

Madras Forest College Magazine.

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THE  
**Madras Forest College**  
**Magazine.**

Vol. XI.]

SEPTEMBER 1926.

[No. 1.]

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# Notice

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The writer of the best of the articles overleaf (that appeared in Volume X 1925-26) wins a prize of Rs. 30 as already notified. Subscribers are requested to send in to the Editor, before 15th February 1927 their votes for what they judge to be the best article.

We regret that owing to unavoidable causes, chiefly, want of matter, the September 1926 number could not be published earlier. Unless more matter is sent in by the subscribers, the future numbers will likewise have to be issued later than the due date.

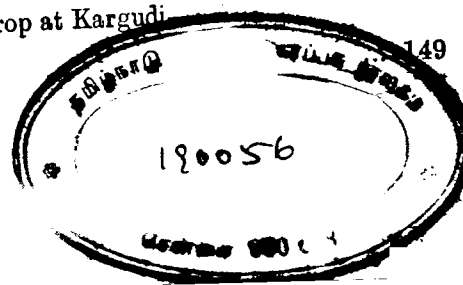
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THE  
**Madras forest College Magazine.**  
(PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.)

Vol XI. SEPTEMBER 1926. No. 1.

**Twins.**

Few who have not attempted it will really appreciate the difficulty that a wood-man encounters when faced with the problem of differentiating between certain trees that hide their identity in an external garb which so closely resembles that of another tree, as to baffle all but the most observant.

I do not refer, to niceties of distinction which separate one species from another as for instance, a *Grewia vestita* from a *Grewia asiatica*, or a *Bassia latifolia* from a *Bassia longifolia*. Such are for the Botanist to amuse himself with. I am content if I know a *Bassia* from a mango.

But what bothers me is when a tree which I will swear is an *Odina Wodier*, and a respectable *Anacardiaceae* to boot, stands and stares at me in a garb that looks for all the world like that of *Garuga pinnata*—a scion of a little known and an insignificant family like *Burseraceae*—and try all I might I cannot distinguish between the

two. I have a hazy recollection of our old Botany teacher dinning into our ears that the difference really lies in the bark and the leaf. But, supposing you meet the trees when they are leafless. What then? Bark? If any two barks look so confoundingly alike, smell alike, taste alike and feel to touch alike, commend me to Garuga and Odina! They are both the same thickness and both grey to look at from outside, and both the same pinkish colour inside and streaked with white that you like your bacon to be. This is when the trees are young; when old, they are deep red, flesh red if you like, and as like each other as two beans.

But is there just a touch of stringiness, and a gummyness in Odina bark that is absent in Garuga? It is quite likely this is but a hallucination of the writers! You must sympathize with him, reader, for how often has he not confounded the one with the other, and looked so ridiculously small before the eyes of the Forest Guard, the watcher, the cooly, and the villager, who all knew how to tell the one tree from the other. Anyway I will imagine I have made a discovery, and next time anybody asks me if a tree is a Garuga or an Odina, I will straightaway go for the bark and dig at it, tooth and nail!

But surely the villager requires no test like this to tell him what tree he is looking at. He simply casts one glance at the tree and smiles mockingly at you when the guess you have hazarded happens to be wrong. I ask him how he is able to tell. But no, he has no clue to teach you. It is simply his practical eye, his botanical eye, shall we call it?

I saw him look at the branches one day, They gave me a clue. I formed a theory and looked up three eminent botanists if they said anything to confirm it. One of them said Odina has branches "stout and soft". That was alright as far as it went. It had not meant much to me when I had read it the first time, but now I know the full significance of the description! It is this, reader, if you care to know—Odina has soft branches, "soft" meaning fragile, and also pleasing to the eye. That is, it is not angular. Look at a tree and you will know what really I mean, the branchlets are curved like twigs of Bombax, take off in easy and graceful sweep and they are more at right angles to the branches than in the case of Garuga. In Garuga the branchlets make acute and rather abrupt angles with branches and that is how to tell the difference. So I know how the cute villager was enabled invariably to score over me!

Probably he has other tests to apply but the knowledge of what they are, has not dawned on me yet. If my kind readers, many of whom are I know budding Botanists, will enlighten me as to how further to distinguish between a Garuga and an Odina, I shall feel obliged. Try it, I assure you, it is more exhilarating than solving cross word puzzles, or "Name the object" competitions.

Please however don't begin the lesson by telling me that Odina has pendulous ovules, and plano-convex and curved cotyledons, while Garuga has two collateral ovules and thin cotyledons, twice divided into narrow linear lobes. I have a store of such information in my

Fioras I also pretend to be able to tell the trees, the one from the other when they are in foliage or fruit. — Garuga has fruits like soapnut and the fruits of Odina are like shelled peas. But the trouble really comes when on an early spring morning you stir out of your tent, confident in the knowledge that you can identify every tree and shrub and blade of grass you meet with, and are floored the first thing you look at, a leafless branchy tree and cannot say if it is a Garuga pinnata or an Odina Wodier, or a Hymenodictyon excoelsum, or a Spondias mangifera. You wish then—at least I do—they were all classed into one big family “confoundaceae” and all distinctions except of external appearance were ignored in grouping them thus.

“*Confounded*”.

### The part played by forests in the national life of a country.

Fortunate is the country where nature is prodigal in her bounties. They are of immense value and vital importance to the country's well-being. But such value and importance of the gifts of nature were beyond the primitive human conception. Now the civilised man is quite a different being from his primitive ancestors and so his reading into the significance of nature's gifts differs from his forefather's. Therefore it is no wonder that to the primitive man the value and utility of forests consisted in supplying him with a bellyful of roots and fruits, and providing him with a hunting ground for his favourite game. But to-day, nations see in forests a significance and importance of the highest national character which has induced them to regard the forests as their invaluable national legacy the protection and preservation of which necessarily warrant their highest zeal and best attention. Civilisation has increased the multiplication of wants, and man with his unerring vision has been able to see that his wants however diverse are and can well be satisfied by the rich resources of forests.

Apart from the aesthetic beauty of forests a factor in no way less important, the indirect effects accruing from forests are invaluable. It is well known that forests regulate temperature, climate and rainfall of a land and feed springs and rivers, averting dangers from landslip, silting up of riverbeds and erosion. The repetition of the indirect effects of forests need here no detailed recapitulation. The aim of the article is to show how forests are important for an individual as well as for a nation in the entire period of their existence. Really the value and

usefulness of forests in our everyday life are so varied and numerous that it will take volumes to detail them.

Man from the time of his cradle upto the grave is out and out a dependant creature on forests. The primythian fire and the funeral pyre marking the first and last stage of human life are fed with the logs obtained from forests. Besides, as an article of everyday use there is nothing so important as wood. The house we live in and its accompanying furniture without which a house is never decent and without which we cannot do even for a moment, are made of materials obtained from forests. A little thought will enable us to see that forests are the hand-maid of agriculture—the mainstay of nations—supply us with materials for agricultural implements. Again it is from forests that we get our dyeing and tanning raw material for various uses, medicinal herbs to fight out dangerous diseases, oils of different kinds and what not. Beginning from the poorest poor to the richest rich everybody somehow or other is benefitted by the forest produce.

