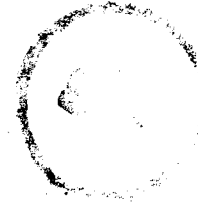


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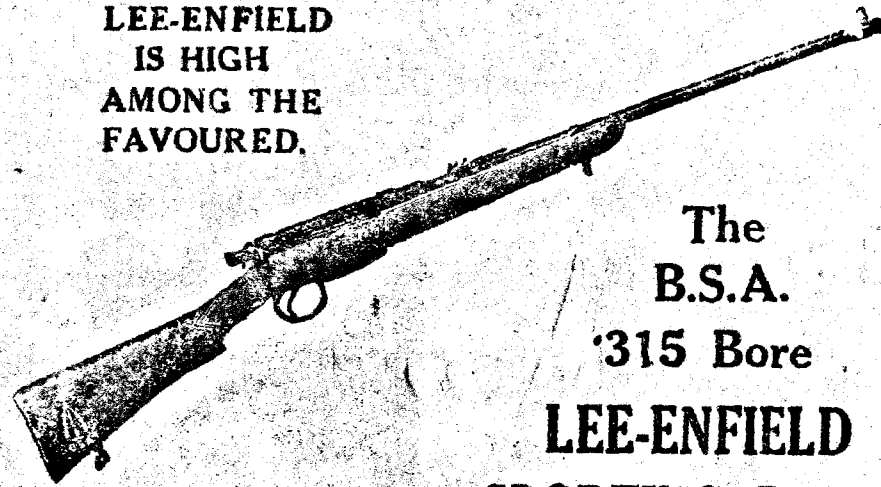
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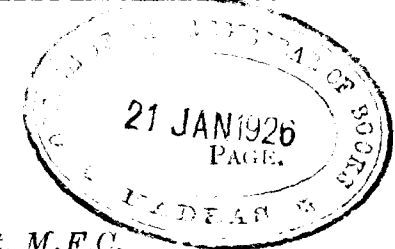
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NOTICE.

INDIAN FORESTER PRIZE 1926.

(Past Students.)

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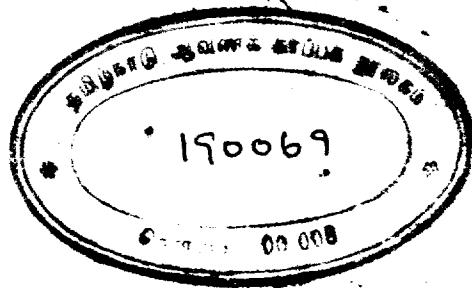
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JB, d, m 21, 1916

1925

A Prize allotted from the "Indian Forester Fund" will be awarded to the past student of the Madras Forest College who submits the best essay on the following subject :—

"CAN FORESTRY BE CONSIDERED AN ENTIRELY COMMERCIAL CONCERN."

No award will be made unless a satisfactory standard is reached.

Essays should be clearly written, or typed on one side of the paper only, and should not exceed 2000 words; they must reach the Principal not later than the 1st June, nor earlier than the 20th May 1926.

Each Essay must bear a *nom de-plumie*: which must also be written on the outside of a sealed envelope inside which is a paper containing the name of the competitor.

The name of the competitor must not appear on the outside of the envelope or on the essay. Each essay must be the unaided work of the competitor submitting it.

C. R. F. Williams,
Principal.

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Madras Forest College Magazine.

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DECEMBER, 1925.

No. 2

THE RENAISSANCE IN INDIAN LUMBERING.

1. Introductory.

With the advance of times "the old order changeth yielding place to new" and man in his onward march, devises and schemes with a will and determination towards advance and progress. He, with his portentous intellect blows down the portals of nature with his mighty weapon of Science and makes her give up all her secrets and wealth. Nothing in the world is impossible with science, and amazing are its activities. It is a subject too big for me to tackle and in my present essay I will concern myself only with one of its many branches, viz. Engineering, and how far it satisfies our needs in its present evolution.

Engineering is as everybody knows, a science by which the resources of nature are worked up for the need of the world at large. The latest development in this branch is "Logging Engineering." The word Logging would mean something relating to timber and timber is the yield of Forests and Logging Engineering means the science by which the resources of the forests, are worked upon to satisfy the requirements of man. Till very recently it was a new thing and only in the year 1923 it was for the first time introduced in the forest department of this Presidency. No body knew much about it definitely and opinions on, the subject were very conflicting and varied and to the ordinary forest subordinate it was a thing unheard of.

2. A general review of what it is.

The Madras Presidency has of about 13 million acres of forests and in fact, a very large portion of this area is unproductive and inaccessible; and yet there are still millions of acres consisting of excellent forest growth left unexploited. The virgin and evergreen forests of the western ghats in Malabar, South Canara and Tinnevely Districts are some of the finest Tropical forests and the Madras Government are determined that these ghats forest must be made to pay. The hills and plains forests were successfully exploited and worked out under various systems of management. Obviously these methods are either too costly or slow for a successful exploitation of these virgin forests and new methods in working had to be resorted to. The maximum yield on a minimum out-put or investment is the word. Logging Engineering answered the purpose very well, in that its various methods assured a quick return with as little expenditure as possible.

The Ghat forests are not ordinarily accessible, consisting as they do of deep ravines, precipitous falls, tremendous boulders and rocks and situated at high elevations, and to add to these difficulties the areas lie in very unhealthy localities. So to work out an area, under such difficulties and with as little cost as possible is certainly very commendable and Logging Engineering helps us to do so to a large extent.

3. The actual working.

The outstanding features consist in (1) reconnaissance (2) running of Transit or Base lines (3) Topography and stock mapping (4) a classification of the various species according to their height and girth and the actual yield per acre (5) Tracing out facilities in working such as roads, sources of water supply etc. (6) The best methods of transport to the market (7) The possibilities of regeneration (8) Approximate cost and probable yield. On the basis of the above factors, the Logging Engineering operations are carried out planning scheming, and estimating, before the actual extraction operations are begun.

4 Its actual work.

These preliminary operations, viz. reconnaissance, Base line running, and topo and stock mapping, were carried on in the 3 districts of Tinnevely, Malabar and South Canara of this Presidency, viz. the Ambasamudram project of Tinnevely, the Seppal and Nellikutta projects of Malabar, the Someshwar and Baradka projects of South Canara. Of these, the preliminary operations of Nellikutta and Baradka projects are completed. I had the good fortune of working in the Someshwar and Baradka projects of South Canara and my short

experience of 7 months has convinced me about the quickness and cheapness of its various methods, if worked out systematically. It is certainly not a branch for men hankering after comforts, but with men young, energetic and willing, the work is in safe hands and can be worked out to the best advantage.

The work of running the transit line was nearing completion when I went there. The primary work of reconnaissance was completed long before the starting of the base lines. Reconnaissance consists in going over the area to be exploited with a critical eye, encountering all the "ayes" and "noes" of possibilities. Since the Base lines form the most important factor, the best manner of running them requires careful attention. It also consists in finding out facilities for road construction, sources of water springs, whether the nature and soil of the growth allow a method of working at all, and in fact a rough mapping out of the whole area to be dealt with. Then we come to the running of the Base lines.

Base lines. What Base lines, are, is best explained by the Logging Engineer in his own words:—"They are the frame work on which you build your topographic and cruising or stock maps." And hence we see their importance and so they must be very accurate. They are run in such a manner that fairly all the timber areas are traversed by them for subsequent investigation. A Theodolite, Dumpy level and a 100 ft. steel tape are used in this work. The distance at which the base lines are run, should not be more than 1 mile in width and they are connected by tie lines. Tie lines are run, only with the idea to facilitate plotting of the Base lines. The object in maintaining

a distance of less than 1 mile between the base lines, is, that when strip lines are run between these, for topographic purposes, they are to be completed on the very same day. Now, in measuring these base lines the 100 ft. tape is used, and the starting point is commenced with a peg denoting 0+00. Then at the end of the first chain (i.e) 100 ft. another peg is marked "1+00" on the ground. It is not marked as 100 ft as generally done and for 200 ft "2+00" and so on. The lines cannot be expected to be quite straight, though as far as possible, the straightness is maintained. When we come to angular points, measurements like "1278.8 ft" with the tape are peg marked and written "12+78⁸"; 12 standing for 1200, 78⁸ and standing for 78.8. A crayon, and not a pencil, is used in writing these figures since they do not rub out or fade so easily. In this manner the measurements and the elevations are noted down in a field book and are then plotted according to any convenient scale. The work of Base line, having been completed, the next step is the Topographic and stock mapping-the most important of the operations.

Topographic and cruising map. A topographic map contains in itself all the varied and required information available, pertaining to a particular area and with such a map at our disposal, it is very easy to form a correct estimate for its successful working. All the contours, streams, roads, footpaths and cartracks, blanks, reed areas, important forest lines, rocky soils, are marked on it. It may not be quite possible to give an adequate description of the methods of working, but I will try, however, to give a rough idea.

After the base lines are plotted, strip lines, 4 chains apart are also plotted between these base lines. The idea of running the strip lines 4 chains apart is only a matter of convenience and in hilly tracts this is the best one for sketching out a correct topography. On a separate bit of drawing paper, you prick out exactly, only so much of a particular strip, details for which have to be filled in, during a day's work. The starting point is measured with a scale from the base map and noted down at the bottom of the piece of paper containing the pricked in strip line. The elevation of a certain point on the base line adjoining the starting point of the strip, we know and the actual elevation of the starting point, you ascertain subsequently in the field with the Abney's level. The centre of the strip on the drawing paper is marked off into an equal number of chains. Then the topographer, with a cruiser, a compassman, and some coolies, start for work.

