

COLONIAL

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SERVANT

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The reminiscences of a man who served for over forty-two years in several colonies (Leeward Islands, Nigeria, Bahamas, British Honduras and the Gold Coast) and in the Colonial Office, and has taken part in great events. The incidents connected with the so-called "Juju Murder" in the Gold Coast, which attained much notoriety in 1947, are fully dealt with.

continued on the flap

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Second Meeting of Veterinary Officers in India

*Held at Calcutta from 26th February to 2nd March,
1923*

WITH APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF RECENT WORK IN BEHAR IN
INDIGO RESEARCH.

In continuation of the far more extensive work of the previous years experiments in manufacture have been carried out at Pusa and at the Bengal Research Station (Sirseah), but chiefly at the latter place.

The Java and Sumatrana varieties yielded the largest outturns of dye by steeping in water at a temperature of 104° F. for 7 hours. These results require confirmation. Extra expense is incurred by using water at a high temperature but water which is too low in temperature is frequently employed with loss on cold and wet days at the beginning and at the end of the manufacturing season. The value of the plant at various stages of growth has been investigated and the study of the fermentation process has been further extended. It is recommended that the conditions of time and temperature mentioned above should be rigidly adhered to. There are inevitable losses of indigotin in the seed water and also in boiling, straining and pressing; but it is believed that an increase of outturn can be usually obtained between the oxidizing process and the finished product. This is under investigation. Attention has been directed to drying indigo in the form of powder as indigo cakes have to be reduced to powder for dyeing purposes. The agricultural and laboratory tests have clearly proved the superiority of the Java plant over the old Sumatrana variety. The difficulties connected with the poor germination of Java seed have been overcome. Treatment with sulphuric acid is effective. The idea was suggested by Dr. Butler and the treatment is successful because the outer tough coat of the seed is weakened and germination in the ordinary moisture of Indian soils is thereby facilitated. The Java plant is a perennial. It should be sown in October-November and cut back in the spring in order to multiply branches and increase leaf growth. There are divided opinions regarding the effect of pruning in subsequent years and the question requires further investigation. As regards manual experiments no very definite results can yet be reported. The inoculation of Indian soils with a culture of the appropriate nodule bacteria has produced no advantageous results in Behar, presumably because the soils of this district are already sufficiently stocked with such bacteria. Considerable advance has been made in supplying good seed of both Java and Sumatrana varieties to Indigo Planters from established seed farms.

The Behar Indigo Planters' Association have appointed a Botanist and further advancement in indigo research in India will greatly depend upon his work. Nothing has yet been done to separate the best types of plants of any particular variety. The indigo industry is by no means yet dead in India and may yet become again very prosperous by seed selection on rational lines and by other agricultural improvements which are quite feasible. Much less attention has been given to the agricultural improvement of the crop than to chemical and other enquiries regarding the best means of extracting the dye.

Samples of known indigotin content sent to various analysts for examination showed considerable discrepancy in their results. A uniform method of trade analysis for indicating the true indigotin content of the samples dealt with has, therefore, been attained and its use by the leading analysts of Calcutta and England secured. The relative dyeing values of synthetic and natural indigo have been tested by Mr. Bergthell and very interesting results were obtained. Further trials are probably necessary, but as far as the tests at Cawnpore go natural indigo gave a better depth of colour than synthetic indigo and was pronounced a better dye for ordinary Indian cloths. Mr. Bergthell is, at present, on leave in England. When he returns from leave his research work regarding indigo will be continued at Pusa where complete arrangements have been made for manufacture and research. We may thus help European Planters in Behar, but we are still more likely to help the backward methods of manufacture in the United Provinces and Madras where cultivation has recently extended.

APPENDIX B.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF EXPERIMENTS WITH JUTE AND OTHER FIBRES.

JUTE.

For several years the jute trade has been in a critical condition but it has been generally profitable to Indian cultivators and dealers. There has been a large expansion in its cultivation. The demand for the fibre increased so rapidly that supplies began to run short during 1905, with the result that prices had doubled. In 1906 and 1907 the areas under this crop expanded considerably with the result that in 1907 prices have fallen steadily and in time will probably become more normal.

