

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	1890	Press Mis.
<i>438-39</i> Dated	<i>30-11-1820</i> <i>12</i>	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 438. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 21st October 1870, No. 6,255 :—

Read the following letter from the Officiating Collector of the Kistna District, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Masulipatam, 12th September 1870, No. 4,175.

ADVERTING to Board's Proceedings, No. 7,594, dated 12th October 1869, I have the honour to submit the following report regarding the experimental cultivation of Carolina paddy in the several parts of this district during the year 1869-70, together with a statement showing the details of experiments made.

2. I will first notice the Carolina Paddy farms, the conduct of which was undertaken by the Head Assistant Collector Mr. Grahame, and then proceed to report upon the private experiments.

3. In the villages of Kankipad and Vamavaram in Bezvada Taluq, Mr. Grahame selected two places; one under the irrigation of Kistna channels, and the other under a rain-fed tank.

4. In the village of Kankipad, a field of 44* cents. was selected for experiments. The soil was regar with a little *2,130 square-yards. mixture of sand, commonly called Masakarevada (మసకరేవడ). The assessment per acre of this description of land is Rupees 1½.

5. The holders of this land, Chakala Basavaya and Kotaya, to whom 8 seers of Carolina paddy was given, first prepared seed-beds in 1 cent. of land, which was cultivated last year with chillies, and was afterwards properly ploughed up several times.

6. On 6th and 7th August 1869 these two individuals spread on this land two bandy-loads of manure, consisting of cattle-dung, ashes, and sweepings of houses, and afterwards turned it up and down with a harrow to spread the manure throughout. The said 8 seers of seed were sown broad-cast in the seed-bed, and water to the depth of two inches was let in. The seed was not steeped in water previously or dressed with any preparation before being sown. The soil being in a puddle state, no fermentation was observed, and as rains were favourable, channel-water was not much used. The seed germinated on the fifth day, and within twenty-eight days the plant grew to one foot in height, when it was removed from the nursery and transplanted into the selected field, which was prepared and manured on 7th September 1869. The cost of this was Rupees 6-6-0, as detailed in the margin. On the same date water

	RS.	A.	P.	
Hire of three men per diem for removing young plant	0	6	0	to the depth of two inches was let into the field. From 14th September to 4th
Hire of a cooly for two days, at 8 Annas a-day, for preparing and levelling the field with a plough ...	1	0	0	October 1869 there were good rains and no channel-water was used during
Hire of eight female-coolies for transplanting the plant... ..	1	0	0	that period. On 5th October five inches
Cost of manure... ..	4	0	0	of water were let in. As there was
Total...	6	6	0	plenty of rain-water in the field, channel-water was not taken from 6th October

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up to 5th November 1869. Subsequently channel-water was let in on the four occasions specified in the margin.

6th November 1869,	6 inches.
11th do.	do. 5 do.
14th do.	do. 5 do.
21st do.	do. 5 do.

7. The crop did not look well for a fortnight after it was transplanted, owing to unfavourable wind and attack of small insects. The subsequent change in the weather proved beneficial.

8. In the month of December 1869 the crop was harvested. The yield was 4 tooms and 29 seers of paddy from 8 seers in 44 cents. of land. The outturn at this rate is half a candy per acre. This is below the standard of a good crop. The ordinary paddy in a soil of this sort would at least yield 15 tooms an acre.

9. In the village of Vamavaram the land selected was 27 cents. in extent. It was regar, with a mixture of sand, commonly called Missrimapurevada (మిశ్రమపూరేవడ.) The assessment per acre of this description of land is Rupees 1 $\frac{3}{4}$. This field belonged to Lukkumraze Ramabuddhiraz. The following is the course of cultivation adopted by this individual:—

10. On 8th August 1869, 7 seers of seed were placed in an earthen pot, wet with water, and allowed to remain a whole night in that state. On the 9th the seed was removed from the pot and placed on the ground; a small quantity of

* Five-leaved Chaste-tree.

green leaves of Vavilaku (వవిలకు) *Vitex*

*Negundo** were spread over the seed and pressed down with some weight so closely as to prevent the action of air on the seed; by soaking the seed in this manner, and afterwards shutting it up from air, it is supposed that the seed germinates more quickly and with greater certainty. On the next day the seed began to sprout, and the whole seed, in its ripe and germinating state, was sown broad-cast in a bed previously prepared for rearing young plants; five inches of water were allowed to remain in the bed up to the fifth day, and withdrawn the next day.

11. In twenty-four days the plant grew nine inches high, and it was then transplanted out on 7th September, the plants being put down at a distance of one foot apart. From this date up to December 1869 the plant grew to the height of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards. In transplanting the plant a small portion was destroyed in taking it out, owing to the hardness of the soil. Two inches of tank-water were let into the bed on the 7th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 27th, and 30th of September, and no other supply was needed at any other time, because there was much rain.

12. In this village the outturn was 5 tooms in 27 cents. of land. This produce was superior to Kankipad grain, both in quality and quantity. The yield of Carolina paddy in this village was at the rate of 19 tooms an acre, whereas at Kankipad it was at 10 tooms. The increase is attributed to the superior productive powers of the soil of this village over those of Kankipad.

13. In the two villages of Kankipad and Vamavaram the straw was not secured by the ryots. The Tahsildar reported that the cultivators of the land informed him that in threshing the corn the straw broke into pieces, owing to the difficulty of separating the grain from the straw; that the straw of the indigenous paddy can be very easily removed by the ordinary process of treading down the grain by bullocks, but that this process, when applied to Carolina paddy, is not

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attended with success; and that the plant and grain are coarser and stronger than the indigenous paddy.

