9-3-11 ✓
9-3-12 ✓
8-5-13 ✓

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O. No. 531

Dated 30th September 1897

[Despatch Abstract.]

The possibility of cultivating the Tea tree.

Forwg. to the Board of Revenue and to the Director, Principal, College of Agriculture, Saidapet, for information, copy of a letter from the Sanitary Commr. for Madras on the subject of —.

BACK PAPERS

FURTHER PAPERS

No.	Department.	Date.	No.	Department.	Date.

Local & Munl. (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 2447

From
The Sanitary Commissioner
for Madras.

~~Order~~ No 992 dated 21st Sept. 1897.

No. 1847/S

Transferred to the Revenue department.

Dated 9th September 1897.
Received 9 SEP 1897
Registered
Enclosures Two.
Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding for the information of Government copy of a letter addressed by him to certain officers requesting them to report upon the possibility of cultivating the "Soy bean".

Secretary to Government

To

The Board of Rev: Rd & Re
" Ag. Principal College of Agri:
Saidapet, Chief Director of Public Instruction Madras
Copy to Copy the Curator of the Govt Gardens & Parks, Ootacamund, Collector of the Nilgiris
23.IX.97 c 21/9/97

Rev. 14-10-97

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

The Soy-bean.

* * *

This crop is generally grown by itself; the seeds are sown from June to September; the harvesting takes place between November and January. It is consequently a kharif crop. The seeds should be placed at a depth not exceeding I to I½ inch; I8 plants may be left, after weeding and thinning, to the square yard. A peaty soil, or one rich in organic matter, suits the plant best; a calcareous soil is also favourable to its growth. Sulphate of potash is a good manure; nitrogen may be supplied either as nitrate of soda, or, in the case of soils poor in organic matter in the form of rape or mustard cake, but it is rarely needed, while large applications of nitrogenous manure exert a distinctly injurious effect upon the yield of beans. So far as we know, this very important vigorous and productive pulse is not attacked by any insect or parasitic fungus. x x x x x. That composition entitles the soy bean to the highest place, even amongst the pulses, as a food capable of supplementing the dificiencies of rice and of other eminently starchy grains. Very few vegetable products are so rich as this bean at once in albuminoids and in fat or oil, the former constituent amounting on the average to 35 per cent and the latter to I9. X X X X X. In China and Japan three preparations are extensively made from the soy-bean. Soy sauce is the best known of these but more important are the soy or bean cheeses, and a kind of paste. The beans are sometimes pressed for the sake of the oil they yield; the residual cake forms an extremely rich cattle food, containing as it does 40 per cent of flesh-formers and 7 per cent of oil. The Soy-bean may also be grown as a fodder plant. If cut just when the pods are fully formed it makes an excellent hay, superior to that of the lentil.

1,250—1.1.07.

No. 1830-1832
S

Office of Sanitary Commissioner,
Fort St. George 8 September 1897.

From

Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. W. G. King, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,

Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,

To

The District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Vizagapatam.
The Deputy Collector of Bellary.
The Tahsildar of Sydapett.

Enclosure.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith oz of Soy beans with the request that you will kindly cause them to be sown in any suitable place where they can be carefully watched as to progress of growth and that you will oblige me by stating the nature and amount of crop obtained and whether you think the beans can be grown successfully in your district from the experience so obtained. I need not remind you that the "Soy bean" is probably the most nutritious form of readily assimilable pulse at present known, and that should it prove possible to introduce it widely in this Presidency, it would prove of great advantage in Jail administration and also to the poorer classes generally. The enclosed extract from ---- "Church" will show you the method of cultivation and the various uses to which both the seed and the stalk can be put.

2. As this is a suitable period of the year for sowing I trust you will oblige me by taking action in the matter as soon as the seeds are received. In asking you to kindly undertake the experiment, I may state that it was only after long and persistent search in India and Burmah that I have ultimately obtained specimen.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,

/sd/ W.G. King

Surgeon Lieut Colonel,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

1/ 24 AUG 1897

2,250—1-1-97.