Jute Extension.—Mr. Finlow, the Fibre Expert, has published a full report (Agricultural Research Institute Bulletin No. 3 of 1906) which deals with the possibilities of extending jute cultivation in various Provinces. This report has been supplemented by the report of Mr. F. Smith, published in the *Agricultural Journal of India*, Vol. II, Part 2, April 1907, which refers particularly to the results of the experiment in Bengal. Outside Bengal, Madras appears to offer more favourable opportunities for jute cultivation than any other part of India. The climate of the Malabar Coast is distinctly similar to that of Bengal, although the hilly nature of some parts indicates unsuitability at first sight. Trials with jute have been conducted in the Godavari delta, at the Samalkota Experimental Station, since 1905, by Mr. Barber, the Madras Government Botanist. The results of the experiments in 1905 were not successful, but in 1906, owing to better experience regarding the necessary agricultural conditions, they were much more satisfactory. These experiments have been continued at the Samalkota Farm in 1907 and seed has been distributed to a number of cultivators in the district, who have received advice from the Agricultural Department regarding the proper method of cultivation. In 1907, jute experiments are also being carried out in other parts of Madras, notably at Tanjore in the Godavari delta on the Malabar Coast. In Bombay, trials were carried out in 1906 at the Ganeshkhind Gardens, Poona, by Professor Gammie on manured land but without irrigation. A yield of over $7\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of fibre per acre was obtained, the value in Calcutta being Rs. 10-4-0 per maund. A larger area has been put down this year. Experiments at the Poona and Manjri Farms—at the latter with irrigation—are also being continued. Conditions in the rice districts of Bombay are not so favourable as in Madras owing to the want of early rains. The Central Provinces commenced trials with jute in 1905 at Nagpur and at Raipur, which were continued in 1906; the results were not satisfactory, chiefly because there are usually no premonsoon showers and the seed cannot, therefore, be sown early enough under favourable circumstances. This season (1907), however, sowings were made at Raipur on manured land in April with well irrigation and the results are reported to be much more promising. Well irrigation early in the season is very expensive and it is extremely doubtful whether it will pay even with a valuable crop like jute in the Chhattisgarh district where rice is practically the only crop at present. Behar and the Assam Valley, where jute had not hitherto been cultivated to any large extent, will probably produce very fine crops as experience is gained by cultivators. In 1904, Behar Indigo Planters began to get interested in jute and their tenants are now growing the crop to a considerable extent. In this tract, about 8,500 acres are under cultivation in the Mozafferpore and Champaran Districts this season (1907). Jute cultivation will probably extend largely into the plains of Assam because physical and climatic conditions are suitable. During the months of March, April and May of the present year, Mr. Finlow made a prolonged tour through the districts north and south of the Brahmaputra, including Cachar. The land near the river on both banks of Brahmaputra is in some places subject to deep inundation in the rainy season, but in others the banks are

practically, if not entirely, above flood level. Away from the river, there are large areas of rich land, much of it virgin and covered with dense reed jungle which, when brought under cultivation, may yield large crops of jute. The cultivation of jute is extending rapidly in the western end of Assam Valley where the acreage is estimated at 60,000 acres this year (1907) as against 33,700 acres in 1906. Many tea planters are interested, but the lack of labour will prevent rapid development. Forty-four varieties of jute were grown at Pusa in 1906, with two objects—(a) to commence plant to plant selection of seed, (b) to study the botanical characteristics of the different races and their agricultural values. Our observations tend to show that the Bengal jutes can be generally classified into (a) green stemmed races, (b) red stemmed races, (c) early maturing races, and (d) late maturing races. Different districts do produce fibre of different qualities and we are enquiring into the reasons. A full report on the experiments made at the Burdwan and Cuttack Farms has been published by Mr. F. Smith in *Agricultural Journal*, Vol. II, Part 2, April 1907.

Seed Distribution.—The Bengal Agricultural Department in 1906 distributed about 300 maunds of seed of jute from crops grown specially for the purpose. The Eastern Bengal Department of Agriculture also distributed 75 maunds of seed grown at the Rajshahi Farm, a considerable proportion of the latter was distributed in small quantities free of charge to intending cultivators chiefly in Assam. Part of the seed was also used for experimental purposes in other parts of India.

Jute substitutes.—The question of utilizing the various fibre plants which are possible substitutes for jute is assuming increasing importance. Both San-hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*) and *Hibiscus cannabinus* are grown throughout India chiefly for home use but to a considerable extent for export. Madras had nearly 70,000 acres of *Hibiscus cannabinus* in 1906 (the acreage for 1905 was probably less than 45,000) grown for export, or for gunny bags made in the mills at Bimlipatam. Seventy thousand acres of San-hemp were grown in the plateau districts of the Central Provinces in 1905. The crop is also fairly important in Madras, the Punjab, Bombay and Bengal.

While these and other fibres have not all the peculiar properties of jute, they are superior to it in some respects and can be used for purposes for which jute is not suitable.

Other jute investigations.—Mr. Finlow has made arrangements with Messrs. Cross and Bevan of London, the well-known authorities on cellulose, to collaborate with them in certain scientific investigations regarding fibres. The first of these investigations is an attempt to find out the cause of the alleged deterioration which has occurred in jute during recent years. It is hoped that the Calcutta Baled Jute Association will co-operate in the enquiry which will, in the first instance, be chiefly bacteriological.

Diseases.—During the present season the crops of jute over a large part of Bengal have been attacked by insects; but serious damage has not been done except in a few instances. The Imperial Entomologist is dealing with these pests.

Fraudulent watering of jute is a common practice among small dealers and leads to much damage to baled jute during transport to Europe. Repressive legislation which was regarded as essential by a considerable section of the commercial community was declined by the Governments of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam on various grounds.