Three instruments are required:—An improved Abney's level a trailer tape and an American compass. With the *Abney*, elevations are taken. It reads for 1 chain and gives the difference in elevation as so many ft. With the *American compass* the strip line is run, at a certain elevation, the degree at which it should be run from the starting point, being previously ascertained from the base line map. The utility and convenience of this compass call for a certain amount of description. It consists of a dial with 2 sighting vanes on either side, the magnetic needle pointing out the declinations and the bearings read directly unlike that of a prismatic compass. It is attached to a sharp pointed rod known as "Jacob's rod" and is set on the ground with a smart prod. It saves much time in setting up and the work can be carried on without any delay. The 3rd instrument is the

Trailer tape. It is made of steel about $\frac{1}{2}$ in width quite light and does not get caught up in bushes etc. while measuring bushes. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ chains in length. Each chain is marked off into links and at the end of the 2nd chain and on its reverse the trailer is marked. The graduations of this trailer correspond to the reading given by the Abney, which read for 1 chain of horizontal distance. On slopes, a first reading is taken for 1 chain or two as the case may be, and then taking hold of the trailer, marked on the back of the 2nd chain for a length of 1 chain the chain is pulled tight and a second reading with the abney is taken and the difference in elevation between the 2 points is got, for 1 chain of horizontal distance. Here the trailer graduations are such as to facilitate finding the elevations without any calculations.

Now the work is started, the compassman goes in advance in a line and the topographer comes behind with his abney and an advance chainman drags the trailer tape along the line. The topographer sights on to the man at a point which is the same as the level of the topographer's eye, this having been found out previously on a level bit of ground. Then he marks out the distance, for one or two chains, as the case may be in the drawing paper and then walks towards the chainman observing closely on either side to a distance of 2 chains, the nature of the country, and sketches out in his paper all the things he observes such as streams, roads, rocks, the contours, lines etc.

The cruiser keeps pace with him counting the number of trees, for 2 chains on either side and notes down the names of trees in a piece of paper in which a table, showing the approximate heights and

girths of the species cruised, is drawn up. At the end of every $2\frac{1}{2}$ chains the topographer cries out to the cruiser "Acre up" and the cruiser, responding to the call, rules out, the 1st 2nd or 3rd acre as the case may be. In this way the no. of trees in one acre is ascertained.

As soon as the other base line is reached, the topographer checks the point regarding the differences, if any, in elevation. This difference should not be more than $\frac{1}{2}$ a contour, each contour being 20' apart. All the 100' contours are shown in thick lines in the sketch. These sketches are subsequently pasted to the base line map and any ordinary mistakes in chaining rectified in pasting. If the differences are big, the line requires to be rerun.

I have now come to the end of the practical part of the work. All the strip sketches are pasted on to the Base line and then a big tracing is made of it, which is again traced out on good paper and then inked. Out of these as many printed copies as required can be taken. The other items are finding out the cubical contents from the cruising sheet per acre and so on and finally a detailed working is estimated.

Conclusion. It is in actual estimating that the success of any operation depends. Having excellent data under the above basis with very light expenditure the works can be very advantageously terminated. The work of mapping is certainly very difficult and requires much patience and endurance and unless there is steadiness, the mapping can never be successful. It is expected that no coolies are to be employed at all and the 3 men forming a party should in that themselves be able to do the work.

That is the idea, but at this initial stage it is very difficult. Many mistakes are committed in the beginning but as experience is gained they can be easily avoided. In its methods it is very cheap and big areas are estimated with little or no cost. Its possibilities are really great and in coming years, Logging Engineering and its methods will become a bye word in all the timber operations on a large scale. And the whole of India will have the benefit of it and the Madras presidency will be proud in bringing about this "Renaissance in Indian lumbering".

T. M. JANARDANAM,

Junior Student,
M. F. C.

Extraction of Rusa Grass (*Cymbopogon Martini*) Oil in Central Provinces.

Before the Rusa grass was leased out to the Forest Product Limited, Cawnpore, the local contractors used the ordinary crude method in extracting the oil.

The still consisted of a large iron vessel divided in the middle by perforated iron sheet. (The sheet is mainly meant to keep the grass out of the direct contact of the boiling water in the process of distillation). To the vessel, or retort, is fixed a delivery tube made of bamboo. A hole is bored on one side of the bamboo tube and another bamboo is

fixed in this hole at an angle of about 45° and tied with pieces of cloth to prevent any escape of vapour at the joint. The delivery tube itself is fixed in a hole in an iron cup placed over the mouth of the retort. The spaces between the cup and vessel, and, the tube and the hole in the cup are closed by means of fine clay. The end of the delivery tube is let into the mouth of the receiver placed in cold flowing water of a river or stream. (See Fig-1.)

The water in the retort is heated, by burning fuel in an oven on which the retort is placed, and the steam thus created passes through the grass placed on the perforated iron sheet. The steam raises the temperature of the grass which gives out the oil contained in it in the form of vapour. This vapour containing the oil is carried to the receiver along with the steam where the steam and vapour are condensed. The oil being lighter than water floats on the surface in the condenser, and it is skimmed off by means of small cups and filled in bottles. The oil thus taken out, contains water mixed with it; so to separate the oil some lemon juice or salt is put into the bottles and shaken, and they are kept inverted for a night to give time for the water and oil to separate. Then the water is allowed to flow out, and the oil remains in the bottles. (See Fig-2.)

This process has the following disadvantages.

- (i) There is waste of heat.
- (ii) Waste of vapour containing oil from the delivery tube and the condenser.
- (iii) The temperature of the steam, passing over the grass, cannot be regulated.

These disadvantages have been overcome by using a more up-to-date still of steam boilers.

A strong cast-iron cylindrical vessel, divided in the middle by a sheet of iron is used as a boiler. The lower portion of the vessel is the furnace and the upper contains water which is heated by the furnace. Different pressures are required for working the pump and the distillation, so two brass tubes are connected to the water tank and they are fitted with pressure valves which regulate the steam passing down from the tubes. A safety valve is also attached to the water tank. The valve is automatically opened when the pressure is too great inside the boiler and allows the superfluous steam to escape, and closes by itself as soon as the pressure is reduced to the proper amount. The super heated steam is allowed to pass into the retort and the pressure and temperature of this steam can be regulated by the pressure regulator.

The retort is fitted with a lid which can be lifted while charging the retort with grass, or taking out the used up grass out of it. In the process of distillation the lid is lowered and, it fixes itself in the retort on a leather washer.

The super heated steam passing through the grass in the retort withdraws the oil contained in the grass and passes through a brass delivery tube to the condenser. The tube taking the steam and oil flows through a special tube inside the condenser. Cold water is always kept flowing in the condenser by means of a water pump worked by the same boiler.

The oil vapour and the steam condense and flow down into a series of two or more receivers. The arrangement of the receivers is shown in Fig 3, and it makes it easy to separate the oil and water which is done in the same way as in the crude method.

It happens some times that in separating the oil from the water from the inverted bottles some of the oil drops down and if a separating funnel is used this waste can be saved (Fig. 4)

Figures showing the consumption of fuel and out-put of oil from 16th Nov. 1923 to 26th Nov. 1923.

Date.	Quantity in bundles of grass	Quantity of fuel consumed.	Out put of oil.		
			Seers Chhatak Tolas.		
16-11-23	3750	4 cart loads.	3	0	0
20-11-23	2700	3 " "	1	13	0
21-11-23	6950	7 " "	3	12	0
22-11-23	6875	6 " "	4	2	0
23-11-23	6750	6 " "	4	8	0
24-11-23	4200	5 " "	2	13	0
25-11-23	5550	6 " "	3	13	0
26-11-23	4200	4 " "	2	13	0

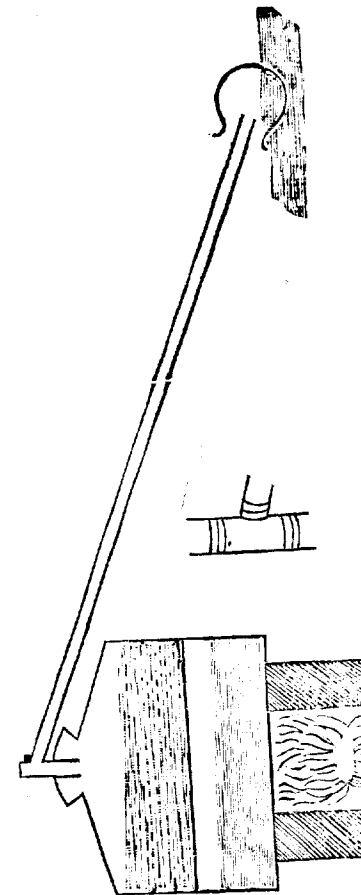


Figure 1.

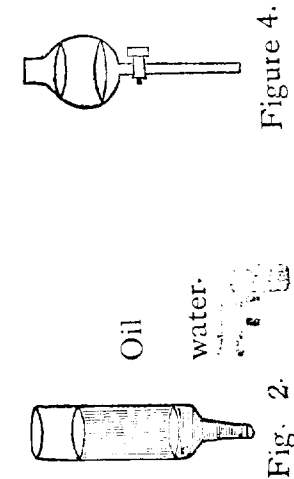


Figure 4.

Fig. 2.

