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11-1-60 - A. J. ... 11-1-60

Sect. 11-1.

3. In propagating and rearing the worm, so far as I was able to judge, there is very little difference between the system followed in Messrs. DeVecchj's establishment and the mode adopted by the silk-producing ryots in Mysore and Colligal. Two essential points are, however, carefully observed at the Kingherry factory, which are entirely neglected by the ryots, namely, cleanliness and giving the worms sufficient space. In the villages which I inspected the trays were so closely packed that the worms could barely move; and when they did, they crawled over and fouled each other in a manner which made the inspection anything but a savoury task, and where they had the disease, I noticed the living and dead worms lying together in the same tray. In the same way when the worms are about to spin they are placed so thickly together in the partitioned screens that they have no space to develop the cocoon to its proper size. Now at Kingherry all these matters are carefully attended to. Throughout the whole of the rearing house there was nothing offensive, and ample space was afforded to the caterpillar in all its stages of growth. It must be remembered, however, that Messrs. DeVecchj's operations are conducted in a building especially constructed for the purpose, whilst the ryot has to conduct his within the confined area of his dwelling house, and these worm-trays and spinning-screens take up a great deal of room, so that it can hardly be wondered at that the number of them is limited.

4. From the rearing house at Kingherry we were conducted to the room where the reeling apparatus is erected. Unfortunately this beautiful machinery was not at work on the occasion of our visit, and I gathered from the attendant that no silk had been reeled there for upwards of a year for want of material; but as he only spoke Canarese, in which language I am not a proficient, I may have misunderstood him. Though not in motion, the machinery is so beautifully simple that we had no difficulty in understanding the mode of working, and both Mr. Grimes and myself were struck by the facility with which it might be adapted for use in a jail, convict labour being substituted for steam as a motive power. It was curious to observe the similarity of design in these finished appliances to the rude apparatus used by the native silk reeler; the difference being that in one case the design had been worked out to perfection, in the other no attempt has been made to improve on the crude invention.

5. The native reeling apparatus consists of a small axis working in bearings on two uprights, the motion being communicated from the hand by a winch handle. Radiating from the axis at each end within the uprights are four or six arms of either wood or metal (stiff hoop iron is sometimes used), which are connected at the upper extremities by bars of smooth polished wood or bamboo. This forms the reel. At the opposite end of the axis to that where the winch handle is fixed a pulley is attached, which communicating by a band with a rough eccentric, marked C. in the enclosed sketch, gives a lateral motion to the bar D. D. In the centre of this bar and immediately in front of the basin where the cocoons are steeped, two holes are punched, through each of which a filament of silk (the two crossing each other below) is led on to the reel. The object of the crossing is to free the filaments from the gummy substance present in the cocoon, and to give the silk a roundness, and the lateral movement of the bar distributes the silk evenly on the reel. It also, I imagine, serves to detach some of the gummy substance above referred to, but in this essential part of the process the country apparatus is certainly very defective. Hence, the harsh coarse feeling of country wound silk, which combined with other defects, renders it of little value in comparison with the material reeled in the European manner.

6. Without the aid of a sketch which I am not able to make, it is rather difficult to give a description of the machinery used in Messrs. DeVecchj's factory. As before stated, it is in main points very similar to the rude apparatus above referred to. It consists of a number of reels of the same sort as those above described, though, of course, highly finished. An equal number of light iron driving wheels set below the reels communicate motion to them by friction with a wooden cylinder set on the axis of the reel. These driving wheels have a common axle to which motion is communicated from the shafting attached to a small steam engine, so that when steam is turned on, the whole apparatus moves simultaneously. As, however, the operation of reeling has to be stopped whenever a filament breaks, an arrangement is made for throwing each reel out of gear by means of a small tumbler lever within the reach of the operator handling the cocoons. In front of the reels is a long stand containing metal basins for steeping the cocoons in during the process of reeling, the water in them being heated by flues connected with the boiler of the engine which drives the machinery. The

