

Madras Forest College Magazine.

~~V10. No. 3. ^{March} June 1926~~

V10. No. 3. March 1926.



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**Winners of the Sixes Tournament,
M. F. C. 1925.**

Abdus Saiyid.
Walaiti Ram.

1924—26 DIVISION.
Vydinathan.
M. W. K. Khokhar.
(*vide Page 152*)

P. A. Desai.
K. Y. Rao.

The exhibition was held as an adjunct to the park fair, for which large crowds of people pour in, during the Christmas, and the opportunity was availed of to acquaint the public with the work that is being done by the Forest Department, and the utilization branch in particular.

The cheap portable, and attractive camp furniture made at the Olavakkot saw mills, and kept on view in the Forest stall, with the name of the timber and the price of each noted therein, was so much appreciated, that a large number of orders for such furniture were given by the visitors. There was a great demand for the "camp ironing stand" and "camp shelf" and rocking chair. The furniture were of Ventek (Lagerstroemia lanceolata) and white cedar (Dysoxylum malabaricum)

The exhibition enabled the public to realise, among other things, how the so-called jungle wood species hitherto unknown, and unutilised could, if properly seasoned, be put to ever so many profitable uses. The seasoned and planed boards of some of the so-called jungle timber from the Dhoni forests were objects of admiration. The tea and rubber chests made of this type of timber gave entire satisfaction to the enquirer, much so that the utilization Range Officer Mr. A. Swamikutty who was one of those running the exhibition was able to book large orders for chests etc. required annually by the commercial public.

Billiard cues made of *Polyalthia fragrans* (which hails from the Malabar hills) have been made of a wood eminently suited for the purpose.

The three and seven ply woods were also much sought for, as ply boards resist strain better than ordinary boards of similar thickness. The veneers (very thin sheets of wood peeled off by a special machinery) are glued together so that the grain of each sheet is at right angles to that of the next, the cementing material used being casein glue.

The excellent paper and pulp made on an experimental scale at Dehra Dun out of *Dendrocalamus strictus* and *Ochlandra Travancorica*, and kept on view, showed how these kinds of bamboos could be profitably utilised for the purpose. It is very likely that *Ochlandra travancorica* a perennial supply of which is available in the Tinnevely District will be soon utilised for the manufacture of paper in the paper factory proposed to be erected shortly in the Tinnevely District (Papanasam.)

The excellence, and utility of the show are due in no small measure to the energetic work of Range officer Mr. A. Swamikutty under the able guidance of Mr. M. F. Bridge the Forest Economist, who spared no pains in making a choice collection of suitable exhibits from various sources.

* * * * *

II. *Congratulations.* We offer our hearty congratulations to Saiyid Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur, B A., on his promotion to the Indian Forest Service.

* * * * *

III. *Forest Rangers' Conference, Madras.* We learn from the 'Junglewallah' that the following are among the resolutions passed by the sixth annual conference of the Madras Forest Rangers' Association held in December last at Mambalam, near Madras:—

the association with
association Madras.

place on record its disappointment at the
Government for the several
memoranda resolutions conveying the demands of the Forest Ran-
gers for increase of pay and allowances, for the early introduction of
removal of the disabilities under the Arms Act, for
on of the System of half yearly reports, and for the reduction
and it desires to draw the attention
to them, with a view to
several cases.

the non-absorption of
cadre for the last four years and
ship besides being contrary to the
as executed on deputation to the Forest
it to bring about their absorp-

and the adverse criti-
cism in his speech at
and keep
our rights with

(5) Regrets to note the unsympathetic attitude of the Government and the differential treatment it metes out between Rangers in the Forest Department, and Sub-Inspectors in the Police Department, in the matter of their conveyance allowances; that it is inequitable to allow the Sub-Inspectors allowance for double-bullock carts and cycles and disallow the same for Forest Rangers who are admittedly of a higher status and whose tours are more extensive and difficult.

(6) Desires to request the Chief Conservator to press the rightful claims of Rangers for the acceptance of the Government in all questions affecting their status and emoluments.

(7) Is of opinion that, in the selection of men for appointment as Forest Panchayat Officers and Deputy Tahsildars, due consideration should first be given to the claims of deserving Forest Officers and that applications should be invited from them for the purpose.