Above all the importance of forests from the national stand point is supremely great. Literacy, spread of knowledge and education enlightening public opinion in matters of national magnitude and driving out harmful errors, superstition and prejudices both social and political are the genesis of civilisation. This, the introduction of printing press has achieved by the stupendous publication of books and newspapers, the largest circulation of which has widely diffused knowledge through the nook and corner of different countries thus advancing civilisation and progress to a great extent; could such a thing have been possible if our

forest would not have been present to supply raw materials for paper manufacture? One is simply astonished to learn that in U. S. A. for a day's publication of books and news-papers 10 acres of forests are necessary to supply raw materials for the manufacture of papers.

Commercially the value and importance of forest produce is very great. In addition to filling up the varied wants and requirements of the local population the forests by their supply of raw materials to various farms and industries fetch an appreciable revenue, a financial aspect which is certainly a great economic gain to the country. Such economic gain saves the tax payer a lot of botherations imposed on him in the form of new taxes both direct and indirect.

Futher it will not be superfluous to say that the world mechanism is run with the main help of forest produce. A scientific analysis of coal mines will convince everybody that the formation of coal and kerosene are the necessary consequences of once existing forest vegetation. And could we imagine that our trains and motor cars, our airships and steamers and in a word our whole machinery can be worked without the help of petrol and coal? Then again in the national defence of a country and in the conduct of wars the supply of forest materials comes to the utmost help, for is it not the sturdy oak, hard as iron, a valuable forest material in ship building so far as England is concerned? Could we imagine that the dangers of the Great World-wide War so sucessfully fought and averted by the British with the help of allied powers could ever have been pos-

sible had there been no forests and supply of forest materials from outside! For the construction of railway lines extending thousands of miles with numerous bridges, airships and submarines, and hundreds of ships, what stupendous expenditure does it mean for a country which is deprived of forests and consequently the supply of raw materials? How great will be the inconvenience for the nation to import raw materials from outside especially in times of war? Will it not mean a huge drain of national labour and money in times of such national crisis when the nation is wanting funds for the provision of food stuff and other necessities for the soldiers to maintain a steady front? It is a truism that iron is going to form an important part in the every day use of national life but iron has not and will not be able to displace wood in its varied and wide use for the simple reason that the price of iron as compared with wood which is an abundant product almost all over the world, is comparatively too high. None can prevent the principles of Economics from their due operation. Ignorance of such principles will bring on crisis on the nation.

These are not all; the importance and usefulness of forests in averting, rather mitigating such national crisis as famine are supremely great, especially in countries like India which is subject to the dire visitation of constant famines, the invaluable help which forests render in saving precious human life is really inestimable.

Fruits, roots and even edible leaves are numerous in forests and the famine stricken people without food crop resort to forests for fighting against the terrible calamity, and thus somehow or other save their lives.

The terrible famine of 1867 which swept over the whole of the northern part of India bears testimony to the fact. Records show that  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the affected people could save their life by having recourse to minor forest produce. Besides the various roots, fruits and leaves that the famine stricken people used as their food, the seeds of *shorea robusta* were the principal food stuff that highly mitigated the severity of the famine. Game were sought after and hunted down and thus, as stated above,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the affected people were able to save their life.

While such is the importance and usefulness of forests in individual life and in the life of a nation it is a pity that the people of India have not paid sufficient attention and care for the protection and preservation of forests. True it is that the state as the guardian of people has imposed upon itself the great trust of forest protection and management, but the state with its best endeavours cannot possibly fulfil the sacred trust unless the people come to its help, extending their sympathetic and willing co-operation. Destruction of forests by malicious fires and reckless and wanton fellings are nothing but cutting the huge and essential limb of national life—the unwise mutilation of which will affect the whole body and will maim the nation thus thrusting a clog in the wheel of national progress. It is our pious hope that people understand the great utilitarian motives of the highest national character that underlie the rigid protection of forests, as inaugurated by the state and when once they understand and realise the importance of forests, and the meaning of forest protection they will not only do justice to themselves but to the nation as a whole.

D. C. PATNAIK, B.A.,  
Senior Division M. F. C.

### The Kanjikod Match Factory.

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The value of an article does not depend always on its actual cost but very often on its utility. When we consider that a match-box, with 50 sticks in it, costs only a pice, it may not seem to be valuable, but when we think of its wide use by people of all class and ages, we realise its importance. The wide use of this least costly article is easily proved by the fact that India has to pay to foreign people four crores of rupees per annum, to get sufficient quantity needed and that some seventy large match factories would be required if India were to manufacture all the matches she now imports. This industry, which is in its infancy in India, has wide scope especially when she can get the wood most required.

Further, there is a great demand, at present, for the hardwood species in the market and even for fuel, the hard-wood species are preferred to the soft-wood species. Unless, we devise some means to dispose of these softwood species, which the major portion of our forest contain, the revenue realised will be too small and the industrial backwardness, will be the main cause of low revenue. The match industry, is one of numerous ways of manufacturing articles of necessity, from these softwood species and therefore it deserves our careful attention.

The cost of, as well as, availability of raw materials and the proper place of factory-site are the most important factors, which reveal the secret of success of any industry. Where the cost of raw materials

and of its transport from the felling area to factory site is high and where there is no abundance of raw materials to keep the mill always at work, the cost of the article produced by it, will naturally be too high to get a ready sale in the market. Many factories have had to be wound up because of the want of proper attention to the above three principles determining the success of any industry.

The wood required for the manufacture of matches should be white in colour light in weight, straight and evengrained, easily inflammable and should not smoulder when extinguished. Hence we find any softwooded species, which possess the above qualities and which is not, at the same time, demanded for timber, in the market, will be the best one for the required purpose. Many of the softwooded species, get discoloured and are liable to insect attacks, if stored up for a long period and the wood should therefore be used when green; this necessitates the close proximity of the mill to the forest. Again the splints and the veneers get discoloured if not dried quickly and hence the manufacture should be carried out in a dry place, or if in a rainy place, where artificial means of drying is provided.

The Kanjikod Match-factory satisfies all the conditions necessary for success, it being situated near both the private and Government forests, whence a continuous supply of green timber can be had easily with least cost. It enjoys a dry climate throughout the greater part of the year except for a few months in the rainy season when the works are not producing with their full rapidity. The proximity of the Railway greatly helps in keeping down the cost of the production.

*Bombax malabaricum*\* is the principal wood used in this factory as it is found there in great abundance and it does not get a ready sale in the market. Logs are transported from the forest with their bark on in order to prevent quick drying. The bark is peeled off before use and the log is cut into lengths of 1 foot each for making box veneers, the girth of the log being 18 inches, which is found to be most convenient. From the knowledge of their practical experience, trees from 10 to 15 years are well suited for match boxes and those, from 15 to 25 years for splints. If the wood is very soft, the surfaces of the veneers are not smooth and hence we noticed that they rejected the inner soft portion of the billets.

This industry can be divided into 2 broad sections viz, one, processes for manufacturing the splints, veneers for boxes, methods of drying sieving, polishing, etc., and two, processes for dipping and the final pasting up of the boxes.

At the Kanjikod match-factory, where dipping and pasting up of the boxes are not done, the following machines were found to play an important part in making splints, veneers, sorting out of splints, polishing etc.,

*Bombax insigne* were found eminently suitable for both box and splints. *Spondias mangifera* proved very suitable for splints. *Alstonia scholaris*, *Odina Wodier*, and *Garuga pinnata* were tried but found to be not so good as *composita* and *Ailanthus excelsa* were found to be fairly good for splints though not for boxes.