filaments, two in number, crossing each other, are led from the cocoons in the basin through holes in a metal bar to which lateral motion is communicated by an arrangement of cog-wheels; they are then again crossed and passed through two agate guides on to the reel, which being placed in gear, the operation of winding commences. The above is, I think, a tolerably accurate description of Messrs. DeVecchj's machinery; but as it was not working when I saw it, and as there was no one present capable of explaining it to me, I may have left some important points unnoticed. There are doubtless other processes to which the raw material is subjected, with which I am unacquainted, before the beautiful article, which Messrs. DeVecchj send into the market, is produced. My object in giving a particular, though doubtless imperfect, description of this filature is, to show how easily the machinery might be adapted for working in a jail. The arguments for and against introducing this industrial process into our jails will be considered below. I would only here remark that if the production of the raw material, of which England stands so much in need, is to be augmented to any appreciable degree, the initiative must be taken by Government; and the questions to be determined are, how this can be done with the least expense to the State and a prospect of advancing the interests of the people by developing in places where it already exists, and introducing in localities where it is yet unknown, this remunerative branch of industry.

7. In a former letter, I advocated that the natives should be encouraged to rear and sell themselves in preference to selling their cocoons to filatures, in view to their reaping the whole profits of the undertaking; but further inquiry and a personal inspection of the manner in which silk reeling is carried on by the people, has led to an entire change of opinion. The operation, as conducted by the people of this country, is defective from the commencement. The worm is killed by exposure to the sun instead of in a hot oven, and the consequence is, that the thread is thereby rendered weak and brittle and the colour of the silk tarnished. They will not reel from an equal number of cocoons, so that in one skein will be found silk made from five or six to eighteen or twenty cocoons. Damaged and good cocoons are wound indiscriminately. No attempt is made to clean the silk on the reel during the process of winding, and the winders will not make crosses sufficient to give a roundness to the thread and a body to the silk. The result of this carelessly conducted operation is illustrated by sample No. 4—a coarse, angular, hard, uneven article which has to be subjected to half a dozen processes before it can be made to resemble, in any degree, sample No. 5, a specimen of the silk wound at Messrs. DeVecchj's filature. Sample No. 4 is the sort of silk which finds the readiest sale in the native market. Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are samples of silk reeled under my directions in the Kamgerra village of the Colligal Taluq, and, though very inferior to Messrs. DeVecchj's sample, the Board will notice what an improvement might be effected in the quality of the raw material by the natives themselves, if they would only take a little trouble when reeling off the cocoons. They, however, assured me that it would not pay them to take this extra trouble, as the samples wound under my instructions, whilst more expensive to produce, would not command such a ready sale in the native market (and they have not access to any other), as the coarse sample No. 4.

8. Under the foregoing circumstances, I think that all that the Government should attempt at present, so far as the Colligal Taluq is concerned, is the introduction of an improved breed of worms and the fostering of the culture by granting land for the cultivation of the mulberry on favourable terms. This magnificent taluq, which is now being opened out by roads, has thousands and thousands of acres which have never yet been reclaimed, and which offer a most favourable field for carrying out the object in view. From a report now before me, I find that encouragement of this sort was given with successful results in Bengal in 1772, when the East India Company were engaged in the silk trade, the terms then offered to the ryots being a grant of the land rent free for two years, and half assessment for the third year, the full demand being charged afterwards. This indulgence was only granted for new or waste lands opened out and improved for the purpose. A similar concession now would, I think, serve to increase the production of silk, and at the same time bring waste land under the plough.