(8) Approves of the suggestion of the Secretary to hold the conferences in future before the Christmas Holidays of each year with a view to facilitate the sending of delegates to the general conference of the Non-Gazetted Government Officers' Association, which is usually held during the Christmas week"

* * * * *

IV. We regret to record the deaths of the Rangers M.R.Ry. S. Vasudeva Reddiar (First grade) and M R Ry. G. N. Subba. Rao (Sixth grade). The former retired from service about a year ago. The latter was on long leave on medical certificate from 14th July 1924, and died on the 2nd February at Mysore.

* * * * *

J. S. Gamble, O.I.E., F.R.S.

Close on the heels of the death of Sir William Schlich comes the news of the demise of another distinguished forest officer, J. S. Gamble, O.I.E., F.R.S. on the 16th October 1925, at the age of 78.

He joined the Indian Forest Service in 1871 when he was posted to Burma, and a year after was transferred to Bengal as conservator of Forests. For a time he was conservator in Madras and in 1890 was transferred to be United Provinces as Director of the Imperial Forest School, and in 1899 retired from service.

The Indian Forest officer owes a great debt to Gamble on the score of the valuable botanical work he accomplished... It was while he was associated with Brandis as Assistant Inspector General that he commenced the research work on Indian timbers, which resulted in the publication of his great work. 'A manual of Indian Timbers' for which generations of Indian Forest officers have blessed the name of Gamble. The latest edition (third) of the book appeared three years ago. In 1915 he began the work on the 'Flora of Madras' and it is much to be regretted that he was not spared to finish it.

"Another Possibility Besides the Trailer Tape"

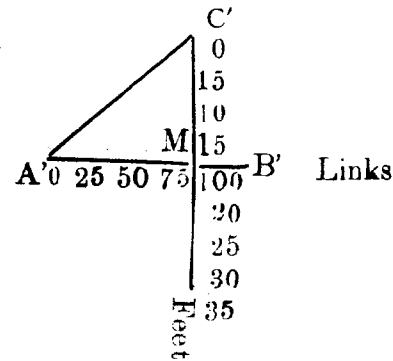
Psychology tells us that there is a chain of thought and association of ideas. It is by virtue of these associations that we are able to recollect and develop the impressions of things we saw or heard or felt many years ago by simply looking upon the same or similar things. Idea of one thing leads to another, and so the chain continues till every thing, including even the forgotten ones, is refreshed in the memory. It sometimes happens that the brain following the trodden paths of thought comes to a stand still to ponder awhile on the possibilities of discovering some short-cut or an independent path to reach the goal of imagination. It is this banking of the human mind to know something new, although there is nothing new under the sun, and to formulate the knowledge to facilitate its application and utility that has led to so many discoveries and inventions in various branches of science.

Coming to the subject proper, I want to say that an instrument based on similar principles to that of the Trailer-tape and the Improved Abney's-level, can be devised. This instrument will simultaneously give in a single reading the horizontal distances in links and vertical heights in feet for contour-mapping and rapid surveying of a hilly country.

The form of the instrument is shown in the diagram (Figure 1). It will consist of a thin metallic disc that will rotate round a pivot fixed in the centre of a similar, but bigger disc (point C in the figure 1.) Two concentric circles will be drawn upon the upper small disc and divided into four quadrants. The inner circle in the first quadrant is so graduated that horizontal distances can be directly read in links corres-

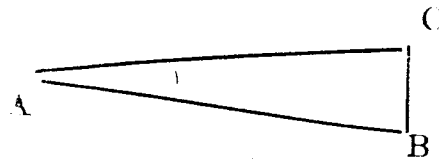
To explain the use and principle graphically let AC be the Gunter's chain stretched along the slope. What we enquire is to find out horizontal distance AI vertical

A' which is divide



be and
to A' I
round A'. Suspend a plumb line C
and

that each division is equal to $\frac{1}{100}$ of length A'C'. Let the plumb line cut the scale A'B' at M.



