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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

3240
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Dated	14-11-1877.	197 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

GOVERNMENT
REVENUE

DRAS.
TMENT.

14th Novem

To. 3,244.

Read the following paper:—

No. 133. Extract from the Proc
Department of Revenue, A
Horticulture,) dated Calcut

the Government of India in the
and Commerce, (Agriculture and
ember 1877, Nos. 514-C to 524-C.

READ—

A letter from the Chief Commissioner o
1877, forwarding a report by the Su
on the cultivation of the sun-flower
from the seed.

5,502-G 133, dated the 30th August
of the Experimental Farm at Bangalore,
innuus), and the uses of the oil extracted

RESO

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THE cultivation of the sun-flow
test its value in the reclamation of ma

is undertaken in this country to
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is certain that the plant possesses no
the experiments were first underta
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plants (as in the case of the sun-flowe
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plants can be successfully grown th
plants themselves.

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peculiar virtues inherent in the

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experiment as being ill adapted eith
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whom samples were furnished for
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4. The Chief Commissioner o
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by the Superintendent of the Gover
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as an ordinary agricultural crop, so
cultivated by natives, and (2) to dete
in England.

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, further experiments, suggested
n in Bangalore, should be made,
in whether the plant can be grown
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alue of the oil by chemical analysis

5. The Governor-General in
experiments being undertaken, a quar
analysis and for submission to the tra
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receipt of reports on it. If they s
easily resumed. In the proposed exp
to the matter of cost which should be

oes not object to the proposed
oil being prepared for chemical
his quantity having been prepared,
rimental cultivation pending the
favorable, the cultivation may be
rticular attention should be given
recorded.

6. In connection with this subject, the Governor-General in Council thinks it opportune to record his opinion that it is of more importance to stimulate and develop the production of articles already known in the country than to initiate costly experiments with articles not commercially known and of which the ultimate success is doubtful. One of these articles is the ground-nut (*Arachis hypogaea*). The seed of the pod of this plant produces a very large proportion of excellent oil, extensively used in Europe as well as in this country. The plant grows abundantly in the Madras Presidency and elsewhere, but it does not seem to be fully cultivated. The exports of the nut to foreign countries in 1875-76 were from Madras 3,721 cwt, value Rupees 1,044, and from Bengal the exports have been so trifling that they have not been separately distinguished. The plant is grown to some extent in Burma, but not sufficient for local consumption, and quantities are imported from Madras.

Although the exports to foreign countries from British India are trifling, considerable quantities are sent from Madras to France, as will be seen from the following figures which are extracted from the French Trade Returns of 1875:—

Imports from British India: 1,
Imports from French India: 6,

The total imports into France are 101,524,468 kilos., or nearly 100,000 tons, worth 2,113,616 francs.

Thus out of this total value of 2,113,616 francs, only 2½ millions stand against India, of which French India has the largest share. Nearly all the rest is imported from the western coast of Africa.

7. The French trade in ground-nut is a large and increasing one, the demand for the manufacture of soap, for consumption as food, and for other purposes, being conducted on a large scale at Marseilles. If the cultivation can be developed in this country, it seems probable that British India should be able to compete with Africa and supply France with a very considerable part of the requirements of this article, adding the ground-nut to other oil-seeds, such as olive, rapeseed, and castor-oil, which are now exported to France in great quantities.

8. The Governor-General in Council will be good enough to obtain particulars of the extent of its cultivation in the provinces, and to report them with suggestions they can ascertain as to the consumption of the seed and oil in the country. His Excellency in Council will also be glad to be favored with an account of the possible development of the cultivation in the maritime provinces it is desirable that the export trade should be recorded in the monthly and annual returns, and this should be done with reference to foreign and coasting trade returns.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, Commissioner of British Burma, Assam, Mysore and Coorg, Ajmere, Hyderabad, and to the Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information and guidance.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. E. O'CONOR,
Major Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Separate Revenue, No. 13.

Customs.

(True Extract.)

COMMUNICATED to the Board of Revenue who will prepare and forward with their own views the report for in paragraph 8, and will issue the necessary orders in action with the trade returns.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
To the Conservator of Forests.

Edw. F. B. Bantleman.

Minutes of the Board of Revenue and of the
Commissioners of the Board of Revenue
and of the Board of Revenue of the Government
of India regarding the

NOVEMBER
Nos. 133-134.

Dated November 1877.

THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
BOMBAY.

REVENUE.

Cost of (1877) 20000000

Nos. 514C to 524C.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 2nd November 1877.

[AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.]

READ—

A letter from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 5502-G133, dated the 30th August 1877, forwarding a report by the Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Bangalore, on the cultivation of the sun-flower (*Helianthus annuus*) and the uses of the oil extracted from the seed.

RESOLUTION.