The following are the figures of consumption and out put in the month of January when the grass was dry and so the out turn was less :—

16-1-24	3900	4 cart loads	1-12-0
17-1-24	7950	6 „ „	3-12-3

The following is the expenditure on the Staff and management for the 8 days in November 1923 :—

Servants on engine working :—

				Pay.	
Fire man	...	...	...	Rs. 30.	P. M.
Driver	...	...	...	„ 85.	„
Two cleaners	...	...	...	„ 24.	„
Two buyers	...	...	...	„ 30.	„
Still clerk	...	...	...	„ 40.	„
Pay of the Supervisor	...	...	...	„ 150.	„
Peon	...	...	...	„ 15.	„
Full Maintenance charges of a cart and a Horse					„ 15. (average.)
Cartman	...	...	...	„ 15.	P. M.
Other servants :—					
Two watch men	...	...	...	„ 24.	„
„ „ „	...	...	...	„ 30.	„

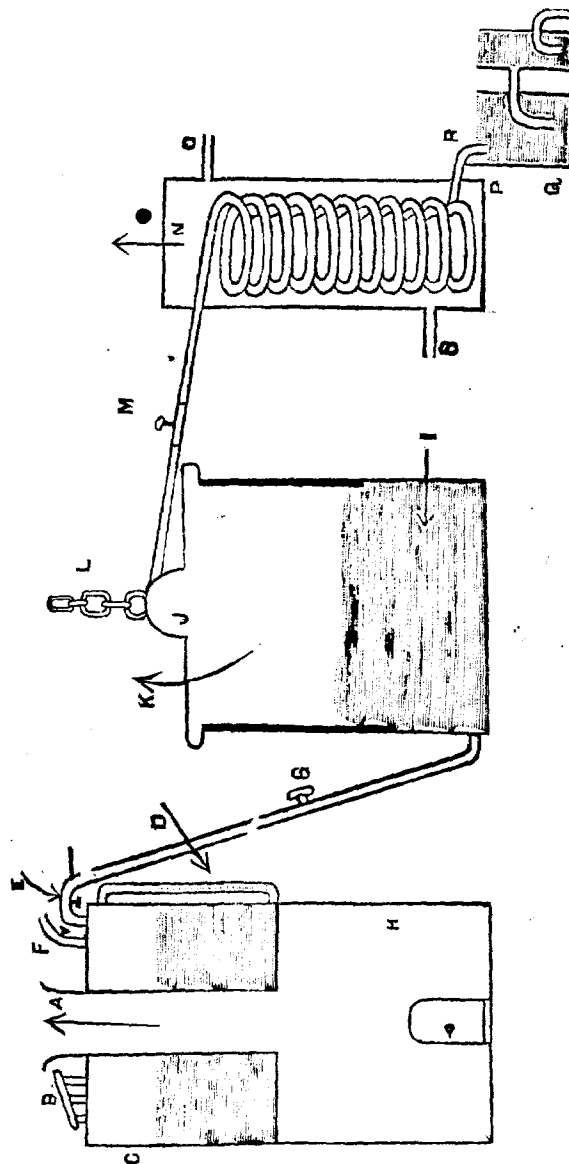


Figure 3.

A. Boiler. B. Safety valve. C. Water tank. D. Level indicator. E. To work water pump. F. Pressure regulator. G. Key. H. Furnace. I. Rusa grass. J. Lid. K. Retort. L. Lift. M. Break. N. Condenser. O. Exit. P. Oil. Q. water. R. Receiver. S. Water entering from water pump.

The expenditure of collection and transport of the grass to the still is Re. 1. per thousand bundles of grass which is a cart-load.

Cost of 4 cart-loads of fuel Re. 1. i. e. 0.4-0 per cart.

The rates paid for collection and transport of grass vary according to the distance and season.

From the above figures from 16 Nov. 1923 to 26th Nov. 1923 we get.

Particulars.	Expenditure. Quantity.	Cost. Rs. AS. PS.
Cost of collection	40975 bundles of grass	41—0—0
Fuel	41 cart loads	10—4—0
Expenditure on Supervisor and staff for 8 days }		5—8—6
Expenditure on staff for 8 days. }		70—2—0
Total.		<u>126-14-6</u>

Yield of oil in 8 days=26 seers and 8 chh. Net price of a seer of Rusa grass oil—Rs. 9-12-3.

H. P. VERMA,

M. F. College 1924—26.

"SOMETHING ABOUT TIGERS—FELIS TIGRIS."

I daresay what I am going to set forth will be common knowledge to a number of readers, to such my apologies, to others I hope this short sketch about the habits of tigers and the usual methods of hunting them will prove interesting.

Tigers are met with throughout India, up to 8000' in the Himalayas, and there are three classes of tiger, the game killer, the cattle killer and the man-eater. The former frequents heavy jungle amongst the hills and confines himself to the feeding-grounds and haunts of game; he is a great destroyer of deer and wild pigs; he avoids human habitations and wanders in the forest at all hours. These game killers, or "hill tigers," are lighter and more active than the cattle killer, the reason being that they have to travel farther for their food.

The second class of tigers frequent jungle close to villages and slay a victim amongst cattle where they graze, or pick up a stray animal about the villages at night. It is amongst this class that the largest tigers are found, for when a tiger becomes old and inactive he usually settles down in some locality where beef and water are plentiful, and here he lives comfortably, killing a cow or bullock once in four or five days.

Sometimes large-sized tigers go for bison, but as a rule they attack a cow or calf and leave the bull-bison strictly alone, for even a full grown, large tiger will stand no chance in a fair fight with a bull-bison; for the latter's thick hide and brawny throat would afford the

tiger a difficult hold and no wrench could dislocate the bison's powerful neck. On the other hand the tiger would be crushed to pulp if he should get caught between the ground and the bison's massive forehead or fore-legs.

I have never seen a tiger actually seize its prey, except at nights when sitting up over a live bait; in these cases all I heard was a thud, the buffalo go "bah" and then an awful wrench and that was all. However, the usual method, I understand, is for the tiger to sneak up under cover ahead of the victim and so make a rush at the first cow, or whatever it may happen to be, that comes within five or six yards. The tiger does not "spring" upon its prey as commonly understood, but clutches the animals' forequarters with its paws, one generally being over the shoulder, and then seizes the throat in his jaws from below and twists it upwards and over, at the same time springing to the far side so as to throw the animal over and give the wrench which dislocates its neck.

It is an erroneous, though popular, belief that a tiger can kill its prey by a stroke of its paw—I don't think they ever do this. Another wrong belief is that tigers suck the blood of their victims; this is not so, for the jugular vein is seldom if ever injured; it is by the breaking of the vertebrae and not by blood-letting that the animal is killed. A tiger invariably starts eating at the hindquarters and if the animal is killed early in the night, the flesh of one or both thighs, and sometimes the ribs, is eaten the first night. A tiger usually kills its own food, but will, eat carrion. As a rule a tiger seldom lies up far from its kill if there is suitable cover close at hand; they eat whenever they are inclined to either by day or night. After or during a meal the tiger drinks

plentifully; he is a splendid swimmer and I have found tigers to have swum over rushing jungle torrents.

A man-eating tiger is an awful terror to the poor villagers and even in large numbers they are unsafe. I know of a case in Upper Godavari where some Koya women went to a stream to fetch water and one of them spotted the man-eater luckily and they all scooted back to the village and informed the men. About thirty of them armed with sticks axes set out to drive the beast away and one unfortunate fellow, braver than the rest, walked half way into the stream brandishing his axe and yelling—this was what the tiger wanted; in a bound he was on the man and walked off with him before the whole crowd! It is generally an old tiger or tigress, or one that has been wounded or otherwise maimed, and that is unable to procure its food in its usual way that becomes a man-eater; or it may happen that the cubs of a man-eating tigress fed on human flesh and taught by its parent to kill men from the very beginning become man-eaters. They are extremely cunning and the rapidity and uncertainty of their movements form the chief element of terror they cause.

I am sure one of the most powerful elements in a tiger's attack is his voice and the power of his coughing roar at close quarters is most blood-curdling and paralyzing and must be experienced to be fully realised and may I say, appreciated!

The tigress does not breed oftener than once in two years and the period of gestation is fourteen to fifteen weeks; they do not breed at any fixed season, but cubs are mostly born from December to June.

Seldom more than two cubs at a time are reared, but I once saw a tigress with three cubs as large as full-sized panthers, near Gogodo in the Ganjam District, at about 1/30 in the afternoon. The cubs stay with the mother till nearly full grown and the cubs start moving with the mother from place to place when they are about six weeks old, but they are left behind while she hunts. A tigress feeds her cubs when very young with half-digested flesh, which she disgorges on her return from a kill.

The colour of a tiger is a various shades of tawny yellow, striped with transverse black bars, which occupy the sides of the head, neck and body, and are continued to the tail in the form of rings, the end of the tail terminating in a black tip. The under-parts of the body and inner side of the legs almost entirely white. The average length from tip to tip of a tiger is 9'-6" and of a tigress 8'-3" and seldom tape over 9 feet. The older the animal, the more prominent is the ridge of bone that runs along the top of the brain pan. There are two methods of measurement: in one the tiger is laid flat on its side and pulled out so as to be straight; the tape is then run from tip of the nose and between the ears to the tip of the tail, closely following the curves of the body. In the other method, the tiger is laid out as above, pegs are placed at the nose and tail ends, and the measurement is taken between these points: the first method gives a greater length by about 2 to 3 inches. From a study of tiger literature, there is every reason to believe that 12 foot tigers existed, but now-a-days such huge felines are not found, and a 10-foot tiger may be considered a very good specimen in these days of universal shikar and over-shot grounds.

The most vital spot to aim for in the case of a tiger, in fact all the carnivora, is just behind the shoulder when the animal is broad-side on, if facing, the aim should be where the neck and shoulder join, or the centre of the chest, or if the animal is also a plant while kneeling, at the nostril. The best plant it is here.

Tigers are shot from elephants, from "machaus" over kills or live bait, usually buffaloes tied near the "machan," and occasionally on foot; sometimes they are netted or caught in traps. Poison pit-falls and trap guns are generally brought into play when dealing with a man-eater. The first named method is meant for princes, Maharajahs and other such big wigs; shooting tigers on foot is alright for those after mad amusement. For my part, I am quite content with and have a great liking for the silent and solitary watch from a "machan," which kind of shooting requires the utmost vigilance and the patience of "Job;" and I don't think there is any other method of shooting tigers so seldom successful as watching for their return to feed on animals they have killed. Some call it a "mug's" game, but such only dub it so because they have no experience of the great interest of watching birds and animals that are seldom seen at other times and the intense excitement that is kept alive by the possibility of the tiger's appearance at any moment.

Lack of excitement! tame shooting!! well, I can assure you there is enough excitement in store when one has to go after a wounded tiger and finish him off the next day: heaps of it and one can have his full measure of it if the tiger is only slightly wounded and is therefore quite active and lively.

R. H. Mitchell,
Instructor—M. F. C.

EXAMINATION HUMOUR.

I. "er till nearly full grown and provide for the protection of forests from fire? to place when they are..."

"When a Range Officer sees a fire he sends a post-card to his D. F. O. The D. F. O. sends a post-card to his conservator"

And then I suppose the conservator goes and reads the Riot Act to it.

II. Do you consider that Forestry in India can be treated as an entirely commercial concern?

"Before considering that forestry in India should be treated absolutely as a commercial concern it would be better to understand what is possibility."

(Possibility, Normal Forest and annual increment are then faultlessly defined.)

"The forestry in India should not be treated absolutely as a commercial concern."

No prizes are offered for elucidation of the line of reasoning.

