Proceedings of the Madras Government Revenue Department,
12th December 1873.

No. 146. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 15th November 1873, No. 2,330:—

Read the following letter from W. R. ROBERTSON, Esq., M.R A.C., Superintendent of Government Farms, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Sydapet, 7th November 1873, No. 826 :—

With reference to paragraph 3 of Government Order, No. 1,160, dated the 24th of October 1873, I have the honour to state, that I have received applications for the purchase of about 1,200 lbs. of Carolina Paddy Seed, to be supplied on the receipt of the ten barrels of the seed expected from Calcutta ; but, as fully five-sixths of the seed yet applied for, is needed in the Chingleput and Madras Districts, no applications for seed having yet been received from the Collectors of Nellore and South Arcot, and only one application for four marcals from the Collector of North Arcot, it is possible that further applications for seed may yet be received. Under these circumstances, it seems advisable that an additional supply of ten barrels of the seed should be secured.

2. I enclose a Carolina Paddy Cultivation Statement, as directed in paragraph 1 of Board's Proceedings, Miscellaneous No. 7,475, dated 5th November 1873.

Enclosure No. 1.

THE CULTIVATION OF CAROLINA PADDY.

Soil, etc.—Carolina Paddy has a very strong aversion to stagnant water. Endeavour to select a soil that is neither too retentive nor too porous ; in every taluq there are hundreds of acres of wet land that fulfil these conditions.

2. *Preparation of the soil.*—The soil may be ploughed and worked in the dry state for sowing, or, it may be ploughed under water and puddled. But whatever plan you adopt, take care to give the soil a liberal application of good manure during the time it is being prepared for the reception of seed.

3. *eed and sowing.*—Choose a fresh sample of seed ; it should be of a rich golden-colour ; the sample should be uniform, both as regards colour and the size of the grain ; if the seed is mixed with the seed of Country Paddy (which is the case almost invariably with all country-grown samples), and you cannot get a pure sample, you may, by using a fan and a bamboo sieve, remove greater portion of the indigenous grain. Having selected suitable seed, and prepared your land for its reception, you may proceed with the sowing. You may sow the seed at once on the land, or you may sow it in seed-beds and afterwards transplant the seedlings into the field. If you adopt the former of these arrangements, you may sow the seed ; say, at the rate of fifteen measures per acre ; on either dry or puddled soil ; if on dry soil, you may take the seed in its natural state and broad-cast, or drill it in the soil ; but, if you prefer to sow on a puddled surface, you may sprout the seed before you sow it. When transplanting is preferred, take care that the nursery-bed is *deeply* dug and thoroughly manured. When this is done, the roots of the seedlings are small and compact, and the plants can be raised with ease and without suffering any injury in the operation. To produce seedlings for transplanting, sow eight measures, or about 18 lbs. of seed, in the nursery-beds for each acre of land to be planted. The seedlings may be lifted for transplanting when three or four weeks old : they may be planted in the field in the puddled or wet soil, at distances of from six to nine inches apart, a couple of seedlings being planted together.

4. *Irrigating.*—In whatever way the land is sown, or planted, it should be moderately watered on the same day ; this fixes the roots of the seedlings, and enables the seed to meet with a good bed. It is seldom necessary to keep the land flooded, especially after the plants have begun to shade the soil. The endeavour should be to keep the land constantly moist.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 12th December 1873.

5. *After-cultivations.*—These are of a very simple nature; it is only necessary to keep the crop free of weeds and to thin out a few of the plants if the crop grows too luxuriantly.

7th November 1873. (Signed) W. R. ROBERTSON, M.R.A.C.
Superintendent, Government Farms.

N.B.—The foregoing are intended only to be suggestive. Each cultivator should adopt whatever plan of cultivation he prefers.

No further supply can be obtained from Bengal at present.

2. Mr. Robertson's instructions for the cultivation will be translated into Tamil and Telugu and forwarded to Collectors for publication in District Gazettes.

No. 147. ORDER THEREON, 12th December 1873, No. 1,401.