9. In regard to the improvement of the breed of worms, I ascertained beyond a doubt, during my tour in the taluq, that I could depend upon no real assistance from the parties most interested, and I am convinced that, if the experiment was left entirely in their hands, a failure would be the result. At the same time, I am equally sure that, if the advantages were brought to their doors, they would not be slow to avail themselves of them; and I am happy to say that an opportunity has offered itself of inaugurating the experiment, with fair hopes of success, at Colligal itself. Mr. Mackenzie, the Police Inspector, and Mr. Lennon, the Public Works Overseer, or, more properly speaking, the members of their families have already been experimentalizing with the country worm, and have promised that, if they are entrusted with exotic kinds, they would do their best to ensure their successful propagation. The only difficulty is about providing food for the worms. Taluq Overseers and Police Inspectors are forbidden to hold land in the taluqs in which they are employed, but I hope that the Government will be pleased in this case to relax the rule, and that Messrs. Mackenzie and Lennon may be permitted to hold 3 or 4 acres of land each for the purpose of mulberry cultivation. The experiment can, however, be commenced on a small scale at once, mulberry leaves being obtained by purchase; and I have requested the Superintendent of the Dharwar Jail to forward to Colligal the seed of the worm they have there, and which, from all accounts, is far superior to the Mysore species. If sanction is accorded to the above proposal, I anticipate being able to establish a useful centre for the distribution to the silk-producing ryots of Colligal of breeds superior to their own.

10. I now turn to a consideration of the important question of extending sericulture to other parts of the district where it is not yet carried on. The best mode of doing this appears to me to commence operations in some central locality under competent supervision. From the time I first took the subject up, I decided, in my own mind, that the Central Jail at Coimbatore was the place where the experiment could be inaugurated with the best chance of success, and experience subsequently gained has confirmed me in the original idea. My reasons are—

1st.—That Coimbatore is easily accessible from all parts of the district, except Colligal.

2nd.—The mulberry flourishes; it is now growing luxuriantly on the Jail Farm.

3rd.—The experiments can be carried out under competent supervision at little or no expense to the State.

4th.—That if a filature is established in the Jail, there will be a convenient market and an unfailing demand for the cocoons which may hereafter be raised in the adjacent taluqs.

11. I propose that at first a nursery should be established at the jail for the rearing of the caterpillar, and as a depot from which seed could be distributed to persons outside, wishing to undertake the culture of silk. When, as I hope it may, the industry has spread, and has taken root amongst the people, I would recommend that the rearing of the worm should be given up in the jail (except in the way of experiment with new varieties), and that the cocoons being purchased from the people, convict labour should be employed solely in winding the raw material. A regular local market would thus be established for the cocoons raised by the people, and most remunerative mode of employing convict labour would, at the same time, be introduced into the jail. The command of labour in a Central Jail is so great, and this mode of applying it so profitable that I imagine there would be a steady demand for all the cocoons the ryots could produce, and this fact once established, I think a steadily increasing supply might be fairly calculated on.

12. It has, I know, been objected that this species of labour is unsuited to convicts under sentence of rigorous imprisonment. It is, however, the opinion of the experienced Superintendent of the Central Jail at Coimbatore that, by exacting a proper tale of work, any description of labour can be made hard, and this theory is practically carried out in all the manufactures in the jail under his charge. From experience, the jail officers know exactly how much work it is possible for each convict to turn out with steady unremitting toil during the hours of labour, and this quantity is rigorously exacted whether the employment is weaving, spinning, tailoring, or carpentry, and any deficiency, the prisoners know, will be visited with prompt punishment. But, if one or more filatures on the plan of that established at Messrs. DeVecchi's factory are set up in the jail, there will be no question as to the working them involving hard labour. The reels which are driven at Kingherry by steam will in the jail have motive power supplied to them by convict labour applied to a tread-mill, the lighter tasks of attending to the reels and handling the cocoons in the basins being assigned, as a rule, to the female convicts in another building.

13. With the exception of one village, two or three miles from Coimbatore, where a ryot a year or two ago planted a couple of acres or so with mulberry, and is now producing small quantities of silk from the Mysore breed of worm, sericulture is unknown in the district in the taluqs below the ghauts. To encourage the ryots to venture, therefore, on a hitherto untried field, a little artificial stimulus is required; and I would, therefore, recommend the same favourable terms in regard to the assessment as proposed for Colligal in paragraph 8. The cost of bringing an acre of land under Mulberry cultivation is estimated at Rs. 38½ the first year, and the up-keep for succeeding years at Rs. 23½. This is inclusive of the assessment estimated on an average at Rupee 1, so that considering the outlay which

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
29th March 1871.*

the ryot has to make, the concession proposed is very trifling; but still, if made, it would have its effect. If the people appear favourably disposed towards the experiment, (that there will be difficulties to overcome at first I fully anticipate), I would further propose a gratuitous distribution of cuttings at the outset, and when the land is planted advances being made from jail funds for the delivery of cocoons.