M C' & A' M is parallel to A'B, M C' Hence the are similar

to BC & A
Therefore $\frac{BC}{A'C'} = \frac{A'M}{A'B'}$

$$\frac{BC}{A'C'} \times AC \quad (1)$$

$$y AB = \frac{A'M \cdot AC}{A'C'}$$

It A'B' at plumb line are cut at M at 80th respectively, then MC' =

$$\text{Similarly } A'M = \frac{80}{100} A'C'$$

h division on the scale A'B' A'C'.

Substituting these values in the equations (1) & (2) we get:—

$$BC = \frac{16}{66} \frac{A'C' \cdot AC}{A'C'} = \frac{16}{66} AC = \frac{16}{66} \times 66 = 16 \text{ feet (as } AC = \text{one chain} = 66 \text{ feet.)}$$

$$\text{Similary } AB = \frac{80}{100} \frac{A'C'}{A'C'} \cdot AC = \frac{80}{100} AC = \frac{80}{100} \times 100 = 80 \text{ links}$$

Hence we see that the readings of the plumb line scale and scale A'B' at M give us directly the vertical heights BC in feet and the horizontal distance AB in links. This explains the principle upon which the direct reading instrument can be based. In the actual instrument the radius of the inner circle corresponds to the hypotenuse A'C' of the plumb line triangle.

In the other case when base is constant the linear scale can be projected on to a circular scale as is done in the outer circle of the movable disc in the diagram of the instrument.

In conclusion I may say that the merits of the instrument shall be better known when it is actually constructed.

HUKAM SINGH,
B. Sc.

Junior Division 1925-27.

The Marathon Race.

The race was held on the morning of the 20th of February, 1926. The starting point was at the front of the College and 50 students—23 Seniors and 27 Juniors—toed the line and the word "go" was given at 7/30. The course was as follows:—

any instruments it becomes very easy to make the contours on paper. There are several methods of doing so, but the quickest and most accurate method for hand instruments is by means of the Trailer tape and the improved Abney level.

tual method of contouring has already been described by the *Log* engineer in his lectures, which appeared in this magazine. I therefore confine myself to the manner in which the tape is graduated, so as to enable us to measure distances relative to fixed vertical intervals.

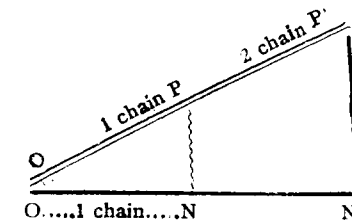
It is known to every one with a knowledge of elementary trigonometry that in a right-angled triangle with a certain fixed angle at the base, opposite to right angle, every side bears a fixed ratio to every other side of the triangle. This is a mathematical fact which has been taken advantage of in graduating the Trailer tape and the improved Abney level.

sent in turn.

Trailer tape is a steel tape $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in width and about 100 feet long. From the beginning of the tape are marked every 100 feet and each link is marked on the tape. At the end of the tape is a small ring on the reverse side of the tape and at the end of the tape are marked 10, 15, 20 etc. are marked. These distances are marked from the first or second chain and denote the number of chains, as the case may be, by reading through the tape. This addition is made

that the Trailer tape actually measures a distance of one or two horizontal chains on that particular slope.

An example will help to make myself clear:—



If OPP' is the slope of the country, it is evident that to measure a horizontal distance of one chain a distance exceeding one chain should be measured along the slope. In other words to get a slope equivalent to ON which is one horizontal chain, OP must be measured along the slope.

Now, if we know the angle PON and the ratio $\frac{ON}{OP}$ which will remain fixed as long as the angle PON is the same, we can find out the length OP . The ratio $\frac{ON}{OP}$ can be ascertained by consulting the cosine tables which give the ratio of horizontal side (or adjacent side) to the hypotenuse for different angles.

If we take a concrete example it will explain more clearly how the system works. We might get the result in our example in fractions but they may be neglected as both the Improved Abney level and the Trailer tape record to the nearest integer the former reading the rise and fall in feet per horizontal chain and the latter just coefficients to be added on, to obtain the actual slope distance per horizontal chain or per two horizontal chains, for various readings of the Improved Abney level.