Miscellaneous. ORDERED to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

Encl. (1) A. Parlon

The Cultivation of Carolina Paddy.

Soil, &c. — Carolina Paddy has a very strong aversion to stagnant water. Endeavour to select a soil that is neither too retentive nor too porous; in every taluq there are hundreds of acres of waste land that fulfil these conditions.

Preparation of the soil. — The soil must be ploughed and worked in the dry state for sowing, or, the ploughed under as a green manure and puddled. But, whatever plan you adopt, take care to give the soil a liberal application of good manure during the time it is being prepared for the reception of seed.

Seed and Sowing. — Have a fresh sample of seed, it should be of a rich golden colour; the sample should be sent from Madras to agree with the seed you obtain; the

of the seed is mixed with the seed
of Country seeds (which is the case
almost invariably with all country
grown samples), and you cannot
get a pure sample, you may, by
using a fine mesh sieve,
remove greater portion of the smaller
more grain. If using a reliable
certified seed, and prepare your
sample for the test as follows, you may
feel sure that the result, your
test will be fairly correct.

Take two dessertspoonfuls of the seed
to be tested, and put it on a
clean sheet of white paper. Count
out 100 seeds from the heap, and
put them on one side. Do the same
again, and put the second 100 seeds
with the first lot. If
you are doubtful that your grain
is quite free from small seeds,
take the 200 seeds and pass them
through a fine sieve, and count out
another 200 seeds from the sieved
seed; if you find more than
four seeds in the 200 you may
take the seed as pure enough
to sow. Put the 200 seeds
on a piece of damp flannel
and cover with another piece
of damp flannel. Put
the

You can do this when transplanting is prepared to take care that the nursery bed is deeply dug and thoroughly manured. When this is done the roots of the seedlings are spread out compact, and the plants can be raised with ease and without suffering any injury in the operation. To produce seedlings for transplanting from eight nurseries, or about 18 lbs of seed, in the nursery bed for each acre of land to be planted. The seed ridges may be disposed for three rows of plants in three or four inches deep trenches made in the finished, or sufficiently loosened, soil, at distances of from nine inches apart to a couple of seedlings deep plants together. Where there is room, or plants of extended growth are to be set, as in the case of cabbages, they should be put in single rows, this gives the roots full room to extend and enables the seedlings to grow freely and strongly

seldom necessary to keep the land perfectly
especially after the plants have begun
to shade the soil. The cultivator
should be to keep the land constantly
mulched.

After-cultivation. - These are of a
very simple nature, it is only ne-
cessary to keep the crop free of weeds
and to thin out a few of the plants
if the crop proves too luxuriant.

Yours truly
[illegible]
Superintendent of Government Farms.

[illegible]

the land flooded,

Enclosure in Procee-
dings of the Board
of Revenue to the
Acting Secretary to
Government R.D.
dated 15th November
1873.

Rev 3699/73

Copy of instructions
for cultivation of
Carolina Paddy.

G.O. 13th Dec. 73 No. 146-147

Revenue Department

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
Dated 15th November 1873.

Read the following:—

No. 826

From W. R. Robertson Esqre M.R.A.C.
Superintendent of
Government Farms

To J. Grose Esquire
Secretary, Board of Revenue

Sir

With reference to para 3 of Government Order No. 1160 dated the 24th October 1873, I have the honor to state that I have received applications for the purchase of about 1200 lbs of Carolina Paddy Seed to be supplied on the receipt of the 10 Barrels of the seed expected from Calcutta, but, as fully five sixths of

Rec: 1873: Dept.
No 3699.

Superintendent's Office
Board of Revenue

Dated 15th
Read 15th } March 1873

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to forward herewith a letter from the Superintendent of Land Records, dated the 12th instant, and to request that you will be pleased to furnish the Board with the information called for therein.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Secretary to the Board.

To
The Collector of Madura.

Letter from Superintendent of Land Records, requesting information regarding the number of Ryotwary Estates in the Madura District, which have been sold for Arrears of Revenue, since the introduction of the Ryotwary System, and the Amount for which they were sold.