Scientific work.—A temporary laboratory has been equipped at Pusa and work has been carried on during the last three months. At present the investigations are devoted chiefly to a chemical and microscopical examination of numbers of samples of fibre with the object of establishing data to assist the selection experiments in the field. Other problems will be taken up as opportunity offers.

FLAX.

Experiments in cultivating flax in India as a fibre crop began as early as 1840 but no definite results were obtained. Experiments have again recently been started chiefly by Sir Lewis Hay, Bart., who, together with his manager Mr. Cameron, has

commenced operations on a large scale at Dooriah, Behar. The results of these experiments were considered by the Government of Bengal to justify assistance and an expert flax cultivator, M. Vandekerkhove, from Belgium, was appointed in February 1907. He will have to gain experience of Indian conditions of cultivation before he can give reliable advice on all points regarding the prospects of the crop. He states, however, that the weight of the rippled straw at present obtained in India is only about half of the yield obtained in Europe. He considers that this return would not be sufficiently remunerative to induce cultivators to take up flax ; but he is quite sanguine that better results can be obtained by increasing the yield of straw per acre and by more expert manipulation in the extraction of the fibre. The retting process should be carried out in the fair season not in the rains. The hot weather is too dry for the breaking and scutching processes. Six varieties of imported flax were grown at Pusa during the rabi season of 1906-07 ; both for fibre and for seed. The yields of straw rippled (threshed), unrippled and seed were fairly satisfactory. Unfortunately, part of the machinery obtained from Europe for extracting the fibre arrived in broken condition so that it is impossible to give yields of fibre at present. The best plots gave about 25 maunds of rippled straw per acre. The European yield is from 40 to 50 maunds per acre. The cultivation expenses in Europe are higher than in India and acclimatization of seed may tend to increase the yield in India. The experiments will be continued until definite issues are obtained and a note will be published regarding results as soon as full experience on the prospects of the crop has been gained. In considering the value of a flax crop account must be taken of the seed, as the straw need not be cut for fibre until the seed is approaching ripeness. The average yield of seed from each of four plots at Pusa was worth about Ra. 17 per acre.

Mr. Finlow hopes in time to show, as regards Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, (a) the best varieties of fibre plants to grow, (b) the best methods of cultivation, (c) the best means to produce the best fibre for the market, (d) the best means of getting full value for good fibre, and (e) the best way of growing seed on a large scale for distribution. He also hopes to be able to show to which areas jute cultivation can be profitably extended, where jute substitutes can be profitably grown and in which parts other profitable fibre plants can be introduced.

APPENDIX C

List of Agricultural Publications in India during 1905-06 and 1906-07.

No.	Title.	Author.	Where published.
<i>General Agriculture.</i>			
1	Annual Report of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the year 1904-1905. Price 12 annas.	Inspector-General of Agriculture in India, Nagpur, Central Provinces.	Government Printing, India, Calcutta.
2	Proceedings of the Board of Agriculture in India, 1906. Price 12 annas.	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
3	Proceedings of the Board of Agriculture in India, 1907. Price Re. 1-2.	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
4	Annual Report of the Board of Scientific Advice for the year 1904-05. Price Re. 1.	Secretary, Board of Scientific Advice, Calcutta .	Government Central Press, Calcutta.
5	Annual Report of the Board of Scientific Advice for the year 1905-06. Price Re. 1-2.	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
6	Agricultural Statistics of British India, 1904-05. Price Rs. 3.	Director General of Statistics	Government Printing, India, Calcutta.
7	Agricultural Statistics of Native States, 1904-05. Price Rs. 3.		
8	Area and yield of certain crops in India, 1905-06. Price 5 annas.	Department of Commerce and Industry . .	Ditto.
9	Agricultural Journal of India, Vol. I, Parts 1-4. Price Rs. 6.	Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa . . .	Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

List of Agricultural Publications in India during 1905-06 and 1906-07—contd.

No.	Title.	Author.	Where published.
		<i>General Agriculture—contd.</i>	
10	Agricultural Journal of India, Vol. II, Parts I to IV. Price Rs. 6.	Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa . . .	Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
11	The Extension of Jute Cultivation in India. Bulletin No. 3, 1906, of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa. Price 12 annas.	R. S. Finlow, B.Sc., F.C.S., Fibre Expert to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Government Printing, India, Calcutta.
12	Note on the Oudh Seed Depôts . . .	W. H. Moreland, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Ditto.
13	Report on the Control and Utilization of Rivers and Drainage for the fertilization of Land and mitigation of Malaria.	Sir Edward Buck, K.C.S.I., LL.D.	Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.
14	Sorghum Vulgare. Pers. (Andropogon Sorghum, Brot). The great millet or Juar in India. Agriculture Ledger No. 6 of 1905. Price 6 annas.	Sir George Watt, Kt., C.I.E.	Government Printing, India, Calcutta.
15	Phoenix Dactylifera Linn. (The Date Palm). Part I. Notes on Date Palm cultivation in countries other than India. Agriculture Ledger No. 1 of 1906. Price 3 annas.	F. Fletcher, M.A., B.Sc., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency.	Ditto ¹
16	Psophocarpus Tetragonolobus (Goa Bean) Goa Beans in India. Agriculture Ledger No. 4 of 1906. Price 3 annas.	L. H. Burkill, M.A., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.	Ditto.