1. The cultivation of the sun-flower plant was undertaken in this country to test its value in the reclamation of marshy land and the removal of malaria.
2. In Bangalore the plant has now been in continuous cultivation for some years, without any particularly successful results. As a destroyer of malaria it is certain that the plant possesses no special value, and the statements on which the experiments were first undertaken have been found to be fictitious. The truth seems to be, that the marvellous effects which are sometimes attributed to plants (as in the case of the sun-flower and the blue-gum of Australia) as sanitary agents, are due more to the clearing and drainage which are required before the plants can be successfully grown, than to any peculiar virtues inherent in the plants themselves.
3. Oil of a very beautiful appearance has been extracted from the sun-flower in Bangalore, but the cost of extraction is prohibitive against its use; and, moreover, it has been generally condemned by those to whom samples were furnished for experiment as being ill adapted either for table use or for machinery. It is understood that large quantities of sun-flower seed are produced in Russia for the sake of the oil, which is in considerable demand for the lubrication of machinery. But however this may be, it is clear that the cost of production in this country, so far as the experiments have gone, will not permit of the profitable cultivation of the plant.
4. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore thinks that in order to investigate the properties of the plant to the fullest extent, further experiments, suggested by the Superintendent of the Government Farm in Bangalore, should be made, the objects to be determined being (1) to ascertain whether the plant can be grown as an ordinary agricultural crop so as to compete with the usual oil-seed crops cultivated by natives, and (2) to determine the value of the oil by chemical analysis in England.
5. The Governor-General in Council does not object to the proposed experiments being undertaken, a quantity of the oil being prepared for chemical analysis and for submission to the trade. But this quantity having been prepared, it does not seem necessary to continue the experimental cultivation pending the receipt of reports on it. If they should be favourable the cultivation may be easily resumed. In the proposed experiment particular attention should be given to the matter of cost, which should be carefully recorded.
6. In connection with this subject, the Governor-General in Council thinks it opportune to record his opinion, that it is of more importance to stimulate and develop the production of articles already known in the country than to initiate costly experiments in articles not commercially known and of which the ultimate success is problematical. One of these articles is the

ground-nut (*Arachis hypogæa*). The kernel of the pod of this plant produces a very large proportion of excellent oil, extensively used in Europe as well as in this country. The plant grows abundantly in the Madras Presidency and elsewhere, but it does not seem to be fully utilised. The exports of the nut to foreign countries in 1875-76 were, from Madras 6,994 cwt., value Rs. 29,774, and from Bombay, 3,721 cwt., value Rs. 13,845. From Bengal the exports have been so trifling that they have not been separately distinguished. The plant is grown to some extent in Burma, but not sufficiently for local consumption, and quantities are imported from Madras.

Although the exports to foreign countries from British India are trifling, considerable quantities are sent from Pondichery to France, as will be seen from the following figures which have been extracted from the French Trade Returns of 1875 :—

Imports from British India: 1,231,803 kilos., value 406,494 francs.
Imports from French India: 6,404,899 kilos., value 2,113, 616 francs.

The total imports into France in the year from all countries were 101,524,468 kilos., or nearly 100,000 tons, worth 33,503,000 francs.

Thus out of this total value of 33½ millions francs only 2½ millions stand against India, of which French India has by far the largest share. Nearly all the rest is imported from the western coast of Africa.

7. The French trade in ground-nuts is a large and increasing one, the extraction of the oil, which is in considerable demand for the manufacture of soap, for consumption as food, and for other purposes, being conducted on a large scale at Marseilles. If the cultivation can be developed in this country, it seems probable that British India should be able to compete with Africa and supply France with a very considerable part of her requirements of this article, adding the ground-nut to other oil-seeds, such as gingelly and rape which are now exported to France in great quantities.

8. The Governor-General in Council requests that the local Governments will be good enough to obtain particulars of the extent of its cultivation in their provinces, and to report them with any particulars they can ascertain as to the consumption of the seed and oil in the country. His Excellency in Council will also be glad to be favoured with any suggestions they may wish to make as to possible development of the cultivation and trade. In the maritime provinces it is desirable that the export trade should be recorded in the monthly and annual returns, and this should be done with effect from the 1st of April next, in both the foreign and coasting trade returns.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the

Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.
" " Panjab.
Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces.

Chief Commissioner of British Burma.
" " " Assam.
" " " Mysore and Coorg.
" " " Ajmere.
Resident at Hyderabad.

Governments
and Adminis-
trations noted
on the margin
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(True extract.)

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE
AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE

RESOLUTION.

To

LOCAL GOVTS. AND ADMNS.

Nos. 514C to 5

Dated Calcutta, 2nd November 1877.

SUBJECT.

CULTIVATION of the sun-flower and of g
nuts.

Nos. 514C to 524C.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 2nd November 1877.

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3. Oil of a very beautiful appearance flower in Bangalore, but the cost of seed and the expense of the machinery it has been generally considered as being ill adapted for experiment. It is understood that large quantities of the oil, which is used in Russia for the sake of the oil, which is used in the production of machinery. But however this production in this country, so far as the profit of the profitable cultivation of the plant.

as been extracted from the sun-flower is prohibitive against its use; and by those to whom samples were either for table use or for machinery of sun-flower seed are produced considerable demand for the lubrication, it is clear that the cost of the experiments have gone, will not permit of the profitable cultivation of the plant.

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tion and guidance.

(True extract.)

W. C. Ann

For Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

To
The Secretary to the
Government of India

Revenue Department

1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,
AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE.

RESOLUTION.

To

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Nos. 514C to 524C

Dated Calcutta, 2nd November 1877.

Rec-12 - do do.

SUBJECT.

CULTIVATION of the sun-flower and of ground
nuts.

See Memo
134

3244

Communicated to the
Board of Revenue
who will prepare
forward with their
own views the
report called for in
para 8. and will
also issue the necessary
orders in connection
with the trade returns

To H. G. D. 20.11.77
21.11.77