III. Sylvicultural characters of teak.

"Elephants are more injurious to *Tectona grandis*. Sambar strikes the bark, rat gnaws and pigs uproot it."

IV. "A saprophyte is also a plant which grows on another plant. Though it is injurious to its host plant, it is beneficial to its host plant. It does not kill its host plant."

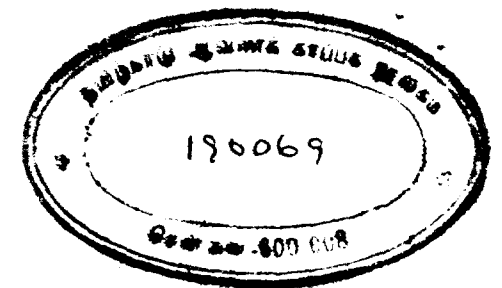
V. "Sandal is a typical saprophyte".

VI. "Pulley is an instrument made of well seasoned wood in a round manner having a grooved end in its circumference and with a central axil which rests upon two plate made either of wood or iron. It is essential in Utilisation when it requires to uproot a stump."

VII. "The force which attracts bodies in or over the surface of the ground is called theatrical gravity."

VIII. "Pulley is a machine which you apply force one end and resist it at the other."

C R. F. W.



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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Late Mr. H. W. A. Gaudoin.

It is with profound regret that I have to report the sudden demise, at Vellore, on the 3rd. Inst., of Herbert William Augustus Gaudoin Esq., District Forest Officer, South Vellore Division, of acute Haemorrhagic Pancreatitis. He was perfectly hale and healthy till the morning of the previous day, and, attended to office work, as usual, in the early hours of the morning. After *Chota Hazri*, he complained of pain in his abdomen. He vomitted several times and the pain became severe. The District Medical officer, and his Assistants attended on him, the whole day, giving him little or no relief. The next forenoon, he was taken to the Cole Dispensary by Dr. Miss. Ida Scudder and was operated on, where he expired a few minutes later.

Mr. H. W. A. Gaudoin matriculated in 1894. He was trained by his father Mr. T. G. A. Gaudoin, who was then an Extra Assistant Conservator and a Sub Divisional Officer at Kodur, Cuddapah District, as a clerk under him for some time. The deceased gentleman was then sent out as a Forester in the year 1896, and was placed in charge of plantations near Vellore. He was deputed to Dehra Dun College, for training, in the year 1898, and returned in 1900,

having obtained Ranger's Higher Standard Certificate. He was then appointed a Ranger. He continued as a Ranger, in all the grades, for about ten years and after strenuous work, he was enlisted in the Provincial Service as Extra Assistant Conservator in September 1910. His work as Extra Assistant Conservator was appreciated, especially in Coorg, and, in connection with grass farm work for supplying to the Military Department, during the war, in 1918. He was successively promoted to the Extra Deputy Conservator's place in Provincial Forest Service and to the Deputy Conservator's position in the imperial service. He was talked of highly in the Forest circle as a practical Officer. He was sympathetic towards subordinates, pleasing and affable to all. Thus ended a useful career and the loss is greatly felt not only by all his higher officers and friends in the service but also by the public. It is curious to note that he began his life as Forester in Vellore and ended it as District Forest Officer in the same place.

He was a keen Free-Mason and was the Ruling Master of "Murrey Hammick Lodge," Chittoor, at the time of his death.

Vellore, }
12-11-25 }

C. Balayya Naidu,
Retired Forest Ranger.

Rangers' Conference, Southern Circle, Bombay Presidency.

We have pleasure in acknowledging receipt of a copy of the "Proceedings of the Rangers' Conference held at Yellapur, on 10th and 11th October 1925," under the presidency of P. S. Yennemadi Esqr., Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bombay. The following extracts from the Presidential address are of interest:—

"* * * * I have observed that there has been a tendency to think that Government service means an opportunity merely for making one's living through the period of service, marrying one's sons, and trying to save something against old age. I do not say that there is anything wrong in this thought in itself, but the ideal of life would be too narrow, if it is confined to that idea. There must be and there are higher motives in service, whether it be Government-service or any private profession. I consider the object of service is three fold :

The first is duty to Government, the second is duty to the Governed, and the third is duty to ourselves. The first requires sincere and honest work, self control, discipline, obedience and patience. The second demands sympathy, earnest desire to do justice, an acquaintance with the condition, language, and requirements of the people that one has to deal with. The third is making one's living, and using it as a means of, and opportunity for, building one's character, by cultivating and developing all the virtues of objects one and two. The development of these virtues requires great strength of mind, and resistance to temptations. * * * * *

Within the last six years six young men within my knowledge, holding the responsible rank of rangers, were dismissed, cases are pending against one or two, and most of this within a limited area of one or two forest divisions of the Southern Circle. * * * * * The mental atmosphere of controlling officers is so much over cast, and naturally with the clouds of suspicion that even your bonafide mistakes or errors, of judgment are likely to be supposed to conceal behind them the ghosts of dishonesty. In such an atmosphere even good men find life unpleasant and intolerable. * * * * * The first act of this conference should be a sincere determination to attempt at lifting the cloud of suspicion I have referred to. Promotions, prospects, title, may come and go, but it is character that stands * * * * *

Fire-protection :— "No amount of fire-traces, or elaborate fire schemes will in themselves help you. Much depends upon the good will of all Forest villagers. To gain that is very difficult. The cultivation of the virtues mentioned in the previous part of this speech, unflinching justice in meeting out punishment to villagers in forest offences, prevention of pin pricks the villagers suffer from the low paid subordinates, fearless protection of the rights and privileges of the Ryots, prompt and speedy disposal of the petitions from the general public, granting of lands really fit for cultivation but not fit for Forest to those who really deserve it, are the more important points to be remembered and acted upon. * * * * *

Standard reservation :— "No standard reservations should be allowed before a coupe is fully laid out * * * * * While driving

the nail into the tree, in fixing the number plate it should not be driven home, but a part of the nail should be left out to allow a margin for the growth of the tree. Other wise the plates get pressed between the head of the nail and the bark of the trees and knocked down. * * *

Forest offences:—"As far as possible all important forest offences should be investigated by the Rangers. In reporting minor offences subordinates should be instructed to clear the following points invariably whether the offence was committed in a particular coupe or reserved forest S. No. If the offence is against only transit pass rules and not actually a theft, it should be clearly stated so in the *First* report. If it is a theft, and the stolen property is siezed outside the forest, a Panchnama proving the identification of the stumps from which the wood was cut should invariably accompany the case papers" * * * * *

After the chairman's speech which was a plain straight talk full of practical advice to the younger Rangers, the following resolutions were passed by the conference:—

1. In view of the fact that there is wide spread discontent among the Forest subordinates in as-much-as their scale of pay, as revised in 1920 is inadequate and inequitable to meet the increased cost of living, when compared with that of the Rangers in several other Provinces wherein the nature of duty or the conditions of living do not appear to differ much from those in this Presidency, the pay and allowances of the subordinates here be improved at an early date on at least a modest scale such as suggested herein :—

(a) Forest Rangers :—		100—5—140,
		140-15 1/2-200.
		200—10—250.
(b) Foresters :—	3rd grade Rs.	35—5/2—50.
	2nd " "	55—5 1/2—75-
	1st " "	80.
(c) Guards :—	2nd " "	18—1/2—25,
	1st " "	30.

2. This Conference requests that the increased travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 40 a month to Rangers in charge of only extensive Ranges which had been sanctioned by the Government of India in G. R. R. D 2408 of 25—10—1921 be given effect to, in the case of every Ranger irrespective of the extent of the charge he holds.
3. This Conference is of opinion that it is unfair to place guards in the charge of Rounds and to expect efficient work from them without remunerating them in the way of any conveyance and requests that the round gaurds be given an allowance of at least Rs. 10 P. M.
4. Which a view to curtail Range office correspondence and to respond quickly to the petitions for permission to cut and remove forest produce from malki lands, *other than sandalwood*, the Range officers may tentatively be empowered to receive such petitions direct and dispose them as provided by rules instead of referring every petition to the Divisional Officer as at present, a monthly return of such cases if necessary being submitted to the Divisional Forest Officer.
5. Resolution No. 11 of 1922 was adopted and urged *viz.*—This Conference respectfully urges the Chief Conservator of Forests to give full effect to para 11 of Government Resolution No. 8669 of 25th August 1919 regarding the giving of advance increments to Rangers and Foresters when recommended by proper authorities.
6. In view of the fact that certain Ranges like Sirsi and Siddapur, though their climate is quite malarious, have been left out of the list of Ranges where the climate or local allowance is granted, this conference urges that all such Ranges be included in the list and given local allowance.

7. In view of the fact that quarters have not been provided for some Rangers this conference prays that such officers be given a reasonable amount as house rent until suitable accommodation is made by Government.
8. In view of the fact that an official recognition of the Forest Rangers' Association will give its members a sense of responsibility and keep them within reasonable limits of moderation in their activities and expression of their ideas, this conference once more requests the Government to have the Association recognised officially.
9. Taking into consideration the improved and modern forms of silviculture now in force in the forests of Southern circle and the difficulties experienced by Rangers in carrying these out successfully on account of the untrained staff under them this conference humbly urges on the Chief Conservator to arrange for the training of Foresters and Guards on the lines of the United Provinces and Burma.
10. This conference submits that the existing arrangements in most cases of accommodating the Range office in a room of the range quarters leads to interference with office work and domestic privacy and requests that the Range office may be accommodated in a separate building and till such buildings are put up such alterations may be made in the existing buildings as to reduce the present difficulties to a minimum.
11. In view of the fact that Rangers on passing out of the Forest College are put on such sort of duty continuously for a long period that they have limited scope to acquaint themselves with routine and various other important works, it is urged that they may be placed under experienced Rangers to assist them in the general work wherein the junior Rangers find a good training ground for their future career.
12. The present uniforms of Rangers, being very inconvenient for outdoor work and the present contract system being anything but satisfactory for various reasons it is recommended that the Chief Conservator be moved to change the pattern to that of the Excise Inspector and to allow the Rangers to make their own arrangements for the supply of the outfit in lieu of the contract system, the sanctioned capitation allowance being paid to them instead.