- (a) Veneer cutting machine: for peeling veneer for boxes.
- (b) Chopper :—for making splints.
- (c) Cutter :—for cutting the prepared veneers to proper sizes.
- (d) Sieve :—for sorting out the splints.
- (e) A polishing drum.

*Veneer cutting machine* :—It has a knife edge which cuts off very thin continuous pieces from the block of wood which rotates on its longitudinal axis. The knife is automatically brought nearer and nearer as the wood gets thinner and thinner. As soon as the hard portion of the block is used up, the block is taken away. When the veneer is being made (peeled), the places at which it is to be folded are also scored by adjustable pins. These veneers are then finally cut into convenient sizes, dried and packed up.

*Chopper* :—In this splint cutting machine, rectangular blocks of wood roughly 9" x 5" x 5" are used. The blocks are first cut into small planks 1/16th of an inch in thickness by a knife attached to it. These planks are again cut in the same machine, each stroke of the knife produces 800 splints. These are then dried and bleached in the sun for two hours.

*Sieve* :—These splints are then put into a rotary machine of wire netting. When the drum is revolved the required splints come out and the waste ones remain inside. These selected splints are then put into another machine of the same kind, which, when made to

revolve, gets the splints polished by striking the splints with one another. Finally they are dried and packed up.

In this factory three different kinds of splints are made with their necessary boxes. 144 of such boxes cost only 0—4—0.

The machines are worked by a steam engine. Small boys are employed in the routine work, firstly, because the poor boys are benefited with the works and secondly so that the proprietor gets work at a minimum cost.

Every individual, in India, on an average uses three to four sticks per day, and at this rate, quite a large number of factories are required to supply the demand. For this industry, India has yet a vast field and if capable men take up the management, she will not only make her own supplies but will also compete with other countries.

R. B. GUPTA,  
Senior Student, M. F. C.,  
1925-27 Division.

## The Madras Forest College Athletic Sports 1926.

The Annual Athletic Sports of the Madras Forest College were held on the 15th of September 1926 and a very attractive programme was carried out. The Richmond cup awarded for the highest aggregate of points was won by Raghaviah of the junior division, who stood first in four of the events, and second in one. No record was broken, though Raghaviah should easily have equalled, or even beaten the record for the 120 yards hurdles, had he not pulled up in the last 15 yards, there being no one to press him. Wali Mohamed was only 2 feet short of the record for throwing the cricket ball, with a throw of 94 yards. Boota Singh did well to win both the mile and half-mile but could easily have improved his time, if he had tried.

Our thanks are due to all those officials of the course who so efficiently carried out their various duties, and to Mrs. J. A. Wilson who kindly gave away the prizes.

The following are the results :—

### I. 100 yards Flat Race.

1. Raghaviah ... 11 1/5 sec.
2. Wali Mohamed.
3. Kewal Krishen.

**2. High Jump.**

1. Gangolly ... 4 feet 6 1/2 inches.
2. Raghaviah.
3. Wali Mahamed.

**3. 120 Yards Hurdle Race.**

1. Raghaviah ... 19 seconds.
2. H. R. Dutt,
3. Wali Mohamed

**4. Half Mile.**

1. Boota Singh ... 2 min. 30 2/5 sec.
2. Misal.
3. Gangolly.

**5. Invitation half mile—Flat Race.**

1. Stanes High School ... 2 min. 22 2/5 sec.
2. Sarvajana High School.
3. Police Recruit School.

**6. Throwing the Cricket Ball.**

1. Wali Mohammed ... 94 yards.
2. Mohammed A. Khan.
3. Ahmed Ullah Khan.

**7. Mile.**

1. Boota Singh ... 5 min, 53 2/5 sec.
2. Gangolly.
3. Bendagiri.

**8. Quarter Mile.**

1. Raghaviah ... 64 3/5 sec.
2. Ahmed Ullah Khan.
3. Gaffar Khan.

**9. Long Jump.**

1. Raghaviah ... 16 feet 3 1/2 ins.
2. Kewal Krishen.
3. H. R. Dutt.

**10. Obstacle Race.**

1. H. R. Dutt.
2. A. N. Rao.
3. Bendagiri.

**II. Relay Race.**

Winning team : Central Provinces.

**12. Sac Scrimmage.**

Winning team : Central Provinces.

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**CRICKET.****Madras Forest College (202) beat Agricultural College (124).**

This was the second of our Tournament Matches and took place on Saturday 4th September 1926, on the Agricultural ground. Batting first, we scored 202 runs. Gangolly played a good game and contributed a very useful 74. The next best scorer was Darrington, who hit out lustily and scored 32. The others who got double figures were Krishen, Shaffi and Sohan Singh—23, 21 and 15 runs respectively. Venkatraman took 4 wickets for 26 runs and Vasudevan and Naganadan 2 each for 46 and 53 runs.

The Agricultural College replied with 124 runs of which Sanjivi Chetty was the top-scorer with 28 runs and not out. Venkataraman and Saldanha were the next best with 28 and 26 runs respectively.

Gangolly bowled well and took 8 wickets for 46 runs, and Poovappa 2 for 20.

The Forest College thus won quite easily by 78 runs.

R. H. M.

**Cricket—Annual Tournament.**

*M. F. C. vs. Coimbatore United Club.*

*Played on M. F. C. Ground, on August 30th 1926.*

*Result ;—C. U. C. won by 3 wickets.*

The Forest College won the toss, and batted first, Sohan

Singh and Kewal Krishen opening the innings. The first wicket fell at 9 runs, and there was no addition to the score when the second and third wickets fell. R. H. Mitchell and Raghaviah then put on a few runs, until the latter was taken after scoring 13. The only batsmen who were at all at ease were Mitchell, and Shaffi, who made 29 and 32 not out respectively, and saved the side from an absolute fiasco. Total score 106.

Raghaviah and Gangolli opened to bowling for the college, and Raghaviah was very difficult to play. Unfortunately, about five chances, given off his bowling to slips, were dropped, and the college suffered accordingly. Raghaviah's figures were—22 overs, 6 maidens, 2 wickets, 65 runs.

The most successful bowler was Ketkar, with 13 overs, 2 maidens, 5 wickets, 21 runs.

As mentioned before, the C. U. C. won by 3 wickets, but the innings was played out and then total score was 156.

The college fielding was very poor. Slips, for example, instead of staying where they were put, moved their positions at will, and opened out, so that easy catches either fell short of them, or went between them. Keenness also, was not maintained all through the game, slack picking up and throwing in, and casual crossing after the over, appearing as the game went on. Still, this was the first match played as a team, and these things should improve with practice.

V. G. D.

## Revenue administration by the Forest Department.

### I.

There is only a solitary instance of a District Forest officer being invested with the Revenue powers of a Deputy Collector and there is also a solitary instance of a Deputy Collector being given the powers of a District Forest officer. The former is found in the case of a small portion of the Javadhi Hills of Vellore District, and the latter in the cases of isolated bits of Reserves in Tanjore District which are too small to be under a separate Forest officer. It is with reference to the former that I wish to draw the attention of the readers.

The Javadhi hills running from north to south, end in two separate parallel ranges of hills in Vellore district. The eastern portion of this projection is called the Thenmalai which is in Chengam range, and the western portion forms the jurisdiction of Tirupattur Range and is known as the Tirupattur Javadhis. It is in the latter portion of the hills that the revenue affairs are under the control of the Forest Department.