14. I now come to the question of the varieties of the worm it is desirable to introduce. I am decidedly opposed to bringing in the degenerate diseased stock found in Colligal and Mysore. New blood is required there. I believe there is no doubt that the worm from Italy which produces the large golden coloured cocoon is the most remunerative breed; but the possibility of acclimatizing them is, I fancy, still open to question. But I am nevertheless strongly of opinion that the attempt should be made to introduce this, and the other foreign breeds referred to in Mr. Pater's letters to the Board, and adverting to the Order of Government, No. 602, Miscellaneous Department, dated 28th April 1870, I trust that, as the official year is drawing to a close, the propriety of making some arrangement with them for a supply of eggs will be urged by the Board. Putting Colligal out of the question, we have the fact established that the mulberry will grow well and the silkworm flourish at Coimbatore, and, if a fair share of encouragement is given by the State, I confidently anticipate that the industry may, in the manner pointed out above, be widely extended in the district and to the adjacent province of Madura. It is already known in the Baramahl of Salem, which has the advantage of having one of Messrs. DeVecchi's factories established there, and with a little fostering might doubtless be extended to the taluqs bordering on the Coimbatore District. When it is considered that Italy, which once produced raw silk to the worth of 250,000,000 francs, could not furnish half that value in 1869, and that at the height of the disease hardly any crop at all was realized, the importance of introducing and fostering a branch of industry so remunerative, and to which the climate and the habits of the people of India are so well adapted, cannot be over-rated.

15. I have to apologize for the delay which has occurred in submitting this report. After my return from Colligal my time was so fully occupied with matters which would not admit of postponement, that I could not find leisure till lately to take it in hand. In the meantime, I have done what I could towards inaugurating the experiment. I procured a quantity of cuttings of the mulberry for the jail farm, which were put down, and there is now a sufficiency of leaves for the Superintendent to commence rearing the worm on a small scale. I have been in communication with Dr. Mackenzie, the Superintendent of the Jail at Dharwar, and the first consignment of eggs of the breed which he has found so profitable there is on its way to Colligal and Coimbatore. Dr. Mackenzie has most readily responded to my requisition, and promises to send me periodical supplies until success has been attained.

16. The proposals made in the foregoing letter may be thus summed up—

(1.) Permission to be granted to Mr. Mackenzie, Police Inspector, and Mr. Lennon, the Taluq Overseer, to cultivate a small extent of land with mulberry in view to introducing improved varieties of silkworms into the Colligal Taluq.

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29th March 1871.*

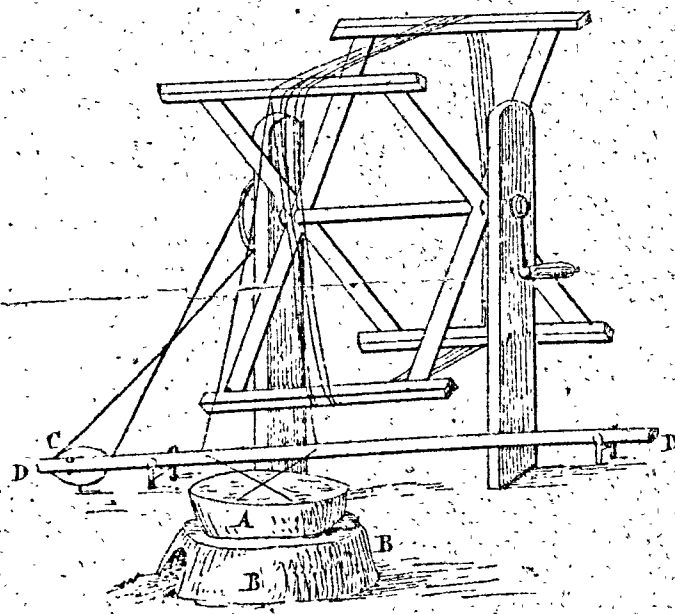
(2.) Favourable terms to be granted to the Colligal ryots for waste lands brought under mulberry cultivation in view to an increased production of cocoons in that taluq.