13. It is recommended that Rangers, Foresters and Guards be permitted to retire on full half pension on completing their 25 years' service.
14. This conference recommends that the clear-cutting system obtaining in the dry regions of this Circle may be modified in the light of the experience and recommendations conveyed in the review of an article on "Clear cutting or shelter wood" (by the late Sir William Schlich) under the caption "growth stagnation due to clear cutting system" that appeared on page 432 of the Indian Forester for August 1924.
15. This conference doubts whether the artificial regeneration of teak hitherto carried out in the various coupes of the pole forests is a success considered both from the financial and silvicultural point of view, owing to climatic and other causes and recommends that the same may be confined to suitable areas and the blanks filled up with suitable evergreen and fast growing species capable of giving good return in the shape of marketable fuel and also affecting favourably the soil and climate for the resuscitation of teak in time to come and the improvement of the existing crop.
16. This conference recommends that early and effective measures be taken and sufficient funds made available in areas under exploitation for the eradication of the weed pest comprising lantana, karvi and other aggressive species which have overrun valuable forests to the detriment of the future welfare thereof and the serious encroachment on the grazing grounds available for the live stock of the forest regions.
17. This conference recommends that more funds may be made available for systematic artificial regeneration of teak in places where it has been proved to be a marked success.
18. This conference recommends that adequate funds be made available for sowing teak seed over selected areas covered by seeded bamboos in the high forest after they are burnt whenever such occasions arise, as the plantations so obtained have been proved to be cheap and successful, eliminating the bamboo growth to a considerable extent.

19. This conference is of opinion that in the past the failure of teak regeneration in the High Forest areas may partly be attributed to the undue haste with which the non-marketable tree growth was clearfelled and burnt and recommends that at least 12 months should be allowed to lapse between such felling and burning of the debris. This procedure would not only lead to the complete incineration of the rubbish but would also secure soil aeration through the action of the earthworms, a condition which is none the less indispensable for the successful regeneration of teak.
20. This conference humbly prays that suitable Rangers be promoted to the Provincial service in the earlier stage of their career than hitherto without prejudice to the claims of the existing Senior Rangers, as, a longer delay is not likely to conduce to the object in view, and that the field of provincial service may be brought to the original strength *i. e.*, 28 places in the permanent and 4 in the probationer cadre, and urges that acting vacancies be filled up as in other Departments and in the Forest Department in other Provinces.

A noteworthy feature of the resolutions is that they are not confined to the bettering of the pay and prospects of the members of the association some of them relating to improvements upon the sylvicultural practices in vogue in the presidency.

The Junglewallah.

We are glad to note that the weekly "*Junglewallah*" which had a short existence has been resuscitated by Mr. C. P. Garudachala Mudaliar, retired ranger, (Mambalam, Madras.) It is for the present a monthly publication, with an annual subscription of Rs. 2-4-0. The first number contains 8 pages. We wish the magazine every success.

The late Sir William Schlich, K. C. I. E. F. R. S.

The death of Sir William Schlich (on September 27, 1925) is certainly a serious loss to the world of Forestry. He was in the Indian Forest Service from 1866 to 1885. From 1881 to 1885 he was Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India. As Professor Troup observes, the most important advance which marked his term as head of the Department was the creation of a Special Working plans branch in the office of the Inspector General of Forests

But it is chiefly as a professor of Forestry that he is best known to the present generation. His "Manual of Forestry" is the most important of his publications, and he brought out new editions of Vol. I in 1922 and Vol. III in 1925.

EXTRACTS

Various methods of attacking Forest fires:

There are four methods of controlling a fire.

First; the direct method: This is a spade method and

consists of shoveling in or digging out, and throwing in the burning edge of the fire.

Second; the two-foot method, in which hazel hoes or mat-tocks are used to construct a cleared dirt belt about two feet from the burning edge.

Third; the parallel method, which consists of hacking and digging a continuous cleared zone down into the mineral soil, from six to fifty feet in advance of the fire.

Fourth; the indirect method, in which a similar lane is cleared of all standing trees, old "snags" or trunks, and all combustible matter at a considerable distance from the edge of the fire; "back-fires" then being set in the intervening territory, thus creating a wide zone in which to check the advancing fire. * * *

Which of these methods to use is a matter of judgment by the chief of the fire-fighting crews, and many factors determine his judgment, which nevertheless must often be made without a moment's delay

None of the foregoing methods of attack is efficacious in dealing with crown fires (i.e., those in which the foliage of the trees is consumed.), as it is rarely possible to establish a cleared zone that is wide enough to stop a running crown fire. Crown fires seldom run at night, and therefore may be stopped during the night by checking the attendant ground fires and using torches to burn the highly inflammable moss off the trunks of exposed trees so that there will be little chance for the fires to get into the crowns the next day. After

the fire has been beaten it must be watched until all ground fires within 30 to 40 yards of the dead line have been put out, and all snag fires within 75 to 200 yards are extinct.

From "Scientific American"—July 1925.

* * * * *

Balsa Wood from British Honduras.

"Balsa" is the local name of a very light wood found in parts of Tropical America. The wood is suitable for the manufacture of life-belts, fenders for life-boats, and as a cork substitute for bottle stoppers.

Investigation showed that the weight per cubic foot varied widely according to its distance from the centre of the log; the inner wood weighing about 7.5 lb per cubic foot when dry, and the outer wood 21.5 lb. per cubic foot. These wide differences in weight may possibly be related to the rapidity of growth of the tree.

The particular variety investigated is known locally as "Polak" (*Ochroma Lagopus*)

W. S. G.

Extract from the "International Review of the Science and Practice of Agriculture July—September 1925.

* * * * *

A living log.—Million years old.

"Wood a million years old has been found in California, according to Mr. C. L. Hill of the District Office of Products who

sent a sample of the wood to the (Madison) Forest Products Laboratory where it was identified as belonging to the genus *Sequoia*. The undecayed wood of 3,500 years ago, found in Tutankhamen's tomb is but a product of yesterday comparatively.

This piece of wood was taken from 500 feet underground in a tunnel of the California—Hawaian Development Company in Long Canyon * * * * on September 17, 1925. The log was buried in the gravels of a Tertiary stream bed about twelve feet under the lava cap of the great flow which terminated the Tertiary Period. It is therefore, at least a million years old, and is remarkable in the fact that it has neither petrified nor disintegrated except as to the lighter spring wood of some of the annual rings.—*The News Letter*.

A twentyfour month old fire.

"A fire on the Santa Barbara Forest, California, has been burning ever since September 1, 1923. It started near the mouth of the Oso Canyon where the Santa Ynez River enters. In its early stages it threatened the city of Santa Barbara, and burned over an area of approximately 60,000 acres. This area included a good part of the city's watershed, from which great quantities of silt have since washed into the reservoir. Later the fire burned for a long distance up the Santa Ynez River through an oil shale formation, and this shale in many places ignited and burned through the entire following winter. To this day during a rain storm the steam from the water falling on the burning shale takes on the appearance of a small

volcano. There is no telling how long this will continue to burn. Last summer weeds ignited from the shale, and since there is a heavy growth of weeds and grass throughout the burning area, the forest supervisor has arranged for a constant watch over it during the present fire season."

Extracts from the "*Illustrated Canadian, Forest and Outdoors*." Oct. 1925.

Additions to the Madras Forest College Library

1. The Fauna of British India—Coleoptera etc.—By G. L. Arrow.
2. Report on certain indigenous timbers of India, Burma, and the Andamans suitable for Railway carriage building.—By H. G. Norman White; (of the Indian State Railways)
3. Military Engineering. Vol. VI. Water Supply 1922.
4. Forest Research Manual.—By the Department of the Interior Forestry Branch of Canada.
5. Third Working Plan for the Kalimpong Forest Division.
6. Administration report of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency for 1923—24. Vol. I.
7. Forest Working Plan, Pilibhit; 1923—24 to 1932—33.
8. Working Plan, Gonda Forest Division. 1923—24 to 1932—33.
9. Ceylon Administration report for 1924.

10. Administration report of the Forest Department of Western Australia for the year ended 30th June 1925.
11. Yale University, School of Forestry, Bulletin No. 14.—
"Box woods."
12. Do. Bulletin No —13—The transportation of logs on slides.
13. Yale University School of Forestry. No. 3-Tropical Woods
14. Schlich's Manual of Forestry, Vol. III.
15. Text Book of Wood—*By Herbert Stone.*

Gazette Notifications.

1—9—1925.

Mr. J. Coode, Assistant Conservator of Forests, under the Chief Forest Engineer, to be in charge of the Office of the Forest Economist from 1st March 1925 to 16th May 1925 *vice* Mr. M. F. Bridge, on deputation.

Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Sahib Bahadur, Assistant Forest Utilization Officer, to be in charge of the office of the Forest Economist in addition to his own duties from 17th May 1925 until Mr. Bridge's return.

Mr. D. A. Stracey to be District Forest Officer, Anantapur, and to be in charge of Bellary in addition to his own duties from 26th July 1925 to the date of abolition of the latter division.

Mr. A. Wimbish, Acting Conservator of Forests, III (Working Plan) Circle, Ootacamund, to be conservator of Forests, *permanent* with effect from 29th July 1925, *vice* Mr. H. Fireman, *s. r. e.* confirmed as Chief Conservator of Forests.

Mr. V. S. Kappasawmi Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bellary is transferred to the Chittoor District to work under the orders of the District Forest officer.

8—9—1925.

At the half yearly vernacular examinations held on the 27th July 1925, and following days the officers mentioned below have been declared by the Board to have passed.

ii.

Mr. J. E. M. Mitchell I. F. S., District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore.—*Tamil*. (Higher Standard.)

Mr. B. Janakiram Singh, I. F. S., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tinnevely.—*Tamil*. (Lower Standard.)

Mr. M. K. Nayar, I. F. S., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kurnool West—*Telugu*. (Higher Standard).

Mr. V. S. Kuppusamy, I. F. S., Assistant Conservator of Forests to Direction Office, Bellary—*Telugu* (Lower Standard).

Mr. S. K. Basu, I. F. S., Assistant Conservator of Forests, South Mangalore—*Kanarese*. (Higher Standard).