This plateau is nearly twenty miles long, and nearly five miles broad containing thirty-two villages which are purely inhabited by the Hill tribes known as "Malayalees". Most of these villages are situated in two big unreserves known as Kambugudi unreserve and Puliur unreserve which are also under the management of the Forest Department. A few of them are enclosures.

Prior to 1917 these villages were under the Revenue Depart-

ment and during that year they were transferred to the Forest Department, as an experimental measure which continues even now. I do not wish to overburden the readers with too many details.

The thirty-two villages were grouped into three main villages during the Revenue Survey of 1896 with a total ayacut of nearly 8000 acres. They were attached to Tirupattur Taluk which was transferred from Salem district to Vellore district during the bifurcation of the latter. There were only three sets of village officers for these villages when under the Revenue Department.

It was keenly felt by the higher Revenue officers that the proper supervision of the revenue matters was very difficult. The extreme malarial nature of the locality, the vastness of jurisdiction, the nature of the country, and the barbarous nature of the people rendered proper supervision impossible. Though the village healmen were usually malayalees the Karmans were non-malayalees being at the foot of the hills or villages on the plains and occasionally visiting their villages to patch up their village accounts. Any azimuth worth its name could not be done properly either by camping on these hills or by visiting them often, in as much as a single visit often entailed a few months' sick leave.

When the practical difficulties of attending to the work was so much, the real work to be done was very great. As it is natural with any hilltribe, shifting cultivation known as "Ponakadu" or "Podu" cultivation was quite common. In their usual ignorance of the ordinary

rules of unauthorised cultivation of waste lands and with their innate callousness to the consequences of their actions these "Malayalees" cleared and destroyed forest growth wherever they desired, and cultivated them. This indiscriminate clearing was carried on even in the reserve forests. It was impossible for the Karnams to go over the whole area of their villages to charge such cultivations. Even if they worked the whole of the month on the hills which I daresay they never did it was impossible for them to check such cultivations. When the official visits were few and far between, connivance with the "Malayalees" may also be resorted to by these village officers.

Before the introduction of the sandalwood working plan by Mr. C. C. Wilson, there were only itinerent forest officers on these hills.

The question of protecting the sandalwood was a secondary one then. This plateau was full of good growth of sandalwood and in the eyes of the Malayalees this was their natural enemy. Whenever they had 'Podu' cultivation they destroyed the sandal trees wholesale by cutting and burning them along with other forest growth as their existence on the cultivated land was a source of danger in more ways than one.

There were private sandal trees and Government ones. The private property was on the patta lands that were arranged prior to 1906. The last settlement of these villages was completed in 1906 and when issuing pattas the sandal trees were not reserved to Government and naturally became the property of the pattadhars. The reservation

commenced from 1906 and all the sandal trees on lands assigned after 1906 belonged to the Government.

There were no regular list of trees either belonging to Government or to the parties. The discrimination was an extremely difficult one. This existence of private property of sandalwood was not known to outside, and in their ignorance the Malayalees did away with most of the sandal trees which were obstacles for their cultivation. In spite of this fact there were as many as two thousand trees nearly.

The working plan officer Mr. C. C. Wilson during the preparation of his working plan for sandalwood on the Javadhis, foresaw the danger of keeping private sandal trees in the midst of innumerable sandal trees belonging to Government. Before they could attract merchants and private dealers to the hills, he suggested the advisability of purchasing these sandal trees by the Government in his working plan. He also made mention of the indiscriminate destruction of the sandal trees by the "Malayalees" and when the working plan came into force in 1916, the definite lines on which the sandal trees had to be safeguarded were thought of by the Forest Department.

In addition to these, the division of sandal wood coupes was done in such a way in the working plan that they included a major portion of unreserves and a small portion of patta-lands assigned after 1906. There were also some good blocks of unreserves with very good deciduous forest growth, proposed in the working plan for reservation. The Forest Department found it quite objectionable to allow indiscriminate unauthorised cultivations within their sandal coupes. It was high

time for them to take up definite steps to put an end to them. This could not be completely done by the Forest Department, without their having a definite control over the Revenue affairs of these villages as dual control in these matters often spoiled the work.

This was the state of affairs when the Forest Department began their systematic working of the reserves and unreserves on the Javadhis in 1915 and 1916. They represented the matter to the Government and moved them to hand over the control of the Revenue affairs of these villages to them. The Government being convinced of the earnestness of the Forest Department in this matter, transferred the administration from the Revenue Department as an experimental measure for one year in 1916.

For transacting the Revenue affairs, the Forest Officer had to be invested with some Revenue powers. The District Forest Officer being the highest authority in matters of forests in a District, he was chosen to be recipient of the powers. Though Tahsildars have independent Revenue powers required for the Forest Department, the District Forest Officer equalling the status of a Divisional Officer, was naturally made a Deputy Collector of the Javadhis.

Whenever the District Forest Officers were posted to W. Vellore Forest Division of Vellore District, they were gazetted as the Deputy Collectors of the Javadhis. At present after the three Vellore Forest Divisions are amalgamated into one, the D. F. O. of the Vellore Division acts as a Deputy Collector of the Javadhis.

No powers of a Tahsildar was given to any Forest Officer though the Range Officer of Tirupattur Range stood in an equal place for one, within whose jurisdiction these villages are. A Deputy Ranger of some experience was posted in charge of the Land Revenue affairs who was entrusted with the powers of Karnam and a Revenue Inspector. The Karnams were removed and the village headmen and menials were retained.

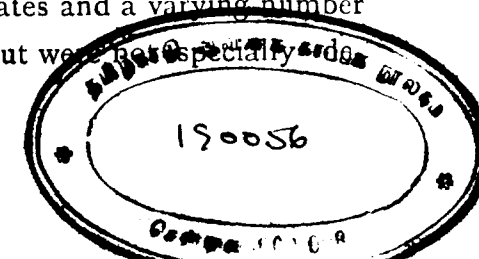
One may be surprised to find how one man in the place of three Karnams could effectively control and manage the affairs and do the work of three Karnams and a Revenue Inspector. Though the Forest Officers worked under similar conditions as those in the Revenue Department the way in which they were able to handle them successfully will form the subject matter of my next contribution.

T. N. V. RAMANUJACHARI,  
M. F. C. (1926-'28.)

### EXTRACTS.

#### *The World's Forestry Congress:*

The World's Forestry Congress was held at Rome on April 29th to May 5, 1926. The meeting was preceded by a visit to the Milan Exhibition, at which a certain number of delegates inspected the Forestry exhibit and a section dealing with wood-utilising machinery. Fifty eight countries were represented at the congress most having from two to five Government delegates and a varying number of others who represented their countries but were not specially invited.



puted to do so. \* \* \* The heads of the delegations representing Great Britain, and the Government of India were Lord Lovat, and Prof. E. P. Stebbing. \* \* \*

Two days were devoted to a visit to the Forest school at Florence, and to an excursion to the forest of Vallombrosa. \* \*

Briefly, Section I confined itself to questions dealing with forestry statistics, policy, economics, legislation and instruction in silviculture; Section II, trade and industry in timber, and in Forest products in general; Section III technical problems relating to silviculture, and forest management; Section IV (a) control of torrents, reafforestation of mountain areas, plant diseases and wind-damage, forestry propaganda and improvement of game and fisheries; Section IV (b) tropical forestry resources, silviculture, protection and management, and research in Tropical forests, use and export of Tropical Timbers. Resolutions on these matters were passed by each section and were accepted at the final general meeting of the Congress.