17	Report of the Agricultural Department, Bengal, for the period of 15 months from 1st April 1905 to 30th June 1906. Price 8 annas.	Department of Agriculture	The Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Calcutta.
18	Report on the Administration of the Department of Agriculture of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the year ending 30th June 1906. Price 8 annas.	Ditto	United Provinces Government Press, Allahabad.
19	Report on the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, for the year ending 30th September 1905. Price 5 annas.	Ditto	Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore.
20	Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture, Punjab, for the year ending 30th June 1906. Price 4 annas.	Ditto	Ditto.
21	Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, for the year 1905-06.	Ditto	Government Central Press, Bombay.
22	Report on the working of the Department of Agriculture of the Central Provinces, during the year ending 31st March 1906. Price Re. 1.	Ditto	Secretariat Press, Nagpur.
23	Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, for the official year 1905-06. Price 6 annas.	Ditto	Government Press, Madras.
24	Burma Land Records Administration Report for the year ending 30th June 1906. Price Re. 1.	Ditto	Government Printing, Burma, Rangoon.

List of Agricultural Publications in India during 1905-06 and 1906-07—contd.

No.	Title.	Author.	Where published.
<i>General Agriculture—contd.</i>			
25	Report of the Agricultural Branch of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Eastern Bengal and Assam, for the year 1905-06.	Department of Agriculture	Eastern Bengal and Assam Secretariat Press, Shillong.
26	Annual Report of the Burdwan Experiment Station for the year 1905-06. Price 4 annas.	Ditto	The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Calcutta.
27	Annual Report of the Dumraon Experiment Station for the year 1905-06. Price 2 annas.	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
28	Annual Report of the Mripur Experiment Station for the year 1905-06. Price 2 annas.	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
29	Annual Report of the Cuttack Experiment Station for the year 1905-06. Price 2 annas.	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
30	Report on the Cawnpore Agricultural Station in the United Provinces for the year ending 30th June 1906. Price Rs. 1.	Ditto	United Provinces Government Press, Allahabad.
31	Report on the Agricultural Station, Orai, Jalaun, of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June 1906. Price 8 annas.	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
32	Annual Report of the Government Experiment Farm, Lyallpur (Punjab), for the Kharif and Rabi Seasons, 1904-05. Price 5 annas.	Ditto	Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore.

33	Annual Report of the Government Experiment Farm, Lyallpur (Punjab), for the Kharif and Rabi Seasons, 1905-06.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
34	Annual Report of the Agricultural and Botanical Stations in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1905-06. Price Re. 1-2.	Ditto	Government Central Press, Bombay.	
35	Report on the Agricultural Stations in the Central Provinces for the year ending 30th June 1906.	Ditto	Secretariat Press, Nagpur.	
36	Annual Report on the Agricultural Stations in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year ending 30th June 1906.	Ditto	Eastern Bengal and Assam Secretariat Press, Shillong.	
37	Annual Report of the Tropical Plantation at Wahjain for the year ending 30th June 1906. Price 2 annas.	Ditto	Ditto	ditto.
38	Annual Report of the Jorhat Agricultural Station for the year ending 30th June 1906. Price 2 annas.	Ditto	Ditto	ditto.
39	Annual Report of the Rangpur Agricultural Station for the year ending 30th June 1906. Price 2 annas.	Ditto	Ditto	ditto.
40	Annual Report of the Rajshahi Agricultural Station for the year ending 30th June 1906. Price 2 annas.	Ditto	Ditto	ditto.
41	Annual Report of the Shillong Fruit Gardens for the year ending 30th June 1906. Price 2 annas.	Ditto	Ditto	ditto.
42	Scientific Report of the Attur Agricultural Station for the official year 1905-06.	Ditto	Government Press, Madras.	

List of Agricultural Publications in India during 1905-06 and 1906-07—contd.

No.	Title.	Author.	Where published.
<i>General Agriculture—contd.</i>			
43	Scientific Report of the Hagari Agricultural Station for the official year 1905-06.	Department of Agriculture	Government Press, Madras.
44	Scientific Report of the Bellary Agricultural Station for the official year 1905-06.	Ditto	Ditto.
45	Scientific Report of the Palur Agricultural Station for the official year 1905-06.	Ditto	Ditto.
46	Scientific Report of the Koilpatti Agricultural Station for the official year 1905-06.	Ditto	Ditto.
47	Report of the Indigo Research Station, Sirsiah, for the year 1905-06.	C. J. Bergtheil, Imperial Bacteriologist	Behar Planters' Association, Mozufferpore.
48	Report of the Indigo Research Station, Sirsiah, for the year 1906-07.	[Ditto ditto	Ditto.
49	Ficus Elastica. Its natural growth and Artificial propagation. Forest Bulletin No. 4.	E. M. Coventry, Deputy Conservator of Forests	Government Printing, India, Calcutta
50	The cultivation of Ficus Elastica. Price Re. 1-6-0.	Claud Bald	Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
51	The Objects and Plan of the Heeleaka Experimental Station.	Harold H. Mann, D.Sc., Scientific Officer to the Indian Tea Association; and C. M. Hutchinson, Assistant Scientific Officer to the Indian Tea Association.	Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.
52	Green Manuring in Tea Culture in India	Ditto ditto.	Ditto.