(3.) Establishment of a filature in the Coimbatore Jail and at first a nursery for rearing the best varieties of the worm in view to the distribution of good seed to the ryots.

(4.) Ryots taking up land for mulberry cultivation to be allowed to hold them on favourable terms in the Coimbatore and adjacent taluqs.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Sketch of Native Silk Reel referred to in paragraph 5 of letter, No. 288, dated 11th November 1870.



A. Basin for cocoons.
B. Fire-place.
C. Eccentric, giving lateral motion to bar D. D.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—One Parcel containing samples of silk.

SUBMITTED for the information of Government.

2. Mr. Sullivan's report is complete and very interesting, and the Board concur in the expediency of all his suggestions, except that they doubt whether there is any necessity for granting land *permanently* on favourable terms for the cultivation of mulberry. They are inclined to believe that the grant of land on progressive cowles will be a sufficient inducement to the ryots to enter into a new branch of industry, if they have opportunities afforded them of seeing the profits that are then made in it.

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3. The Board recommend that Messrs. Mackenzie and Lennon be allowed to hold land for mulberry cultivation as a means of bringing it prominently to the notice of the people.

4. Mr. Sullivan gives a discouraging account of the qualifications of the ryots of his district for rearing worms, and makes no suggestion for improving them in this respect. But there can be no manner of doubt that, without the most scrupulous cleanliness, the breeding of silkworms will always prove a failure, and he should therefore, take this point into his consideration before attempting to spread this new industry, otherwise his efforts will only result in spreading disease more widely. It is deserving of consideration whether in any village where land was taken up extensively with a view to the production of cocoons, it might not be advisable for Government to erect light airy buildings of a cheap and temporary character as "silkworm houses" for the use of all engaged in the industry.

5. The Board have no doubt the Collector is right in directing his attention to the production of raw cocoons only, and they trust that arrangements will soon be made for getting supplies of eggs from Japan. There is no question as to the superior value of the Japanese cocoon when compared with the native of this country.

*Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 13th March 1871,
No. 1,091.*

Read the following letter from H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq., Acting Collector of Coimbatore, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 14th February 1871, No. 58.

ADVERTING to my report on the culture of silk in this district, printed with the Board's Proceedings, dated 5th January 1871, No. 37, I have now the honour to forward, for the inspection of the Board, a sample of silk manufactured by Mr. A. B. Chatelier, the Inspector of Police at Suttiamungalum, from cocoons procured by him from the neighbourhood of Mysore. With the exception of the article turned out of Messrs. de Vecchj's factory, this is the best specimen of country reeled silk I have ever seen, and from its colour and quality I am under the impression that it must have been produced from one of the exotic varieties of silkworm introduced by that firm.

2. I also forward a sample of the silk produced from the Colligal worm and reeled under Mr. Chatelier's supervision. The colour is not so attractive, but so far as I am a judge, the quality is good and certainly superior to the harsh uneven material turned out by the native reelers.

3. I enclose a copy of Mr. Chatelier's letter, from which the Board will see that some ryots in the neighbourhood of Suttiamungalum are inclined to enter on the industry. It is gratifying to find that an interest in the subject has been awakened, and I am sanguine of the industry extending if some slight encouragement is given in the shape of easy terms for the land for the first two or three years as proposed in my former letter. Having had to hurry in from Suttiamungalum a day or two after my arrival there from Colligal, I had no opportunity of talking

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29th March 1871.*

to the people there on the subject, and consequently Mr. Chatelier's letter and samples took me quite by surprise.