Mr. V. G. Darrington, Divisional Forest Officer, South Coorg, Mercara—*Kanarese* (Higher Standard).

Mr. J. L. Harrison, Forest Engineer, Coorg—*Kanarese* (Lower Standard).

15—9—1925.

Mr. K. T. Mathew, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Someshwar Project, North Mangalore Division is transferred to Ootacamund with effect from 17th June 1925.

Saiyid Riaz-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, West Cuddapah Division, is transferred with effect from 14th August 1925 to the South Cuddapah Division to do duty under the District Forest Officer, until he takes charge of the Division, in relief of Mr. B. K. Roy, granted leave.

22—9—1925.

Mr. M. F. Bridge, Dy. Conservator of Forests, Madras, relinquished

iii.

charge of his duties as officiating Assistant Forest Economist, Forest Research Institute and College Dehra Dun, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st September 1925. From the same date his services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras

Mr. R. Rao Assistant Conservator of Forests, is, on the expiry of his leave, attached to the Lower Godavari Division.

Mr. A. N. Sarma, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kurnool, is granted leave on average pay for two months with effect from the date of relief.

6—10—1925.

Mr. E. M. Crothers, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on return from leave, to be District Officer, Tinnevely.

Mr. L. S. Janes, District Forest Officer, Central Salem, is granted leave on average pay for one month from date of relief.

Mr. M. C. Chandy, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Salem will act as District Forest Officer, Central Salem during the absence of Mr. L. S. Janes granted leave.

M. R. Ry. C. M. Kushalappa Avergal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, on return from leave to be on special duty in the Nilambur Division. (This cancels his posting to the South Mangalore Division.)

- Mr. S. K. Basu, Assistant Conservator of Forests, South Mangalore Division to be on special duty in connection with the reservation work in Kasaragod taluk, in the same division.

iv.

Mr. N. D. M. Sahni, Assistant Conservator of Forests, South Coimbatore Division to be on special duty in charge of the Mettur project for organising the supply of fire-wood for the project.

M. R. Ry. S. Ramasamy Ayyar Avl, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mettur project, on relief by Mr. N. D. M. Sahni, to the North Salem Division, for duty under the District Forest Officer.

Mr. K. T. Mathew, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to do duty under the District Forest Officer, South Mangalore, on completion of the work at Ootacamund on which he is at present employed.

Mr. A. N. Sarma, Assistant Conservator of Forests is granted leave on average pay for one month from 19th September.

13—10—1925.

Mr. George Venugopal, District Forest Officer, Tinnevely, leave on average pay for four months from date of relief.

Mr. H. A. Latham, Conservator of Forests, is permitted to return to duty before the expiry of the leave granted to him in G. O. Routine No. 488, Development, dated 15th October 1924.

Mr. H. A. Latham, Conservator of Forests, on return from leave, to be Conservator of Forests, VI Circle.

Mr. T. A. Whitehead, Conservator of Forests, VI Circle, on relief by Mr. Latham, to be Conservator of Forests, I Circle.

M. R. Ry. V. Narayana Ayyar Avl, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is granted leave on average pay for one month and twenty-nine days from 30th August 1925 and leave on half average pay for two months and one day in continuation thereof.

v.

Saiyid Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur, District Officer Chittoor, is granted leave on average pay for forty five days from or after 15th October 1925.

Mr. Amir Badsha Sahib Bahadur, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Chittoor, will act as District Forest officer, Chittoor, during the absence of Saiyid Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur on leave.

20—10—1925.

Saiyid Riaz-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, in charge of the South Cuddapah division is, on relief by Mr. B. K. Roy, posted to work under the District Forest Officer, West Kurnool Division.

27—10—1925.

Mr. A. A. F. Minchin, Conservator of Forests, leave on average pay for six months from or after 10th October 1925.

M. R. Ry. V. N. Seshagiri Rao Avergal, District Forest Officer, Upper Godavari, leave on average pay for four months from date of relief.

Mr. M. C. Chandy, District Forest Officer, Central Salem, to be District Forest Officer, West Cuddapah Division, on relief by Mr. L. S. Janas.

M. R. Ry. P. Venkatraman Avergal, District Forest Officer, West Cuddapah to be District Forest Officer, Upper Godavari Division, on relief by Mr. M. C. Chandy.

Mr. J. M. Sweet, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on return from leave to be District Forest Officer, South Coimbatore Division.

vi.

Mr R. S. Browne, District Forest Officer South Coimbatore Division on relief by Mr. J. M. Sweet, to be working Plan Officer III (working plan) circle Ootacamund.

Mr J. C. Wrench Deputy Conservator of Forests, on return from leave, to be District Forest Officer, South Cuddapah Division.

Mr. B. K. Roy, District Forest Officer, South Cuddapah on relief by Mr. J. C. Wrench to be attached to the Nellore Division.

In modification of the notification dated 8th October 1925, Saiyid Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur, District Forest Officer, Chittoor is granted privilege leave for 45 days from or after 15th October 1925.

Notifications relating to Rangers.

29—9—1925.

Honours men of 1925 and subsequent years will be appointed to the VI Grade only after the M. R. H. men of previous years are absorbed into that grade. Similarly M. R. H. men of 1925 and subsequent years will be appointed to the VII Grade only after the M. R. L. men of previous years are appointed to that Grade.

13—11—1925.

Name.	From.	To.
1. M. R. Ry. A. Srinivasulu Naidu II Circle III (Working Plan)	IV Grade.	Circle.
2. Mr. J. D. Theodore,	II Circle III (Working Plan)	Circle.
	VI Grade.	

vii.

25—11—1925.

M. R. Ry. S. Nageswara Ayyar, Supernumerary Ranger is transferred from the IV to the III (Working Plan) Circle.

7—12—1925.

The chains of promotions made in arrangements VI to VIII in para 1 of Chief Conservator's proceedings No 297 Rt. dated 19-8-25 (vide pages vi and vii of the September number of this magazine) are cancelled owing to the postponement of the retirement of Ranger M. R. Ry. C. P. Garudhachala Mudaliar.

Fresh arrangements in existing vacancies will be made in due course.

Forest Engineering Branch:—

3—12—1925.

Leave on average pay for ten days from 4th January 1926 in continuation of the Christmas Holidays granted to Mr. C. H. Ashe by the Forest Engineer in the Service Order dated 30th November 1925. is approved.

4—12—1925.

M. R. Ry. V. Subramania Iyer, Ranger I Grade sub-protem, is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for two months from date of relief.

3—12—1925.

Consequent on the grant of 2 months' leave on Medical Certificate to Mr. V. S. Subramania Iyer, Utilization Range Officer, Trichinopoly, as per Chief Forest Engineer's S. O. No. 63/25 dated

viii.

19-11-25, the following arrangement is made:—

Mr A. Swamikutty, Utilization Range Officer, Calicut, to be in additional charge of the Utilization Range Office, Trichy without prejudice to his own duties until further orders.

He is directed to relieve Mr. V. S. Subrahmania Iyer, Utilization Range Officer, Trichinopoly at an early date.

First Circle.

6—10—1925.

On return from leave (5-10-1925.) M. R. Ry. K. R. Krishna Iyer Ranger III grade is posted to Parlakimidi Maliahs for the charge of the Devagiri Range to relieve Ranger B. S. Sankaram Iyer on leave.

3—10—1925.

M. R. Ry. S. Chidambara Iyer, Ranger V Grade, on expiry of the leave on Medical Certificate for 2 months granted by the Conservator VI Circle, with effect from 31-8-1925, is posted to Nellore district.

10—10—1925.

Under Rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules M. R. Ry. B. S. Sankara Ayyar, Ranger VI grade, Parlakimidi Maliahs, is granted leave on average salary on medical grounds for 7 weeks from 6th October 1925.

20—10—1925.

In supersession of this office S. O. No. 43 of 25 dated 3-10-25 M. R. Ry. S. Chidambara Iyer Ranger V grade is posted to the Parlakimidi Maliahs for the charge of the Devagiri Range.

ix.

21—10—25.

Under Rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules the leave on average salary for four months granted in this office S. O. No. 31 of 1925 dated 3-6-1925 to M. R. Ry. K. R. Krishna Ayyar, Ranger, 3rd grade Nellore, is extended by three months.

Second Circle.

3—9—1925.

1. M. R. Ry. H. Rama Rao, Ranger II grade Kalyandrug Range, Anantapur District is granted leave from date of relief, on average pay for two months and twenty eight days and half average pay for the remaining period up to the date of his retirement i. e., 26th February, 1926.
2. M. R. Ry. K. R. Viswanatha Ayyar Ranger IV grade (on leave) on the expiry of his leave (7th September 1925) is posted to Kalyandrug Range vice No. 1.

24—9—1925.

1. M. R. Ry. C. R. Rajagopalan, Ranger VI Grade, on return from leave on 27-9-1925, is posted to Bellary Range.
2. M. R. Ry. N. Sundaresa Ayyar, Ranger II Grade, *Sub-protem*, Bellary Range is, on relief by No. 1 transferred to Vontimitta Range of Cuddapah West Division.
3. M. R. Ry. H. Thammayya, Ranger III Grade, Vontimitta Range is, on relief by No. 2 transferred to Gudem Range, Kurnool East Division to relieve Ranger Kirmani Saheb, Markapur Range, who is at present in additional charge of Gudem Range.

x.

24-9-1925.

M. R. Ry. K. S. Ramayya, Ranger IV Grade is granted an extension of leave for 2 months on full average pay on Medical certificate in continuation of the leave granted for 6 weeks from 17-7-1925 in this office Service Order No 101 of 25 dated 17-8-1925.

25-9-1925.

1. M. R. Ry. B. H. Anandathirtha Row, Ranger V grade on return from leave on 1-10-25 is posted to Cuddapah Range Cuddapah West division to relieve Supernumerary Ranger T. M. Krishnamachari who will remain attached to the Range and will work under the orders of Ranger B. H. Anandathirtha Rao.

29-9-1925.

Ranger B. Gulam Dastagiri Sahib, VI grade is granted an extension of leave for one month on medical certificate on full average pay in continuation of three months' leave granted to him in this office Service Order No. 85/25 dated 11th July 1925 from the afternoon of 6th June 1925.

29-9-1925.