53	Factors determining the Quality of Tea . . .	Ditto	ditto	Ditto.
54	Experiments in Heavy Pruning . . .	Ditto	ditto	Ditto.
55	Report on the Heeleaka Experiments . . .	Ditto	ditto	Ditto.
56	Report on Sugar Mill at Benipur Factory .	Percy Jones		Behar Planters' Association, Mozufferpore.
57	A note on the results obtained with Java Indigo.	C. J. Bergtheil, Imperial Bacteriologist . . .		Ditto.
58	A note on Testing the germinating capacity of Seeds.	Ditto		Ditto.
59	A note on Harvesting Java Indigo Seed . .	Ditto		Ditto.
60	A note on the Treatment of Java Indigo Seed with Sulphuric Acid to promote germination.	Ditto		Ditto.
61	A note on Pruning Java Indigo	Ditto		Ditto.
62	Jute in rotation with Paddy in the same year. Leaflet No. 1 of 1907.	F. Smith, B.Sc., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bengal.		Department of Agriculture, Bengal.
63	Groundnut. Leaflet No. 2 of 1907	Ditto	ditto	Ditto.
64	Winter Rice. Leaflet No. 3 of 1907	Ditto	ditto	Ditto.
65	Potatoes at Burdwan. Leaflet No. 4 of 1907	Ditto	ditto	Ditto.
66	Potatoes in rotation with Jute. Leaflet No. 5 of 1907.	Ditto	ditto	Ditto.
67	Variety Experiment on Mustard at Dumraon Agricultural Station. Leaflet No. 6 of 1907.	Ditto	ditto	Ditto.
68	Suggestions on the improvement of Silk reeling in Bengal. Price Re. 1-8-0.	N. G. Mukerji, M.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S., Assistant Director of Agriculture, Bengal,		Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Calcutta.

List of Agricultural Publications in India during 1905-06 and 1906-07—contd.

No.	Title.	Author.	Where published.
<i>General Agriculture—contd.</i>			
69	A Report on Sericulture in Baroda . . .	N. G. Mukerji, M.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S., Assistant Director of Agriculture, Bengal.	Government Press, Baroda.
70	A Report on Kashmir Silk Industry . . .	Raojibhai B. Patel, M.R.A.C., M.R.A.S., Director of Agriculture and Industries, Baroda.	Ditto.
71	Monograph on the Cattle and Buffaloes of Burma.	Major G. H. Evans, F.L.S., I.C.V.D. . . .	Government Printing, India, Calcutta.
72	Notes on indigenous breeds of Cattle in the Punjab.	Major H. T. Pease, I.C.V.D.	Ditto.
73	Manual of Irrigation Wells. Bulletin No. 22 of 1907. Department of Agriculture, United Provinces. Price 12 annas.	E. A. Molony, I.C.S.	United Provinces Government Press, Allahabad.
74	Conditions determining the area sown with crop in the United Provinces, Part I. Bulletin No. 23 of 1907. Department of Agriculture, United Provinces. Price 2 annas.	W. H. Moreland, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces.	Ditto ditto.
75	Note on Sugarcane. Bulletin No. 25 of 1905. Department of Agriculture, Bombay.	J. B. Knight, M.Sc., Professor of Agriculture, Bombay.	Government Central, Press, Bombay.
76	Cattle in the Bombay Presidency. Bulletin No. 26 of 1905. Department of Agriculture, Bombay. Price Rs. 8-4.	Major F. Joslen, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay.	Ditto.
77	Date Palm. Bulletin No. 28 of 1906. Department of Agriculture, Bombay.	F. Fletcher, M.A., B.Sc., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay.	Ditto.

78	The Bombay Cottons. Bulletin No. 29 of 1906. Department of Agriculture, Bombay. Price 10 annas.	Ditto	ditto	Ditto.
79	The Statistical Atlas of the Bombay Presidency. Price 14 annas.	Department of Agriculture, Bombay	.	Ditto.
80	The Elements of Agriculture of the Bombay Presidency. Price Re. 1-4.	P. R. Mehta, M.R.A.C.	.	Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.
81	Cultivation of Bersim or Egyptian Clover (intended for cultivation in Sind only).	F. Fletcher, M.A., B.Sc., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay.		Department of Agriculture, Bombay.
82	Instructions for the sowing and after cultivation of Egyptian cotton (without ridging).	Ditto	ditto	Ditto.
83	First Book of Agriculture. Price 12 annas.	C. Benson, M.R.A.C., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras.		MacMillan & Co., Ltd., London.
84	Lift Irrigation. Price Rs. 2	Alfred Chatterton, Professor of Engineering, Madras.		G. A. Nateson & Co., Madras.
85	Report on Experiments in pumping with Oil Engines and Centrifugal Pumps in 1905-06.	Alfred Chatterton, Director of Industrial and Technical Enquiries in Madras.		Government Press, Madras.
86	Progress Report on the work of the Samalkota Farm during 1903-04, Bulletin No. 51.			
87	The Agathi Plant. Its growth in connection with the cultivation of the Betel vine which is trained thereon. Bulletin No. 52 of 1905. Madras Department of Agriculture. Price 9 pies.	Department of Agriculture, Madras	.	Ditto.