Some 247 papers were presented to the Congress, a proportion only being read in precis form. That the Rome Congress was a success is beyond doubt. A careful study of the proceedings will show that work of a very valuable character was accomplished, which should prove of use to the Governments of the various countries which have forest areas of importance to conserve.

*"Nature"—July 3, 1926.*

"The total gross revenue from the Madras Forests during the year ending 31st March 1925 was Rs. 55.70 lakhs, against an expenditure of Rs. 51.18 lakhs. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 4.52 lakhs as against Rs. 7.22 lakhs in the previous year. The comparatively smaller surplus is due to increased expenditure on works including capital works."

Nearly 703 tons of Sandal wood were sold for Rs. 8,88,085 (at Tirupattur 273 tons, at Satyamangalam 270 tons, and at Vellore 160 tons). The average price realised was Rs. 1,264 per ton against Rs. 1,107 in the previous year.

The number of elephants in charge of the Department at the beginning of the year 1924-25, was 104 valued at Rs. 3,42,350. Twenty six elephants were captured, 2 were born in captivity, 14 died, 12 were sold, and one which was past work was given away as a gift to a Zamindar. The stud at the end of the year was 105 valued at Rs. 3,38,500. A sum of 10350 was realised by the sale of 12 elephants, which were mostly calves and new captures.

"With a view to enable the Forest Department to supply the sleepers required by the Railways, the Government of Madras have sanctioned the establishment during 1926-27 of three saw-mills, one in the Wynaad Forests, one in Mount Stuart, and a third in South Kanara."

"At the close of the year 1924-25, 985 square miles of Madras forests were managed by 507 panchayats. The Government observe with satisfaction that there has been an improvement in the protection of the forests, and the ryots have shown keener interest in their management. Two hundred and sixty one panchayats were working on sound lines but the work of 82 panchayats was unsatisfactory. This is attributed to the large areas in charge of each Panchayat Inspector, and the consequent inability of the Inspectors to devote adequate attention to individual Panchayats. The Government have sanctioned the employment of one additional panchayat officer, and ten special Deputy Tahsildars and establishment for the organisation of forest Panchayats. The Government trust that this increase in staff will result in increased efficiency in the working of panchayats."

"The methods introduced in Madras by the Logging Engineer have attracted considerable attention among Forest Officers elsewhere in India. The Chief Forest Officer of the Andamans made a trip to Madras in November, and inspected the operation planning work being done by the Logging Engineering Division. He was so impressed by its value that he sent an Officer to study under the Logging Engineer for a month, to introduce his methods in the Andamans.

Coorg sent two rangers to learn the work and the Forest Engineer, Coorg, also paid a visit to various projects of the Logging

Engineering division.—*Extract from the Administration Report, Madras Presidency 1924—25.*

*Preservative Timber Treatment pays.*

Each year brings interesting results with regard to the increased durability of creosoted timber. Results of older experiments carried on by the Iowa State College of Agriculture show conclusively that creosoted treatment of fence posts is not only a practical operation of the farm, but is the means of saving considerable money. The results make possible the use of many so called inferior woods for fence post purposes.

A more recent experiment in which water-gas tar is used in varying proportions with creosote, is already showing some interesting results. This experiment was started three years ago in Co-operation with the Tama Indian Reservation. A recent examination of the posts in this fence line show practically no failures in the Cotton wood posts which were given treatment with water-gas tar. From indications it is probable that the water-gas tar will be an effective preservative. If this is the case, the cost of treating fence posts will be very materially reduced since water-gas tar may be obtained at a very small cost as compared with creosote.

—*From American Forests, and Forest Life, Aug. 1926.*

*The Note on Elephant.*

“Of all wild animals the elephant is the best known and the least known, is the paradoxical assertion of Major W. R. Foran in Chambers Journal. The elephants seen in captivity are Asiatic specimens, and even the very largest are undersized. The African and the Asiatic varieties differ as much from each other as they do from the mammoth and similar extinct forms that existed in the stone Age. The African is nearly or fully twice the size of the Indian elephant, standing nearly or fully thirteen feet in height. The African species are not only larger but more savage than the Asiatic, and the majority of hunters seem to agree that the African elephant is the most dangerous of all big game animals to hunt. Unlike his Indian kinsman, the African elephant has never been tamed and trained to man's uses. Six or more surprising facts may be stated. First, a cow elephant is always the leader of a herd; second, bull elephants are always the nurse-maids and mind the babies; third, an elephant is one of the most intelligent of all living creatures; fourth, elephant herds have a regular system of signals; fifth, it is the cow and not the bull elephant that is the fighter of the family; and sixth, it seems certain that the days of the elephant in Africa are numbered. Now that the elephant is suspected of being a carrier of sleeping sickness, its extinction cannot be far distant, though its passing will be a veritable and most tragic calamity.”

—*Abdul Hafiz, E. A. C.*

*Extracted from: "Capital. Calcutta dated 12th August '26."*

*Coimbatore Sandalwood Theft Case.*

*Accused Acquitted.*

Their Lordships delivered judgment on 17-11-'26. on the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, in the sensational Coimbatore sandalwood theft case, against the majority verdict of the Jury, finding the accused not guilty of the offence of theft, and on the appeal filed by the accused, Doraiswami Reddi, Rama Rao Kini and others, against the conviction to various terms of imprisonment by the Sessions Judge for the offence of mischief.

The facts of the case briefly were that the first accused, a Government contractor, took a contract to fell sandalwood trees on patta lands in and around Devar Malai, and that under the cloak of that contract and in conspiracy with the other accused actually cut and carried away sandalwood timber standing on Government forest and reserve lands. The prosecution relied mainly on the fact that the accused had in his depot 32 tons of sandalwood which, the prosecution alleged, he could not have got from patta lands.

This appeal came on for hearing before their lordships sometime back and was heard for nearly a week. Their Lordships delivered separate but concurring judgments this morning acquitting the accused. On the reference by the Sessions Judge, they held that though the theft was proved, the connection of the accused with the crime had not been proved, that the verdict of the jury was not perverse and that it was not in the interest of justice that they should interfere with the verdict and acquitted all the accused.

As regards the appeal, their Lordships held that the evidence being the same as in the reference, they could not convict the accused on the same evidence and set aside the conviction of the Sessions Judge, and ordered the acquittal of all the accused. The property seized from the accused was ordered to be restored to the first accused.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Royal Commission on Agriculture.*

*Sitting at Coimbatore.*

*Mr. Tireman's Evidence.*

(Camp Agricultural College) Coimbatore, November 16.—The Royal Commission on Agriculture presided over by the Marquis of Linlithgow, examined Mr. H. Tireman, C. I. E., Chief Conservator of Forests.