14. To ascertain the comparative yield after threshing and husking the Tahsildar of Bezwada Taluq got 1 seer of Carolina and 1 seer of indigenous paddy pounded, and when measured, the rice of the Carolina species weighed Rupees 2-8-0 more than the indigenous rice. The reason was, it is said, that there is less chaff in the former than in the latter.

15. A small quantity of produce of the two villages in which these experiments were made is sent here-with for the inspection of the Board, together with two pounds of soil from four different places in the fields.

	Ozs.
Kankipad	20
Vamavaram...	20
Total...	40

Sent by banghy.

16. In five villages of Nandigama Taluq experiments were made by eight ryots, and also by another ryot at Kankipad in Bezwada Taluq. The result was not very successful, as explained in the accompanying copy of a report from the Head Assistant Collector.

17. In the Sub-Collector's Division the cultivation of Carolina paddy was carried on in seven places, and the results are detailed in the statement.

18. No cultivation was made at all in Vinukonda Taluq, as no seed was available. In two villages of Palnad Taluq trial was made with Carolina paddy. From the state of the yield, as detailed in the statement, it does not appear that any attention was paid by the ryots to the experiment. The Deputy-Collector reports that the yield in 50 cents. of land cultivated at Pinnali village with 30-seers of seed was only 260 seers; and that the indigenous paddy, if sown in the same extent of land, would have yielded double or treble the quantity. He adds, moreover, that the ryots prefer the ordinary paddy cultivation to that of Carolina paddy, which is suited only for delta taluqs. This is not correct. The failure of the Carolina paddy is, I fear, attributable, to a great extent, to the apathy or indifference or prejudices of the ryots.

19. In the taluqs of Bandar, Gudivada, and Repalli, the experiments were attended with failure in most cases, owing to heavy rains.

20. In conclusion, I beg to state, for the information of the Board, that in the year under report the seed was received very late,* which was the reason why the experiment was not made on a large scale by the Head Assistant Collector. The experiments were made with acclimatized seed, the result of the former year's experiments.

* *Vide* Collector's letter to Board, 18th June 1869, No. 180.

21. The late Zemindar of Vallur had been very anxious to try the cultivation of Carolina paddy. In Fasli 1276 he took much pains to give the experiment a fair trial, and the results were successful. Other Zemindars are quite indifferent in the matter.

22. Measures have been adopted to try the Carolina paddy cultivation on a larger scale during the current Fasli.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
30th November 1870.*

23. In paragraph 11 of his Report, Mr. Grahame refers to the ordinary country paddy grown in Paidurupad village in Bezwada Taluq, which he considers as a superior sort.

He sent me two bottles, one containing the paddy used for seed by the ryots of that village, and the other containing paddy sold by the ryots. I beg to forward the same to the Board for inspection, and suggest that the seed of Paidurupad may be tried at the Government Experimental Farm.

†Sent by banghy.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

ABSTRACT.—Statement showing the experimental cultivation of Carolina rice-seed, etc., in the district of Kistna during the year 1869-70.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

ABSTRACT.—Copy of a letter from Head Assistant Collector, reporting on the experimental cultivation of Carolina Paddy.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.—Two parcels of paddy.

SUBMITTED for the information of Government, with reference to their Order, No. 2,775, of the 12th October 1869.

2. There does not appear to be any object to be gained in forwarding a report of this kind to the Superintendent of the Government Farm.

3. The paddy referred to by the Collector in the last paragraph of his letter, will be sent to the Superintendent, with a copy of the Collector's remarks.

No. 439. ORDER THEREON, 30th November 1870, No. 1,890.

Miscellaneous.

A copy of the foregoing report on the cultivation of Carolina paddy in the Kistna District should be sent to the

Farm Committee for record and registration.

2. Considering the evident tendency of the ryots to under-rate the properties of the paddy, the report is not unsatisfactory, and justifies a further trial on a larger scale.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

„ the Honorary Secretary Farm Committee.

„ the Agri-Horticultural Society.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

1890.

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 30th November 1890

Read the following Proceedings of
the Board of Revenue.

(No. 21st October 1890 No. 6255.)

Submitting for information report
of collector of Kistna district experimental
cultivation of Carolina Paddy, in District
during 1869-70, and a statement showing
details of experiments made.

6255. 110. 243-45
16/9/69
333-34.
22/9/69
150-51
12/10/69

A copy of the foregoing
report on the cultivation of Carolina
paddy in the Kistna district should
be sent to the Farm Committee for
record and registration.

2 Considering the evident
tendency of the report to underrate the
properties of the paddy, the report
is not unsatisfactory and justifies a
further trial on a larger scale.

A. A. N.

J. D. S.

- 11. To the Secy Revenue Dept 20th Dec 1890
- 6. Honorary Secy Farm Committee
- 1. Agric Horticultural Society

45-11

Sd/-

Govt. of Madras

REVENUE.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

Ac, Ac, Ac

Dated November, 30th.

Recd.

Encl.

G. O., 30th November 1890, No. 1,890.

NOVEMBER.
Nos. 433-439.

Carolina Paddy.—Report of its experimental
cultivation in the Kistna District ordered to be
sent to the Farm Committee for record and regis-
tration.