List of Agricultural Publications in India during 1905-06 and 1906-07—contd.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT OF THE IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT

No.	Title.	Author.	Where published.
<i>General Agriculture—contd.</i>			
88	The cultivation and curing of Tobacco as followed near Dindigul, Madura District. Bulletin No. 53 of 1905. Madras Department of Agriculture. Price 3 annas.	Department of Agriculture, Madras	Government Press, Madras.
89	Note on Irrigation by pumping from a well at Melrosapuram. Bulletin No. 54 of 1905. Madras Department of Agriculture. Price 3 annas.	Alfred Chatterton, Professor of Engineering, Madras	Ditto.
90	The Great Millet or Sorghum in Madras. Bulletin No. 55 of 1906. Madras Department of Agriculture. Price 3 annas.	C. Benson, M.R.A.C., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras, and C. K. Subba Rao, B.A., Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture, Madras.	Ditto.
91	The Sunflower. Price 1 anna 6 pies . . .	Department of Agriculture, Madras	Ditto.
92	Some suggestions for Madras Ryots. Bulletin No. 3 of 1906. Price 2 annas 9 pies.	The Central Agricultural Committee, Madras . .	Ditto.
93	The use of Prickly Pear as fodder. Bulletin No. 4 of 1906. Price 3 pies.	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
94	Squash. Bulletin No. 15 of 1906. Department of Agriculture, Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Department of Agriculture, Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Secretariat Press, Shillong.
95	Proceedings of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras (Quarterly, 1906).	Ditto ditto	Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

98	Journal of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India (Quarterly, 1906).	Honorary Secretaries, Poona	Scottish Mission Industries Company, Ltd., Poona.
97	Experiments with Aman Paddy. Bulletin No. 1 of 1907.	F. Smith, B.Sc., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bengal.	Bengal Secretariat Press.
98	List of the Principal Economic Plants grown in Bengal. Price 7 annas.	Department of Agriculture, Bengal	Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.
99	Manual of Arboriculture	Ditto	Bengal Secretariat Press.
100	Report on the Sugarcane Industry of Bengal.	Ditto	Ditto.
101	Report on the possibility of extending well irrigation in Behar and Chota Nagpur. Price 12 annas.	N. N. Banerjea, B.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S., M.R., A. S.I., Department of Agriculture, Bengal.	Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.
102	Note on the Production of Coffee in India in the year 1906. Price 4 annas.	Office of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence.	Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.
103	Production of Tea in India, 1906. Price 8 annas.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto.
104	Note on the cotton failure on account of boll-worm in the Central and South-West Punjab in 1905 and on the results of the measures taken to prevent a recurrence in 1906. Bulletin No. 1 of 1907. Price 2 annas.	W. Renouf, C.S., Director of Agriculture, Punjab.	Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore.
105	Jute. Leaflet No. 1 of 1906	Department of Agriculture, Bengal	Bengal Secretariat Press, Calcutta.
106	Note on Agricultural Experiments suitable for the Bhagalpur Division. Leaflet No. 2 of 1906.	C. A. Oldham, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture, Bengal.	Ditto.
107	Suggestions on the Cultivation of Cotton. Leaflet No. 3 of 1906.	N. G. Mukerji, M.A., M.R.A.C., Assistant Director of Agriculture, Bengal.	Ditto.

List of Agricultural Publications in India during 1905-06 and 1906-07—contd.

No.	Title.	Author.	Where published.
		<i>General Agriculture—conold.</i>	
108	A Short Note on Jute for Cultivators. Leaflet No. 4 of 1906.	Department of Agriculture, Bengal	Bengal Secretariat Press, Calcutta.
109	Short Note on Cotton for the use of Cultivators. Leaflet No. 6 of 1906.	Ditto	Ditto.
110	Simple instructions for the destruction of Insects attacking Jute. Leaflet No. 7 of 1906.	Ditto	Ditto.
111	Instructions in regard to Cotton Picking. Leaflet No. 8 of 1906.	Ditto	Ditto.
112	Short Note on Potato Cultivation for cultivators. Leaflet No. 9 of 1906.	Ditto	Ditto.
113	Teaching of Experiment work at the Burdwan Station. Leaflet No. 10 of 1906.	Ditto	Ditto.
114	A simple method of destroying the Red Cotton Bug which is now found in large quantities on the Cotton near Jamtara. Leaflet No. 11 of 1906.	Ditto	Ditto.
115	Jute Experiment, Cuttack, 1906	F. Smith, B.Sc., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bengal	Ditto.
116	Jute Experiment, Burdwan, 1906. Leaflet No. 12 of 1906.	Ditto ditto	Ditto.