On the subject of using the forest lands for agricultural purpose, Mr. Tireman stated that he considered that forest lands were, at the present time, being put to their fullest use for agricultural purpose. He thought at the same time that more use might be made of forests for the supply of fuel. The supply of firewood could be largely increased by the formation of plantations. It was almost certain however, that such plantations would be worked at a loss if they were formed and worked by the Forest Department owing to the cost of supervision. It was possible but doubtful that plantations would be a source of profit if formed and worked by the Revenue Department, helped in technical matters by the advice of Forest Officers, as the ordinary Revenue esta-

lishment might possibly be able to supervise the working with the aid of low-paid special establishment. His reason for saying that plantations would be worked at a loss was that the ryot was not willing to pay a price for the firewood which would cover the cost of formation and working. The real remedy would seem to be to persuade the people to grow firewood plantations of their own. Witness believed that in the prairies of Canada and the United States a very considerable area of private woodlots had been created as a result of Government propaganda and this could equally well be done in Madras if people could be persuaded to undertake the work. It was a big "if" however, in this country and the witness very much doubted the utility of such propaganda.

Concerning the question of increasing the fodder in the rural areas the witness said that the only means for attaining this object was the growing of fodder crops. This was a matter for the Agricultural Department to tackle.

*Forests and Rainfall.*

Whether forests increased the rainfall or the supply of moisture, was, witness said, still a doubtful point. The question had been under investigation for years in various European countries but he did not know what results had been achieved. There could be no doubt that forests regulated the supply of water in the soil, and hence in canals, but there were not many localities in Madras where action was a matter of practical politics.

On the subject whether by the increased protection of forests agriculture would be benefitted and whether the methods indicated by him in the previous para would be useful in preventing the destruction by erosion of agricultural land, the witness was of opinion that for political reasons it was difficult to interfere to any extent with the practice of shifting cultivation is the agency though this was being gradually regulated where the forests belonged to Government. Much damage had been done to the sholas (strips of evergreen forests alongside streams) on the Nilgiris and the Palani Plateaux by the practice of annually burning the grass on the hills. This was now being and witness had recently ordered the preparation of a scheme of afforestation in the Nilgiris with a view to replacing the burnt out sholas by new tree growth. The work was easy and its was only limited by the amount of money Government was willing to spend. At present there was very little money to spare.

#### *Grazing Facilities.*

From grazing per se witness thought that forests in this province did not suffer to any appreciable extent. Considerable damage however, was done especially in Guntur district by hacking branches of the to feed cattle. The only remedy was restriction of grazing which could be brought about only by reducing the number of cattle kept by the ryots. Whether this was 'practical politics', however was not within witness's province to say. He doubted whether it would be practical politics.

In reply to the Chairman's question regarding the relationship between the Forest and the Agricultural Departments, the witness said that there existed a sympathetic touch between the two departments; but with all the good-will in the world, he thought that the Forest Department could not be of very great assistance to agriculture in this Presidency. There were certain matters in his opinion which pertained chiefly to the agriculture such as grazing, fodder, manure, etc., and these were hardly the concern of the Forest Department. There were large tracts of land in the province which were called forest reserves, but which were really grazing reserves. These lands were under the control of the Forest Department because at the time when the department took that control there was hardly any Agricultural Department. But he was of opinion that the management of these tracts and their improvement in the matter of grazing, grass-growing and cutting firewood should be considered as part of the duty of the officers of the agricultural Department. In this Presidency the Forest Department should chiefly confine its activities with the growth and management of big forests.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

To another question of the Chairman the witness stated that there were two kinds of forests, broadly speaking, viz., commercial forests and protective forests. The latter might be left to be looked after by the village panchayats. His department had suggested to Government to take over some private forests as was, done, for example, in Malabar.

Replying to the Raja of Parlakimedi's questions, the witness said that there were different grades of licence fees for different animals.

Question: Do you discourage sheep grazing in reserves?—It is a difficult question to answer. I don't think we discourage it in any definite sense. Since we have to keep the reserve under control, some amount of restriction does come in.

Professor Ganguli asked a question about the working of forest panchayats. The witness stated that the system had been generally successful and it had tended to minimise the friction between the village and the Government. The idea of forest panchayats was started fifteen years ago but no progress was made till some years back.

Replying to Rao Bahadur Muniswami Naidu the witness observed that he could not say whether the Revenue Department was being consulted by the Forest Department in the matter of the formation of forest panchayats. Grazing fees, the witness proceeding stated to another question, were collected in one lump. He considered that the raising of a lump sum in one year was not a hardship on the ryots. It came only to Rs. 0—3—0 per animal per annum. He did not favour the idea of collecting these licences in two instalments. It would entail more establishment and there was the danger of the people failing to pay the money.

Question. Do you hold forest conferences with the ryots?—No. If the villagers feel a demand for the conference and if it was brought to the notice of the District Officers, then certainly conferences can be convened.

Sir Henry Lawrence asked the witness a few questions about the general working of the Forest College. The witness observed that the College at present entirely trained men who were employed in the Forest Department. Foresters and Rangers were trained in the College.

In conclusion the witness stated to Sir Gangaram's question, there were materials in the Forest for paper manufacture. The timber industry in the Presidency was still undeveloped. There was also plenty of timber fit for making matches. His department did not suffer owing to the failure of monsoon. The major portion of income for his department came from the old forests. There was an Engineering department attached to the forest department. If certain forests were not useful as a commercial enterprise, they could be utilised for growing tea. With this the examination of the witness came to a close.

### “Rural India.”

We acknowledge with thanks receipt of copies of “*Rural India*” a monthly journal of the Madras Forest Panchayats, edited in Madras by Mr. A. Swaminatha Aiyar, Retired Deputy Collector. It is in three languages English, Telugu and Tamil, the annual subscription being only Rs. 3/- The Forest Panchayat Banking Union who started the journal hope through its medium to disseminate sound ideas in matters affecting rural welfare, such as rural sanitation, rural education, co-operation and agricultural improvement, Cottage industries and to make a continuous record of the activities of the Panchayats, and inform Government and the people of the merits and the defects in the working of the Forest Panchayats.

We wish the publication every success.—ED.

## Gazette Notifications

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29—6—1926.

Mr. D. L. Sathe, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on return from leave to be District Forest Officer, West Cuddapah Division.

M. R. Ry. E. B. Ramachandra Rao Ayl., District Forest Officer, North Cuddapah, to be in additional charge of the West Cuddapah Division, until the arrival of Mr. D. L. Sathe.

M. R. Ry. P. Venkatramanan Avergal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, on return from leave, to be District Forest Officer, upper Godaverri Division.

M. R. Ry. M. S. Rangasami Avergal, probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Palghat, leave on average pay for 11 days from 21st May 1926.

13—7—1926.

Mr. E. M. Crothers, District Forest Officer, Tinnevely, to be District Forest Officer, Nilambur, with effect from 15th June 1926 or date of joining duty.

Mr. B. Janakiram Singh, Assistant Conservator of Forests, attached to the District Forest Officer, Tinnevely, to act as District Forest Officer, Tinnevely.

20—7—1926.

M. R. Ry. Raju Nayakar Avergal, District Forest Officer, West Vellore to be District Forest Officer Vellore Division.

Mr. W. H. Woodhouse Adolphus, District Forest Officer, South Vellore to be District Forest Officer South Salem Division.

M. Amir Padsha Sahib Bahadur, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Chittoor, to be District Forest Officer, Chittoor.

ii.

Muhammed Abdul Karim Sahib Bahadur, District Forest Officer, South Salem to be attached to the District Forest Officer, Vellore Division.