M. R. Ry. S. V. Doraiswami, Ranger VI Grade transferred to this Circle in Chief Conservator's L. Dis. No. 3972/25 dated 18th August 1925 is posted to Morricheruvu Range of Kurnool East Division to relieve M. R. Ry. P. Dhananjaya Rao granted leave for four months in this Office Service Order No. 98/25 dated 11th August 1925.

xi.

2. Mr. Gulam Dastagiri, Ranger VI Grade, on return from leave (6th October 1925) is posted on special duty to Kurnool West Division. He should join duty at the same place from which he went on leave i. e., at Rudracode.

(N. B.—This cancels his posting to Morricheruvu Range ordered in this office Service Order No. 98/25 dated 11-8-1925.

29-9-1925.

M. R. Ry. G. N. Subba Rao, Ranger, VI grade, is granted an extension of leave for six months from 10th August 1925 (furlough on medical certificate on half pay) in continuation of the six months leave granted to him in this office Service Order No. 76/25 dated 31st May 1925.

The District Forest Officer's action in having granted (from date of relief) one month's leave to Ranger A. M. Sreenivasulu Naidu Marakasira Range by putting Range Officer Kalyandrug in additional charge is approved as a temporary measure.

1-10-1925.

1. M. R. Ry. A. Bhaviah, Ranger V Grade, *Sub-protem* Bukkapatnam Range, Anantapur Division, is transferred to Sidhout Range, North Cuddapah Division.
2. M.R.Ry. T. G. Seetharama Mudaliar, Range VII Grade, Sidhout Range North Cuddapah Division is transferred to Bukkapatnam Range, Anantapur Division.
No. 2 to relieve No. 1.

5-10-1925.

M. R. Ry. A. Vyasalu, Ranger on leave (since reduced to Forester I grade for 1 year) is granted an extension of leave for 3 months on full average pay from 9-8-25.

6-10-1925.

M. R. Ry. T. E. Varadachary, Ranger Fourth Grade Palmaner range Chittoor district is transferred to Sanipaya range of Cuddapah West Division.

2. J. D. Theodore 6th Grade Sanipaya range Cuddapah West Division is transferred to Palmaner range. Chittoor district vice No. 1.

3. M. R. Ry. T. Venkatasubbayya, Ranger 5th Grade, Rajampet Range Cuddapah South Division will relieve No. 2 at once and remain in additional charge of Sanipaya Range till No. 1 joins duty.

7-10-1925.

M. R. Ry. O. Venkatarama Ayyar, Ranger 1st Grade, on return from leave (1-9-1925) is posted to Madakasira Range of Anantapur Division to relieve Ranger K. R. Viswanath Ayyar (Kalyandrug Range) who is at present in additional charge of Madakasira Range.

8-10-1925.

The leave granted for four months on half average pay on Medical Certificate to M. R. Ry. O. Venkataramana Iyyer, Range 1st Grade, in this Office S. O. No. 82 of 1925 dated 12-6-25 will be treated as leave on full average pay under rule 81 (b) (i) of the Forest Rules

11-10-1925.

M. R. Ry. S. Chinnadurai Pillai Ranger II grade is granted an extension of leave (on medical certificate) for two months from 26th September 1925 on half pay in continuation of the three months leave granted to him in this office Service Order 77 of 25 dated 4th June 1925.

15-10-1925.

In part modification of this office Service Order No. 110 of 25 dated 2nd September 1925. M. R. Ry. H. Rama Rao Ranger 2nd grade attached to Anantapur Division is granted from 17th September 1925 leave on average pay for four months and half average pay for the remaining period up to the date of his retirement i. e., 26th February 1926.

17-10-1925.

This Office Service Order No. 132 dated 6-10-1925 transferring Ranger T. E. Varadachari from Palmaner to Sanipaya is held in abeyance, owing to the reported serious illness of his wife.

21-10-1925.

M. R. Ry. M. Krishna Rao, Ranger III grade is granted leave for four months on Medical Certificate on average pay from 28th September 1925 i. e., the date of his relief from Gudem Range

21-10-1925.

In modification of this office Service Order No. 100-25 dated 18th August 1925. M. R. Ry. T. K. Ramakrishna Ayyar Ranger II grade Kurnool west division is granted leave on average pay for one month and ten days and one half average pay for twenty days with effect from 1st October 1925.

1—10—1925.

1. M. R. Ry. K. S. Ramayya, on return from leave (29-10-1925) is posted to the charge of Rachakonda Range of Kurnool East Division.
2. He will relieve M. R. Ry. Y. Peddalakshman Nayudu Ranger Dornal who is an additional charge of Rachakonda Range at present.

4—11—1925.

Mr. Hussain Khan, Ranger 2nd Grade, Kurnool East Division is granted leave on Medical Certificate for 3 months from 11th September 1925 (Full average pay for 26 days; the nature of the remaining leave for 2 months and 4 days to be decided later).

3—11—1925.

Supernumerary Ranger J. B. Rodrigues on special duty under the Working Plan Extra Assistant Conservator is posted to the charge of Kurnool Range of Kurnool West Division vice Ranger T. Sreeramulu Naidu reported sick.

2. The District Forest Officer's action in having posted Varadarajulu Reddy Forester I grade to relieve Ranger T. Sreenivasalu Naidu, as a temporary measure is approved.

4—11—1925.

M. R. Ry. A. M. Sreenivasalu Naidu, Ranger VI grade is granted an extension of leave on full average pay for one month from 2nd November 1925 in continuation of one month's leave granted in this office Service Order No. 126/25 dated 29-9-25.

8—11—1925.

Mr. J. B. Rodrigues, Supernumerary Ranger under Special duty in Chelama Range is granted leave on average pay for one month on Medical Certificate from the date of relief.

9—11—1925.

In continuation of this Office Service Order No. 45/25 dated 5th April 1925, M. R. Ry. M. Subbrayalu Naidu, Ranger, II Grade, Anantapur Division is granted leave "not due" on Medical Certificate on half average pay for nine months and seven days from the 21st May 1925.

10—11—1925.

M. R. Ry. T. Sreeramulu Naidu, Ranger VII Grade Kurnool Range Kurnool West Division is granted leave on Medical Certificate on full average pay for six weeks from the forenoon of 1st November 1925.

15—11—1925.

1. M. R. Ry. S. Chinnadorai Pillai, Ranger II Grade, on return from leave (26th November 1925) to the charge of Badvel Range North Cuddapah Division.
2. M. R. Ry. S. Ramachandra Ayyar, Ranger III Grade, Badvel Range, on relief by No. 1 to the charge Cuddapah Range, Cuddapah West Division.
3. M. R. Ry. B. H. Anandathirtha Rao, Ranger V Grade, Cuddapah Range to the charge of Vonipenta Range, North Cuddapah Division.

He should hand over charge of Cuddapah Range *at once* to the special duty Supernumerary Ranger, T. M. Krishnamachari who is at present working in the same range.

- 4 M. R. Ry. T. M. Krishnamachari, Supernumerary Ranger, on relief from Cuddapah Range by No. 2 to work under the orders of the District Forest Officer, Kurnool South.
5. M. R. Ry. T. A. Muthukrishna Mudaliar, Ranger VI Grade, Vonipenta Range North Cuddapah Division on relief by No. 3 to the charge of Sanipaya Range, Cuddapah West Division.
6. Mr. J.D. Theodore, Ranger VI Grade, Sanipaya Range on relief by No. 5 to proceed to Wynaad Division to work under the working Plans Conservator, Ootacamund.

15—11—1925.

M. R. Ry. A. M. Sreenivasalu Naidu, Ranger VI grade, on return from leave (2nd December 1925) is transferred to the Wynaad Division to work under the Working Plans Conservator, Ootacamund.

22—11—1925.

In modification of the Kurnool South District Forest Officer's Service Order No. 177/25 dated 2nd November 1925, Supernumerary Ranger J. B. Rodrigues is granted leave on average pay on Medical Certificate for one month and three weeks from 15th October 1925.

27—11—1925.

Owing to the abolition of Rachakonda Range of Kurnool East Division, M. R. Ry. K. S. Ramayya, Ranger IV grade is posted to Dornal Range of the Same division.

15—9—1925.

2. M. R. Ry. Y. Peddalakshmayya Nayudu Ranger V grade Sub-protem Dornal Range is on relief by No. 1 posted to work on special duty in Sirvel Range of Kurnool South Division till he relieves M. R. Ry. C. Ramaswami Nayudu, Ranger I grade Sirvel Range who will shortly be deputed as Instructor, Vernacular Training School for the 1926 Sessions to be held in January 1926.

27—11—1925.

M. R. Ry. A. Vyasalu, Ranger on leave is granted an extension of leave for 3 months on average pay on Medical Certificate from 9th November 1925 in continuation of the 6 months' leave granted in this Office Service Order Nos. 87/25 dated 11th July 1925 and 128-25 dated 5th October 1925.

29—11—1925.

Out of three months' Medical leave sanctioned to Mr Hassan Khan, Ranger II Grade in this Office Service Order No. 148/25 dated 4th November 1925 from 11th September 1925, 26 days will be leave on full average pay as already ordered and the remaining period of 2 months and 4 days will be leave "Not due" on half average pay.

Third Circle.

29—9—1925.

1. M. R. Ry. T. Permal Goundan, Supernumerary Ranger from the IV Circle is posted to duty under the working Plans Officer, Bolampatti. He is directed to report himself for duty before

the working Plans Officer at Iruttupallam which will be his Head quarters until future orders.

2. M. R. Ry. M. N. Raman Pillai Ranger IV grade from the VI circle is posted to duty under H. A. H. G. Hicks Esq., working Plans Officer, Walayar. He is directed to report himself to duty before H. A. H. G. Hicks Esq., at Walayar which will be his head quarters until further orders.

20—11—1925.

The following postings of Rangers transferred from the II Circle are ordered:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. M. R. Ry. A. M. Srinivasalu Naidu
VI Grade | } To work under the orders of the working Plans Officer, Wynaad. |
| 2. Mr. J. D. Theodore VI Grade | |
2. They are directed to report themselves for duty before the Working Plans Officer, Wynaad at *Manantoddy* as soon as possible.

Fourth Circle.