<i>Agricultural Chemistry.</i>			
1	Annual Report of the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Mysore for the year 1904-05.	A. Lehmann, M.A., B.S.A., Ph.D., Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Mysore.	Mysore Government Central Press, Bangalore.
2	Annual Report of the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Mysore for the year 1905-06.	Ditto ditto . .	Ditto ditto.
3	Phaseolus Lunatus (Lima or Duffin Bean). A Report on the Chemical examination of Beans. Agricultural Ledger No. 2 of 1905. Price 2 annas.	Wyndham R. Dunstan, F.R.S., Director of Imperial Institute, London.	Government Printing, India, Calcutta.
4	Saltpetre. A Report on the Manufacture of Indian saltpetre. Agricultural Ledger No. 3 of 1906. Price 6 annas.	D. Hooper, F.I.C., F.C.S., Superintendent, Industrial Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta.	Ditto.
5	The Fermentation of Tea, Part I	Harold H. Mann, D.Sc., Scientific Officer to the Indian Tea Association.	Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.
6	The rate of Hydrolysis in the Septic Tank .	J. W. Leather, Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S., Imperial Agricultural Chemist, Pusa.	Paper read at the 6th International Conference of applied Chemistry, Rome, 1906.
7	The Agricultural Research Institut, Pusa .	Ditto ditto . .	Ditto ditto.
8	The supply of nitrate to the surface soil from the underground water. Price 5s.	Ditto ditto . .	The Journal of Agricultural Science, Cambridge, Vol. I, Part 4.
9	Some preliminary notes on the physical properties of the soil of the Ganges Valley, more especially in their relation to soil moisture.	H. M. Leake, M.A., F.L.S., Economic Botanist to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Ditto ditto.
10	The fermentation of the Indigo Plant . .	C. J. Bergtheil, Imperial Bacteriologist . . .	Transactions of the Chemical Society, 1904, Vol. 85.

List of Agricultural Publications in India during 1905-06 and 1906-07—contd.

No.	Title.	Author.	Where published.
<i>Agricultural Chemistry—contd.</i>			
11	The Determination of the Indigotin in Commercial Indigo yielding plant.	C. J. Bergtheil, Imperial Bacteriologist . . .	Journal of Society of Chemical Industry. Vol. XXV, page 729.
12	The Composition of Indian Rain and Dew. Price Re. 1.	J. W. Leather, Ph.D., F.I.C., F.C.S., Imperial Agricultural Chemist.	Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Vol. 4, No. 1. Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
13	The Composition of Oil Seeds. Price Re. 1	Ditto ditto . . .	Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Vol. I, No. 2. Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
14	The Potculture House at the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, Part I. Price Rs. 3.	Ditto ditto . . .	Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Vol. 1, No. 3. Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
15	Experiments on the availability of Phosphates and Potash in soils, Part I. Price Re. 1-8.	Ditto ditto . . .	Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Vol. I, No. 4. Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
<i>Botany.</i>			
1	Bearing of Mendelism on the susceptibility of wheat to rust. Price 5s.	E. J. Butler, M.B., F.L.S., Imperial Mycologist .	Journal of Agricultural Science, Cambridge, Vol. I, Part III.
2	The Blister Blight of Tea	Harold H. Mann, D.Sc., Scientific Officer to the Indian Tea Association.	Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.
3	Agave and Furcraea, spp Agricultural Ledger No. 7 of 1906. Price Re. 1-8.	J. R. Drummond and D. Prain	Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

4	The varieties of cultivated pepper. Bulletin No. 56, Vol. III of 1906. Madras Department of Agriculture. Price 3 annas.	C. A. Barber, M.A., F.L.S., Government Botanist, Madras.	Government Press, Madras.
5	Some results of acclimatization work at Saharanpur Botanical Gardens. Bulletin No. 21 of 1906. Department of Agriculture, United Provinces. Price 2 annas.	W. Gollan, Superintendent of Gardens, Saharanpur.	Government Press, Allahabad.
6	First Report on the Fruit Experiments at Pusa. Bulletin No. 4 of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa. Price 6 annas.	Albert Howard, M.A. (Cantab.), A.R.C.S. (Lond.), F.C.S., F.L.S., Imperial Economic Botanist.	Government Printing, India, Calcutta.
7	The Haustorium of Santalum Album I. Early stages, up to Penetration. Price Re. 1.	C. A. Barber, M.A., F.L.S., Government Botanist, Madras.	Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Vol. I, No. 1. Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
8	Indian Wheat Rusts. Price Rs. 3 . . .	E. J. Butler, M.B., F.L.S., Imperial Mycologist, and J. M. Hayman, Deputy Director of Agriculture, United Provinces.	Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Vol. I, No. 2. Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
9	Fungus Diseases of Sugarcane in Bengal. Price Rs. 3.	E. J. Butler, M.B., F.L.S., Imperial Mycologist .	Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Vol. I, No. 3. Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
10	Gossypium Obtusifolium, Roxburgh. Price Re. 1.	I. H. Burkill, M.A., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.	Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Vol. I, No. 4. Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
11	An account of the Genus Pythium and some Chytridiaceæ. Price Rs. 4-8.	E. J. Butler, M.B., F.L.S., Imperial Mycologist .	Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Vol. I, No. 5. Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
12	Cephaluros Virescens, Kunze: The Red Rust of Tea. Price Rs. 4.	Harold H. Mann, D.Sc., Scientific Officer to the Indian Tea Association, and C. M. Hutcheson, Assistant Scientific Officer to the Indian Tea Association.	Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Vol. I, No. 6. Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

