on the cultivation of silk in India" by Captain Thomas Hutton.

No. 146. ORDER THEREON, 10th December 1869, No. 3,149.

Miscellaneous.

COMMUNICATED to the Board of Revenue who will be good enough to ascertain and report, whether the wishes of the New South Wales Acclimatization Society can be met from any of the districts of the Madras Presidency.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue.
,, Messrs. Dymes and Co.

Exd. E. C. Shunker.

No 28604 3370

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be good enough to ascertain and report
whether the wishes of the New South Wales
Acclimatization Society can be met from
any of the hermits of the Western Presidency.
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MD repeated

10th Decem^r 1869

14 The Board of Revenue depts

1 copy to Mr. Dymer & Co. N. 4th

SEAL. 1869

REVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

1869 December 10th.

10. O. 10th December 1869, No. 3149

DECEMBER

1869. 114-119.

SEAL. 1869 for New South Wales. Board
of Revenue to report whether they can be supplied
with any of the hermits of the Western Presidency.

No. 3 of the Board of Revenue
1869 114-119.
1869 114-119.