14—9—1925.

This office Service Order No. 71 of 1925, dated 1-9-1925, transferring Supernumerary Ranger, Ramalingam Ayyar to Central Salem Division, is cancelled.

21—9—1925.

Ranger Mr. S. Doraisamy Ayyar is posted to Alangayam Range on joining duty in West Vellore Division.

2. Ranger Mr. K. Jayarama Ayyar on relief at Alangayam will continue as Range Officer, Tirupattur.

22—9—1925.

In continuation of this office S. O. No. 290 of 25 dated 6—9—1925, M. R. Ry. S. M. Srinivasagam Pillai, Ranger V Grade is granted extension of leave on average pay at Rs. 125 on medical certificate up to 30—9—1925 inclusive.

2—10—1925.

Supernumerary Ranger S. Nageswara Ayyar, now working under Mr. M. C. Chandy is reposted to Central Salem Division for special duty under the District Forest officer, Central Salem

13—10—1925.

1. Ranger V. Narayanaswami Ayyar, V Grade, on return from leave on 5-11-1925 (subject to production of Medical Certificate for fitness to return to duty), is posted to the charge of Anchetti Range, North Salem Division.
2. Ranger M. R. Doraiswami Ayyar, V Grade, now in charge of Anchetti Range, North Salem Division, is granted leave on average pay for 3 months from date of relief by No. 1.

21—10—1925.

Ranger Syed Ibrahim Albeiz, III grade, having submitted his explanation to the charges against him, is permitted to rejoin duty now pending disposal of the charge sheet. He is posted to North Salem division for special duty *vice* Supernumerary Ranger Perumal Goundan transferred.

12-9-1925

Syed Ibrahim Albeiz, Ranger III grade, North Salem Division, is reduced to bottom of the Fourth Grade permanently with effect from 1st November 1925. The period from 18-10-1924 to 31-10-1925 is treated as suspension.

17-11-1925.

M. R. Ry. S. M. Srinivasagam Pillai, Ranger V grade in charge of Cauveri range, Central Salem division, is granted extension of leave on medical certificate till 15-10-1925 in continuation of the leave granted by the District Forest officer in his Service Order No. 299, dated 22-9-1925.

29-11-1925.

M. R. Ry. S. Doraisamy Ayyar, Ranger IV Grade, is granted an extension of leave on average pay for 15 days in continuation of the leave already granted in this office service Order No. 211 of 25 dated 12-11-1925.

2. The existing arrangement will continue.

Fifth Circle.

M. R. Ry. C. Tiruvengadom Pillai, Ranger V Grade, South Coimbatore, is granted leave on average pay on Medical Certificate for 19 days in continuation of the leave granted in this Office Service Order No. 54 of 1925, dated 11th August 1925.

6-10-1925.

M. R. Ry. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, Ranger VI Grade, South Coimbatore, is granted leave from 5th July 1925 to 5th August 1925,

on average pay for 25 days and on half average pay for the remaining period.

20-10-1925.

M. R. Ry. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, Ranger VI Grade, South Coimbatore, is granted leave on average pay on Medical Certificate for 6 weeks in continuation of the one month's leave on average pay granted by the District Forest Officer from 1st September 1925.

29-10-1925.

Ranger Phillips should report himself to the District Forest Officer, Tinnevely for duty on return from leave.

Ranger P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, is posted to Bargur Range to relieve Ranger K O Anandan.

Ranger K. O. Anandan to be on special duty in Kollegal Division until further orders.

6-11-1925.

In cancellation of this Office Service Order No. 64-25, dated 29th October 1925, Ranger P. Ramaswamy Aiyar will be on special duty in Kollegal Division and Ranger K. O. Anandan will remain in charge of Bargur Range.

18-11-1925.

Ranger N. S. Eswara Ayyar, is transferred to Punachi Range.

Ranger K. Venkatramana Rao on relief by Ranger N. S. Eswara Ayyar, is posted to Bhavani Range.

28—11—1925.

M. R. Ry. P. Ramaswamy Ayyer, Ranger VI Grade, South Coimbatore is granted leave on average pay on Medical Certificate for one month in continuation of the leave granted in this Office Service Order No. 65 of 1925.

Sixth Circle.

2—9—1925.

1. Mr. T. T. Ansep (Thomas Thachil) Ranger III Grade, in charge of the Chedleth Range, is granted leave on average pay for 3 months from date of relief.
2. Mr. J. S. Rowland, Ranger III Grade, Instructor Vernacular Training School on the closing of the Vernacular Training School is posted to the charge of the Chedleth Range *vice* No. 1.

8—9—1925.

1. M. R. Ry. M. N. Raman Pillai, Ranger IV Grade, in charge of the Beypore Depot, on relief by Supernumerary Ranger M. S. Ayyanna to the Palghat Division for special duty. This Office Service Order No. 37 of 25 transferring Ranger M. N. Raman Pillai to the Wynaad Division for the charge of the Begur Range is cancelled.
2. M. R. Ry. M. Mandanna, Supernumerary Ranger now on special duty in the Wynaad Division to the charge of the Begur Range *vice* Ranger K. Shankaranarayana Rao granted leave from 25-9-25 on date of relief.
3. M. R. Ry. P. Madhavan Nair, Supernumerary Ranger, Assistant Instructor Vernacular Training School, on the closing of the

Vernacular Training to be on special duty in the Wynaad Division *vice* No. 2.

1—10—1925.

The District Forest Officers' action in granting 2 months leave on average pay to Ranger B. Sambamurthi Ayyar is approved. He is requested to submit the Medical Certificate granted to the Ranger by the District Medical Officer for record in this office.

9—10—1925.

Mr. J. S. Rowland, Ranger III Grade and Instructor Vernacular Training School is granted leave on average pay from 4-11-1925 or date of closing of the Training School to 30-11-1925 inclusive. He should join duty in the Chedleth Range on the expiry of the leave.

10—10—1925.

1. Mr. A. Joseph, Ranger VI Grade, in charge of the Sigur Range The Nilgiris, is granted leave on average pay for 2 months from 15-11-1925.
2. M. R. Ry. N. Gopalan Nair, Ranger VI Grade, *sub-protem*, on special duty in the Mudumalai Range is posted to the charge of the Sigur Range *vice* No. 1.

17—9—1925.

In supersession of this Office Service Order No. 37 of 25 dated 26-8-25 posting Ranger K. Dooma Shetty to the Palghat Division for the charge of the Bolampatty Range he is posted for special duty in the Palghat Division.

2. The posting of Ranger M. N. Raman Pillai to the Palghat Division for special duty, ordered in this Office Service Order No.

42 of 25 dated 8-9-1925 is cancelled as he has been transferred to the Working Plans Circle.

20—10—1925.

The extension of leave on average pay for 1 month from 6-9-1925 granted to Ranger P. Kannan in this Office Service Order No 46 of 25 dated 24-9-1925 will be modified as follows:—

Extension of leave on average pay on Medical Certificate for 10 days from 6-9-1925.

22—11—1925.

M. R. Ry. K. Dooma Chetty, Ranger V Grade, in charge of the Bolampatty Range, Palghat Division, on relief by Ranger B. Sambamurthi Ayyar on 7.12-1925, is posted for special duty in the Nilambur Division.

2. M. R. Ry. P. Madhavan Nair, Supernumerary Ranger, from special duty in the Wynaad Division to the Palghat Division for special duty, on relief by Supernumerary Ranger M. M. Mandanna after the Christmas and New Year holidays.

24—9—1925.

M. R. Ry. P. Kannan, Ranger, VI Grade, transferred from the Engineering Branch of this Circle and posted to the Coondapoer Range, is granted an extension of leave on average pay for one month from 6-9-1925 in continuation of the leave granted to him by the Chief Forest Engineer.

The extension now granted is subject to report of eligibility by the District Forest Officer North Mangalore on receipt of the Ranger's Service Book, and subject to the production of a Medical Certificate.

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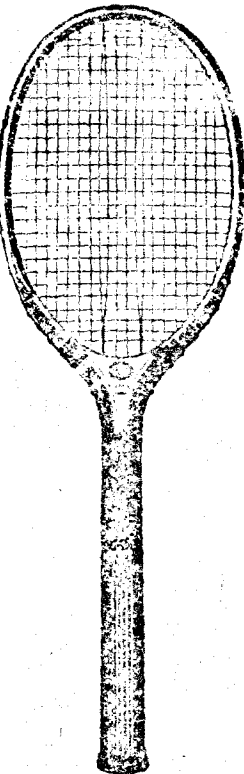
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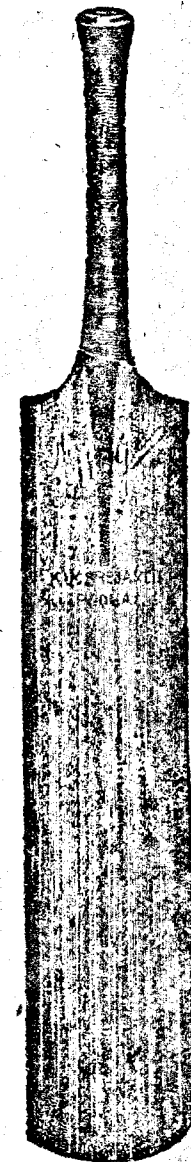
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// INDEPENDENT OPINION.

Mr. George King, F. F. A., F. I. A., one of the oldest and most experienced Actuaries of London and the Editor of the Text book of the Institute of Actuaries, London, says in his report on the first valuation of the India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.—

"So far as my experience goes, scarcely any Insurance Co. (other than the India Equitable) has previously been able to make a net premium valuation only four years from the date of its establishment and to declare a bonus."

The same authority in his Report on the last valuation of the Company says, in recommending a higher rate of bonus than that recommended in the previous valuation and in congratulating the Shareholders and the Policy-holders of the Company :—

"The very satisfactory position which the valuation discloses....."

The Astonishing proportion of Surplus (*i. e.* excess of Assets over liabilities) as disclosed at the last Actuarial Valuation of this Company :—About 1/5 of the Life Assurance Fund.

The Astonishing Profits (Reversionary Bonus) declared to Policy holders at the last Actuarial valuation of this Company Rs. 15/- per thousand per annum.

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