List of Agricultural Publications in India during 1905-06 and 1906-07—contd.

No.	Title.	Author.	Where published.
<i>Bolany—contd.</i>			
13	Some Diseases of Cereals caused by <i>Sclerospora Graminicola</i> . Price Re. 1-8-0.	E. J. Butler, M.B., F.L.S., Imperial Mycologist .	Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Vol. II, No. 1. Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
14	Studies in Root Parasitism. The Haustorium of <i>Santalum Album</i> . Part 2.—The structure of the mature Haustorium and the inter-relations between Host and Parasite. Price Rs. 3.	C. A. Barber, M.A., F.L.S., Government Botanist, Madras.	Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Vol. I, No. 1, Part II. Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
15	Notes on Agave and Furcraea in India. Bulletin No. 8. Agricultural Series No. 7. Price Re. 1.	J. R. Drummond and D. Prain	Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Calcutta.
10	Report on trials of the South African Locust Fungus in India. Bulletin No. 5 of 1907. Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa. Price 2 annas.	E. J. Butler, M.B., F.L.S., Imperial Mycologist, and H. M. Lefroy, M.A., F.E.S., F.Z.S., Imperial Entomologist.	Government Printing, India, Calcutta.
<i>Entomology.</i>			
1	An outbreak of Cotton Pests in the Punjab, 1905. Bulletin No. 2 of the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.	H. M. Lefroy, M.A., F.E.S., F.Z.S., Imperial Entomologist.	Ditto .
2	The Indian Insect Pests. Price Re. 1-8 .	Ditto ditto . . .	Ditto.
3	The Bombay Locust. Price Rs. 2-8 .	Ditto ditto . . .	Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Vol. I, No. 1. Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

	The more important Insects injurious to Indian Agriculture. Price Rs. 3.	Ditto	ditto	Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Vol I, No. 2. Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
5	The Indian Surface Caterpillars of the Genus Agrotis. Price Re. 1-8.	Ditto	ditto and C. C. Ghosh, B.A., Assistant to the Imperial Entomologist.	Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Vol I, No. 3. Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
6	Individual and seasonal varieties in Helopeltis Theivora, Waterhouse, with description of a new species of Helopelties. Price Re. 1-8.	Harold H. Mann, D.Sc., Scientific Officer to the Indian Tea Association.		Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Vol I, No. 4. Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
7	The Coccidæ attacking the Tea Plant in India and Ceylon. Price Re. 1.	E. E. Green, F.E.S., Government Entomologist, Ceylon, and Harold H. Mann, D. Sc., Scientific Officer to the Indian Tea Association.		Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India, Vol I, No. 5. Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
8	Rice Grasshopper. Bulletin No. 27 of 1906. Bombay Department of Agriculture.	J. B. Knight, M.Sc., Professor of Agriculture, Bombay, Poona, and R. M. Dixon, B.A., Entomological Assistant, Bombay.		Government Central Press, Bombay.
9	Red Slug Caterpillar (a serious Pest of the Tea Plant).	Harold H. Mann, D.Sc., Scientific Officer to the Indian Tea Association.		Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.
10	The Mosquito Blight of Tea, Part III	Ditto	ditto	Ditto.
11	Notes on Entomology. Bulletin No. 1 of Mysore Department of Agriculture.	A. Lehmann, M.A., B.S.A., Ph.D., Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Mysore.		Mysore Government Central Press, Bangalore.
12	Destruction of Fleas by Insecticides. Leaflet. Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.	H. Maxwell-Lefroy, M.A., F.E.S., F.Z.S., Imperial Entomologist.		Government Printing Press, Calcutta.
13	Useful Insects. (Leaflet.) Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.	Ditto	ditto	Ditto.
14	Household Insects. (Leaflet.) Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.	Ditto	ditto	Ditto.

List of Agricultural Publications in India during 1905-06 and 1906-07—concl.

No.	Title.	Author.	Where published.
15	Direction for sending Insect specimens. (Leaflet.) Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Entomology—contd.</i></p> H. Maxwell-Lefroy, M.A., F.E.S., F.Z.S., Imperial Entomologist.	Government Printing Press, Calcutta.
1	A note on the Inoculation of the soil for leguminous crop. Bulletin No. 1.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Bacteriology.</i></p> C. J. Bergtheil, Imperial Bacteriologist	Indigo Research Station, Sirsiah, Mozufferpore.

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