M. R. Ry. S. Ramasami Ayyar Avergal, District Forest Officer, East Salem to be attached to the Conservator of Forests, IV Circle.

\* \* \* \*

("The Provincial Service Course at Dehra Dun, will cease after the end of March 1928, when those who entered the College in April 1926 will have completed their training——")

17—3—1926.

Mr. J. K. Pearce, Logging Engineer, to act as Chief Forest Engineer with effect from 14th August 1926, the date on which Mr. Martin's present contract with the Government expires.

Mr. B. A. Cariappa, Extra Assistant Conservator to act as Logging Engineer, *vice* Mr. J. K. Pearce.

The services of Mr. Tara Singh, Assistant Conservator of Forests, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the Central Provinces with effect from the afternoon of 8th July 1926.

Mr. M. C. Chandy, Extra Assistant Conservator is attached to the Forest College, Coimbatore, during the period from 16th July 1926 to 31st July 1926.

24—8—1926.

Mr. R. Ry. S. Ramasami Ayyar avergal, District Forest Officer, East Salem, is attached to the District Forest Officer, Vellore Division, with effect from 15th July 1926, in place of Muhammad Abdul Karim Sahib Bahadur, District Forest Officer, South Salem, granted leave on average pay for three months with effect from 15th July 1926.

iii.

M. R. Ry. P. Govinda Menon Avergal, Extra Assistant Conservator, is granted extension of furlough on average pay for the period from 4th to 8th April 1926.

Mr. S. R. Rao, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Upper Godavari Division, is posted for special duty under the District Forest Officer, Guntur, for the preparation of working plan for the mangrove areas.

31—8—1926.

Mr. D. T. Barry, Conservator of Forests, leave on average pay for eight months with effect from or after 7th March 1927.

Mr. J. W. K. Wernham, Forest Utilization Officer, to be Forest Utilization officer in charge of the Forest Utilization Division with effect from 2nd August 1926.

25—7—1926.

1. M. R. Ry. T. K. Ramaswami Ayyar, Ranger II grade, Bairluty Range, Kurnool West Division is granted leave on medical certificate on average pay for three months from date of relief.
2. M. R. Ry. V. N. Subrahmaniam Ayyar, Ranger VI grade, Nandyal Range, Kurnool west division, is transferred to Bairluty Range vice No. 1 on leave.
3. M. R. Ry. D. N. Subrahmaniam Ayyar Ranger VI grade, Anantapur Division on return from leave (10-8-26) is posted to Nandyal Range (Kurnool west division)—vice No. 2.

27-7-1926.

- M. R. Ry. N. Sundaresa Ayyar, Ranger III grade, Cuddaph west Division is granted an extension of leave on half average pay for one month and five days from 27th July 1926 in continuation of the leave already granted for 2 months and 17 days.

31—7—1926.

- M. R. Ry. M. C. Mahadevan Pillai, Ranger III grade, Kurnool west Division is granted an extension of leave for 15 days on half average pay from 21st July 1926 in continuation of the leave sanctioned for 2 months.

1—8—1926.

- M. R. Ry. P. Dhananjaya Rao, Ranger IV grade, Ganjivaripalli Range, Kurnool East Division is granted leave on full average pay for two months from date of relief.

5—8-1926

- M. R. Ry. O. Venkataramana Ayyar, Ranger I grade, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate on half average pay for 4 months from 26th July 1926 in continuation of the leave for 1 month and 7 days granted.

7—8—1926.

- M. R. Ry. Ranger H. Rama Rao attached to Anantapur District is granted extension of leave on half average pay from the 27-2-26 to 6-8-27 (1 year 5 months and 11 days) both days inclusive in continuation of the leave granted to him.

The leave granted to him provisionally on half average pay for 10 months and 15 days in this office Service Order No. 36 of 1926 dated 3-4-26 is cancelled.

17—8—1926.

- M. R. Ry. T. K. Ramaswami Ayyar, Ranger II grade, Kurnool West Division is granted leave on medical certificate on average pay for 16 days and on half average pay for 2 months and 14 days from 25th July 1926.

6—9—1926.

- M. R. Ry. T. M. Krishnamachari Supernumerary Ranger Kurnool South Division, who was posted to work under the Special Sylvicultural Officer is granted leave on medical certificate for 2 months and 23 days on full average pay from 28th July 1926.

7—9—1926.

- M. R. Ry. C. Ramaswami Nayudu, Ranger I grade, (Cuddapah North) on return from leave (on 23-9-29) is posted to Gundlakamma Range, of Kurnool South Division.

2. M. R. Ry. G. Rama Rao, Ranger IV grade, Gundlakamma Range, on relief by No. 1 is posted to work under the Special Sylvicultural Officer, Kurnool South Division to relieve Supernumerary Ranger Arogiaswami Pillai granted leave.

7—9—1926.

- M. R. Ry. A. Sitaramayya Ranger VI grade on return from Medical leave (on 13th September 1925) is posted to Dhona Range of Kurnool West Division.

iv.

### Notifications relating to Rangers.

1—9—1926.

1. M. R. Ry. K. Tathachari now Ranger V Grade from the II Circle to the IV Circle.
2. M. R. Ry. K. R. Purushotham Rao, Ranger VI Grade from the IV Circle to the II Circle.

11—9—1926.

K. Chaikku Ranger VII Grade from the III (working plans) Circle to the V Circle. The Conservator V Circle is requested to make arrangements for his posting in his Circle.

15—7—1926.

Mr. I. John Ranger, 6th Grade, Ganjam, is granted leave on average salary for two months with effect from date of relief, i.e., - afternoon of 12th July, 1926.

### First Circle.

25—6—1926.

On the expiry of the leave granted to him (5-7-26) M. R. Ry. Y. Venkataswami Naidu, Ranger VIIth Grade Guntur, is posted to Ganjam District, for the Charge of the Kukuluba Range and to relieve Mr. I. John to be granted leave.

M. R. Ry. T. Balaramaswami Naidu, Ranger VII Grade, on return from leave (20-8-1926) is posted to the Ganjam district.

19—8—1926.

1. M. R. Ry. P. S. Varadakrishnamachari Ranger, IV grade, from Nellore to Upper Godavari.
2. On relief by No. 1 M. R. Ry. C. T. Thiruvangadam, Range V grade, Upper Godavari to Ganjam.

v.

3. On relief by No. 2 M. R. Ry. B. K. Krishna Rao, Ranger III grade, Ganjam to Nellore.

13—9—1926.

1. M. R. Ry. T. M. Doraiswami Pillai, Ranger V grade is transferred from Nellore to Upper Godavari for the charge of the Mar-rigudem Range.
2. This cancels the transfer of M. R. Ry. P. S. Varadakrishnamachari, Ranger IV grade from Nellore to Upper Godavari.

14—9—1926.

M. R. Ry. R. Alagiriswami Naidu, Ranger IV grade on return from leave granted for 4 months from 29-4-26, is posted to Vizagapatam District for the charge of the Golconda Agency Range.

### Second Circle.

17—7—1926.

Supernumerary Ranger Arogiaswami Pillai working under the Special Sylvicultural Officer, Kurnool South Division is granted leave on full average pay for two months from date of his relief by Supernumerary Ranger T. M. Krishmachariar.

20—7—1926.

M. R. Ry. V. C. Mahadevan Pillai Ranger III grade, Kurnool West Division is granted an extension of leave for 10 days on half average pay from 11th July 1926 in continuation of the leave granted for 1 month and 20 days.