4. If the six months leave to England for which I have applied is granted to me, I should like to take Home this sample for submission to the Silk Supply Association in London, and if the Board do not wish to retain it, I will call for it at their office when I come down to Madras at the end of the month. There is no doubt that we can produce silk enough in India to meet the requirements of the English market, and barring a little want of cleanliness the rearing of the worm is well understood by the natives. I recently got some seed from Dharwar, and there are now thousands of healthy worms in the Central Jail reared by the convicts. Nothing is wasted there, for the Chinese convicts eat the boiled grubs. But in the jail as elsewhere the operation of reeling has proved defective, and the silk produced is hard and uneven. If I can find time during my short leave to visit Italy, I shall endeavour to find out where our deficiency in this respect lies, and to learn all I can about sericulture in general. It has occurred to me that if the Home Government were communicated with on the subject, they might be in a position to afford me facilities in conducting the inquiry which I could not otherwise command.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Mr. A. B. CHATELIER, Inspector of Police, Northern Division, to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, dated Suttiamungalum, 31st January 1871.

I beg to forward specimens of silk manufactured under my supervision as an experiment. When you last visited this place, your Head Writer, Venkatesha Iyer, gave me half a pound of cocoons, and after a natural course the silkworms were reared from the mulberry leaves, having had a few trees in my garden.

2. After the worms underwent the four sicknesses which lasts three days in each attack, they looked unhealthy, and had not sufficient strength to spin the silk or form large cocoons; this I believe is owing to the cocoons being handled roughly or injured through exposure on the journey from Colligal; however, I tried them in the reeling machine, and got a small quantity of silk as a specimen.

3. I again sent for a pound of the yellow cocoons from the villages near Mysore, and succeeded in getting a favourable quantity of silk, preserving besides sufficient cocoons for the next season. I also cultivated a small patch of ground with mulberry trees. But I regret the very small leisure time I have will be quite inadequate for personal supervision to carry out a larger scale of manufacturing silk, and I therefore made it over to Mr. R. E. Stephenson now in Suttiamungalum speculating in different ways. I spoke to a few natives also who are willing to undertake it; and the only encouragement will be to give large pieces of ground to cultivate mulberry trees near the village.

4. If you require to forward the silk to Government as specimens, it need not be returned.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Two specimens of silk.

SUBMITTED for the information of Government, in continuation of the Board's Proceedings, No. 37, dated 5th January 1871.

2. The Board need only call attention to their remarks in those Proceedings and repeat their recommendation that attention should chiefly be directed towards growing cocoons for export to Europe.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
29th March 1871.

No. 444.

ORDER THEREON, 29th March 1871, No. 572.

Miscellaneous.

MR. SULLIVAN's immediate proposal is that Government should concede favourable terms for the reclamation of

waste land taken up for mulberry cultivation, namely, two years, rent free, three year, half assessment, fourth and future years, full assessment. He specifies the Colligal and the Coimbatore and adjacent taluqs as the field for the experiment, but the Government see no reason for so restricting this important experiment for the improvement of the Silk trade, and resolve to authorize the Collectors of Coimbatore and Salem to grant waste land on the proposed terms for this special purpose in any part of their districts.

2. The Board are at liberty to extend the same concession to any other districts in which it may appear desirable to foster the mulberry cultivation.

3. The desired permission is granted to Messrs. Mackenzie and Lennon, the Police Inspector and Taluq Overseer stationed at Colligal, to occupy not more than 4 acres each of land for mulberry cultivation in the taluq in which they are employed, on the understanding that the members of their families will be employed on the experiment, and that it must in no way be permitted to interfere with their own discharge of their public duties.

4. The Government have already approved the proposal to establish mulberry cultivation, and to erect silkworm rearing rooms in connection with the Coimbatore Jail, and they are glad to hear that the plants are growing luxuriantly. The questions of gratuitous distribution of cuttings from the Jail plantation, and of making advances from Jail funds for the supply of cocoons required for working the winding of silk as a portion of the Jail labour are details which do not at present call for decision, and may be safely left to the discretion of the Superintendent of the Jail.