Present Department

No. 1847/S

Office of Sanitary Commissioner,
Fort St. George, the 8th September 1897

From

Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. W. G. King, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,

To

The
Secretary to Government,
Local and Municipal department,
Fort St. George.

Enclosure.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith for the information of Government copy of a letter addressed by me to certain officers requesting them to report upon the possibility of cultivating the "Soy bean" with a quantity of which I furnished them.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

W. G. King
Surgeon Lieut-Col
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Government (1897) of Madras.

REVENUE.

Recd. } 1897. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 831, 30th September 1897.

SEPTEMBER.

The possibility of cultivating the "Soy bean."

Communicating to the Board of Revenue and to the Acting Principal, College of Agriculture, Saidapet, for information, copy of a letter from the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras on the subject of—.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following letter from Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated Fort St. George, 9th September 1897, No. 1847-S.:—

I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of Government, copy of a letter addressed by me to certain officers requesting them to report upon the possibility of cultivating the "Soy bean," with a quantity of which I furnished them.

Enclosure.

From Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. KING, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Vizagapatam, the Deputy Collector of Bellary and the Tahsildar of Saidapet, dated Fort St. George, 8th September 1897, No. 1830-1832—S.

I have the honour to forward herewith oz. of soy beans, with the request that you will kindly cause them to be sown in any suitable place where they can be carefully watched as to progress of growth, and that you will oblige me by stating the nature and amount of crop obtained and whether you think the beans can be grown successfully in your district from the experience so obtained. I need not remind you that the "Soy bean" is probably the most nutritious form of readily assimilable pulse at present known, and that, should it prove possible to introduce it widely in this Presidency, it would prove of great advantage in jail administration and also to the poorer classes generally. The enclosed extract from "Church" will show you the method of cultivation and the various uses to which both the seed and the stalk can be put.

2. As this is a suitable period of the year for sowing, I trust you will oblige by taking action in the matter as soon as the seeds are received. In asking you to kindly undertake the experiment, I may state that it was only after long and persistent search in India and Burma that I have ultimately obtained specimen.

* * * * *

The Soy bean.—This crop is generally grown by itself; the seeds are sown from June to September; the harvesting takes place between November and January. It is consequently a kharif crop. The seeds should be placed at a depth not exceeding 1 to 1½ inch; 18 plants may be left, after weeding and thinning, to the square yard. A peaty soil, or one rich in organic matter, suits the plant best; a calcareous soil is also favourable to its growth. Sulphate of potash is a good manure; nitrogen may be supplied either as nitrate of soda, or, in the case of soils poor in organic matter, in the form of rape or mustard cake, but it is rarely needed, while large applications of nitrogenous manure exert a distinctly injurious effect upon the yield of beans. So far as we know, this very important, vigorous and productive pulse is not attacked by any insect or parasitic fungus . . . . That composition entitles the soy bean to the highest place, even amongst the pulses, as a food capable of supplementing the deficiencies of rice and of other eminently starchy grains. Very few vegetable products are so rich as this bean at once in albuminoids and in fat or oil, the former constituent amounting on the average to 35 per cent. and the latter to 19 . . . . In China and Japan three preparations are extensively made from the soy bean. Soy sauce is the best known of these, but more important are the soy or bean cheeses, and a kind of paste. The beans are sometimes pressed for the sake of the oil they yield; the residual cake forms an extremely rich cattle food, containing as it does 40 per cent. of flesh-formers and 7 per cent. of oil. The soy bean may also be grown as a fodder plant. If cut just when the pods are fully formed, it makes an excellent hay, superior to that of the lentil.

F 21 5,000

No. 992 (Local and Municipal).

Transferred to the Revenue Department.

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

21st September 1897.

Order—No. 831, Revenue, dated 30th September 1897.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Board of Revenue and to the Acting Principal, College of Agriculture, Saidapet, for information.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture).
„ the Acting Principal, College of Agriculture, Saidapet, (through the Director of Public Instruction, Madras).
Copy to the Curator of the Government Gardens and Parks, Nilgiris (through the Collector of the Nilgiris).

Exd. Shaik Karim.

50 Copies.