22—7 - 1926,

M. R. Ry. R. Jaganatham Nayudu Ranger, IV grade Tadpatri Range of Anantapur Division, on the abolition of Tadpatri Range, is posted for special duty to Cuddapah North Division.

(This cancels his posting to Kurnool West Division.)

viii.

2. M. R. Ry. P. V. Krishna Kao Nayudu, Ranger VII Grade, Dhone Range, Kurnool West Division on relief by No. 1 is posted to Kurnool Range of the same Division to relieve M. R. Ry. M. Subrayalu Nayudu (Ranger, Kurnool) who is reported to be sick.

17—9—1926.

M. R. Ry. N. C. Mahadevan Pillai Ranger III Grade, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate on half-average pay for 3 months from 5th August 1926 in continuation of leave for 2 months and 15 days.

17—9—1926,

M. R. Ry. D. Venkateswaralu Ranger VI Grade, Kurnool West Division on return from leave on 10th September 1926 is posted to Ganjivaripalli Range of Kurnool East Division to relieve M. R. Ry. P. Dhananjaya Rao Ranger IV Grade granted leave for two months.

18—9—1926.

Mr. B. Gulam Dastagiri, Ranger VI Grade on special duty in Kurnool South Division, is transferred to the charge of Turimilla Range of Kurnool East Division vice Ranger B. Ponniah who committed suicide.

**Fourth Circle.**

16—7—1926.

- I. Mr. Saiyid Munavar, Ranger, V Grade on return from leave on 1-8-26 is posted to the charge of Chandragiri Range, Chittoor Division.

M. R. Ry. K. Purushothama Rao, Ranger, VI, in charge of Chandragiri Range is, on relief by No. 1, posted to Dharmapuri Range, North Salem, for special duty for permanent demarcation of Morappur reserve.

ix.

3. M. R. Ry. M. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Sub-protem Ranger, VII Grade on special duty in the Vellore Division is transferred to the Chittoor District for charge of the Mamundur Range.
4. M. R. Ry. T. E. Varadachari, Ranger, III Grade, in charge of Mamundur Range is, on relief by No. 3, posted to the charge of Gudiyattam Range, Chittoor District.
5. Mr. E. N. Fernandez, Ranger, V Grade, in charge of Gudiyattam Range is on relief by No. 4, posted to special duty for sandalwood operations in the North Salem Division.
6. M. R. Ry. V. Narayanaswami Ayyar, Ranger, V Grade, Senior Instructor, 1926, Vernacular Training Session, North Salem Division is, on the termination of the school, posted to the charge of Anchetti Range, North Salem Division.
7. Mr. Saiyid Ibrahim Albeiz, Ranger, IV Grade, in charge of Anchetti Range is, on relief by No. 6, posted to special duty in the Vellore Division.
8. M. R. Ry. S. Ramalinga Ayyar, Asst. Instructor, Vernacular Training School, 1926 Session, North Salem Division is, on the termination of the school, posted to special duty on sandalwood operations in the North Salem Division.

29—7—1926.

M. R. Ry. V. P. Narayana Menon, Ranger IV grade in charge of Chittoor Range Chittoor District, is granted leave on average salary without medical certificate for 2 months from the date of relief.

6—9—1926.

M. R. Ry. K. Thathachari *now* Ranger, V Grade, II Circle, transferred to IV Circle, is posted to the charge of Shevaroy North Range, Central Salem Division.

2. M. R. Ry. V. D. Ramalingam Pillai, Ranger, VII Grade, in charge of Shevaroy North Range will on relief by No. 1, be on special duty for the permanent demarcation of the Morappur reserve.

3. M. R. Ry. K. Purushothama Rao, on relief by No. 2, should join duty in the II Circle in the Range to which he will be posted about which orders will be issued by the Conservator, II Circle.

16—9—1926.

The transfer ordered of M. R. Ry., V. D. Ramalingam Pillai, Ranger VII Grade, to North Salem for special duty for the permanent demarcation of the Morappur reserve and the posting of M. R. Ry. Thathachari, now Ranger V Grade, to the Shevaroy North Range, are cancelled.

2. M. R. Ry. Thathachari, now Ranger V Grade, will take charge of the Dharmapuri Range (head-quarters, Dharmapuri) North Salem division.

3. On relief by No. 2, Ranger M. R. Ry., T. D. Rajabhadar Mudaliar, VI Grade, will be on special duty, Vice K. Purushothama Rao, until the permanent demarcation of the Morappur reserve is completed.

16—9—1926.

Saiyid Ibrahim Albeiz, Ranger III grade, Vellore division, is granted leave on half average pay on medical certificate for three months from the date of relief.

21—9—1926.

M. R. Ry. R. Manickam Pillai, Ranger II grade, in charge of Denkanikotah East Range, North Salem division, is granted leave on average salary for 4 months from 15—11—1926 or date of relief.

22—9—1926.

1. M. R. Ry. P. Mathuramuthu Pillai, Ranger II grade, Krishnagiri Range, North division, is transferred to Alangayam, Range, west Vellore division.

2. M. R. Ry. S. Doraiswami Ayyar, Ranger IV grade, Alangayam Range, west Vellore division, is transferred to Krishnagiri range, North Salem division and will relieve No. 1.

#### Fifth Circle.

26—7—1926.

M. R. Ry. S. Sundaravaradachari, Ranger IV grade, is granted leave on average pay for 2 months on Medical Certificate from 25th June 1926 in continuation of the leave already granted.

17—9—1926.

M. R. Ry. P. Sithapathi Ayyar, Assistant Ranger V Grade; Tunacadvu Range, is granted leave on average pay for 3 months with effect from 24th September 1926 with permission to affix the Xmas holidays (24—12—1926 to 2—1—1927) to the leave.

20—9—1926.

K. Chaiku, Ranger VII Grade is posted to work under the District Forest Officer, South Coimbatore.

1—10—1926.

Ranger K. Chaikku, is posted to work under the District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore.

This Office S. O. No. 44/26, dated 20th September 1926, posting him to South Coimbatore Division is cancelled.

**Sixth Circle.**

31—7—1926.

M. R. Ry. V. S. Subrahmaniam Ayyar, Ranger I grade, is granted an extension of leave, on half average pay, for six months, in continuation of the leave already granted to him.

23—7—1926.

1. M. R. Ry. A. Siddhan Pillai, Ranger IV grade, on return from leave, to the Palghat Division for the charge of the Palghat Range.
2. M. R. Ry. M. V. Ganesan, Temporary Ranger VII grade, on relief by No. 1 to the Wynaad division for special duty in the Begur Range.

26—8—1926.

M. R. Ry. K. Shankaranarayana Rao, is granted leave for one month with effect from the afternoon of 16-8-1926.

27—8—1926.

M. R. Ry. M. Ambu, Ranger III grade, on return from leave, is transferred from Nilambur to the Wynaad division for the charge of the Begur Range.

2—9—1926.

M. R. Ry. K. Dooma Shetty, Ranger V grade, in charge of Bolampatti Range, Palghat Division, is granted leave on average pay for one month from date of relief.

2. M. R. Ry. K. Shankaranarayana Rao, Ranger V grade, is on return from leave, transferred from the Wynaad Division to the Palghat Division, for the charge of the Bolampatti Range.

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