5. As regards the introduction of the Japanese "seed," the Board are requested to ascertain and report what has been the result of the further experiment in this direction in Mysore, through Messrs. DeVecchj and Pater, sanctioned in October 1869, by the Chief Commissioner.

6. The Government also desire to know whether the introduction of the approved Dharwar "seed" into Coimbatore has been successful and satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

(Signed)

W. HUDLESTON,

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue,
,, the Judicial Department.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Revenue Department.

No. 572

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 29th March 1871.

Read the following *Proceedings*

of the Board of Revenue

Forwarding letter from Collector of Coimbatore reporting result of his visit to the Silk Factory at Kinkhar, belonging to Messrs. DeVecchj & Co., & submitting proposals for extending sericulture in the district.

Forwarding samples of silk manufactured by Mr. Chaitan, Insp. of Police at Sulliamangalam.

H. E. 5th January 1871. No. 37

13 March 1871. No. 1094

Mr. Sullivan's

I am decidedly opposed to giving land on favorable terms for Silk "culture" - all experience has shown that such encouragement is illusory and as in the case of Cotton Experiments in Sir W. O'Sullivan's time this mode of action

immediate proposal is that Govt. should concede favorable terms for the reclamation of waste land taken up for Mulberry cultivation

viz.

2 years rent free.
3rd year half assessment
4th & future years full de

The spaces the Collegal and the Coimbatore and adjacent talooks as the field for the experiment, but the Govt see no reason for postponing this important experiment for the improvement of the silk trade, and resolve to authorize the collectors of Coimbatore and Salem to grant waste land on the proposed terms for this special purpose in any part of their districts.

2. The Board are at liberty to extend the same concession to any other

has been prohibited by the Govt of State. Our assessment is especially that of waste is now so low that remuneration is quite unobtainable. Indeed, we believe we do not even allege that the assessment is the cause of poor silk not being produced - the real cause is the ignorance & want of management of the people. The only objection I have heard of is the encouragement is procuring a better kind of worm

teaching the people how to treat it & its best - help. in them to better their lot & to further the Govt - as regards the land question

I do.
I should like to know the position of applying the Coimbatore & Salem silk cultivation scheme in Coimbatore.

A.A.
I would give the land on favorable terms. It can't do any harm. It may do some good. It is difficult to form any trustworthy conclusion as to the effect of a concession of this sort applied

other districts in which it may appear desirable to foster the Mulberry cultivation. 3. The desired permission is granted to Messrs. Mackenzie & Lennan, the Police Inspector, and Taluk Overseer stationed at Collegal, to occupy not more than 4 acres each of land for mulberry cultivation in the taluk in which they are employed on the understanding that the members of their families will be employed on the experiment and that it must in no way be permitted to interfere with their

their own discharge of
their public duties.

4. The Govt. have already
approved the proposal
to establish Mulberry culti-
-vation and to erect silk-
-worm rearing rooms in
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of cuttings from the jail
plantation and of making
advances from jail funds
for the supply of cocoons re-
-quired for working the winding
of silk as a portion of the jail

to a new case. That
was respectful in the
reference to one case
though so with reference
to another.

The spirit at issue is
a very important one -
we have several gentlemen
personally interested
in the work. They ought
to be encouraged.

I have
in question to a dis-
-cuss - the
subject. N.

labor are details which do
not at present call for de-
cision and may be safely
left to the discretion of the
Superintendent of the jail.
5. As regards the intro-
duction of the Japanese
"seed", the Board are re-
-quested to ascertain and
report what has been the
results of the further
experiment in this direc-
-tion in Mysore thro' Messrs
de Veechj and Pater, sanc-
-tioned in October 1869 by
the Chief Commissioner.
6. The Government also
desire to know whether
the introduction of the
approved

approved Bharwar "seed"
into Coimbatore has been
successful and satisfactory

L.B.

14- For the O.D. and Day (See with Samples of salt Br. 31/10/07)
to the Fuel Dept. Sec. 10/10/07

L.B.

1842-44

Yt.
Chas. Factory at
Highway below
Mt. Mead
Deceptible

...

Commit

...