Suppose the angle PON is 15° . By consulting the tables we find that the cosine of 15° is $\cdot 9659$.

$$\text{that is } \frac{ON}{OP} = \cdot 9659$$

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Rangers, Foresters etc.,—same terms as students. Assistant and Extra Assistant Conservators—Entrance donation of Rs. 5/- and an annual subscription Rs. 2/-

Other Officers Entrance donation Rs. 10/- and an annual subscription of Rs. 2/-

The *September* Number being the *first* issue of every volume, or year, of the Magazine, will be sent by V. P. P. for Rs. 2—2—0, the payment covering all four issues of the year and the Registration fee for the V. P. P.

It is not intended that the Magazine should be run at a profit so that as our subscribers increase the magazine will be issued in a more attractive form.

It is the aim of the Management to run the Magazine for the Ranger-class (including Foresters) and mainly by their contributions. Correspondents are needed to supply suitable matter to maintain the magazine on these lines. We feel confident that this appeal will not go in vain. There must be a number of our readers who have something of interest to write on.

Subscribers are requested to inform the Editor of all changes of address.

With effect from 1925—26 (Volume X) an Annual Prize of Rs. 30/— (Thirty) will be offered to the best essay contributed by a Ranger (including Students of the Forest College) during the year.

Obtainable from the Business Superintendent,

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MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

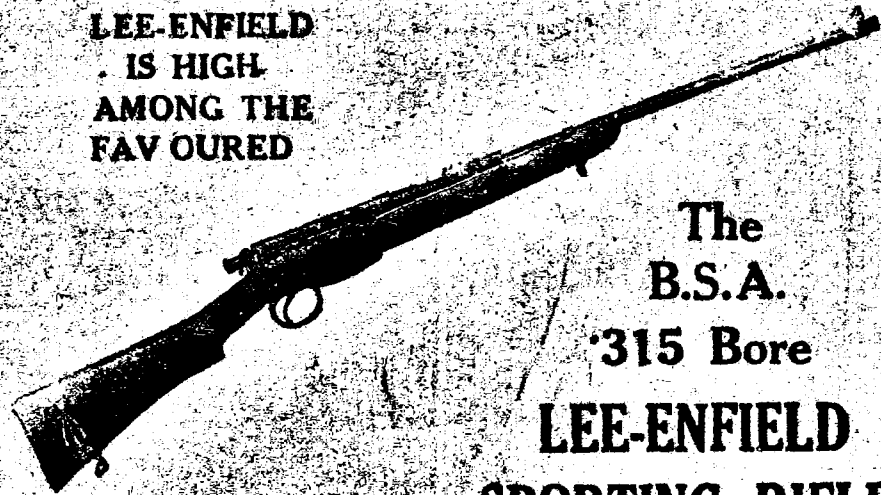
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THE

Madras Forest College Magazine

Vol. X.]

MARCH 1926.

[No. 2]

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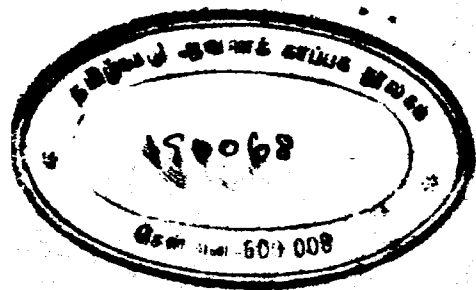
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JB, d, m 21, N 16
N 26

NOTICE.

INDIAN FORESTER PRIZE 1926.

(Past Students.)

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 2,000 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 plume*; 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.



The Madras Forest College Magazine.

Published Quarterly.

Vol. X

MARCH 1926.

No. 3.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

1. Forest Exhibition held in December 1925 in Madras.

Under the auspices of the South Indian Athletic Association, the "utilization branch" of the Madras Forest Department exhibited in Madras, during the last Christmas, a very interesting and instructive collection of forest products, raw and finished. The exhibits included typical scantlings of some of the more important Madras timbers, tongued and grooved boards, planed boards, bound shooks, made up tea, oil, and rubber chests, paving blocks, and camp furniture made at the Olavakkot Government saw mills, the timber being obtained from the Dhoni forests; samples of three and seven ply wood of Indian timbers, sections illustrating the preservation of sleepers by impregnation with creosote, samples of paper and paper pulp made of bamboos; trophies, samples and panels of the more common Madras timbers and important minor produce of Madras selected from the exhibits at the Glass Forest Museum.

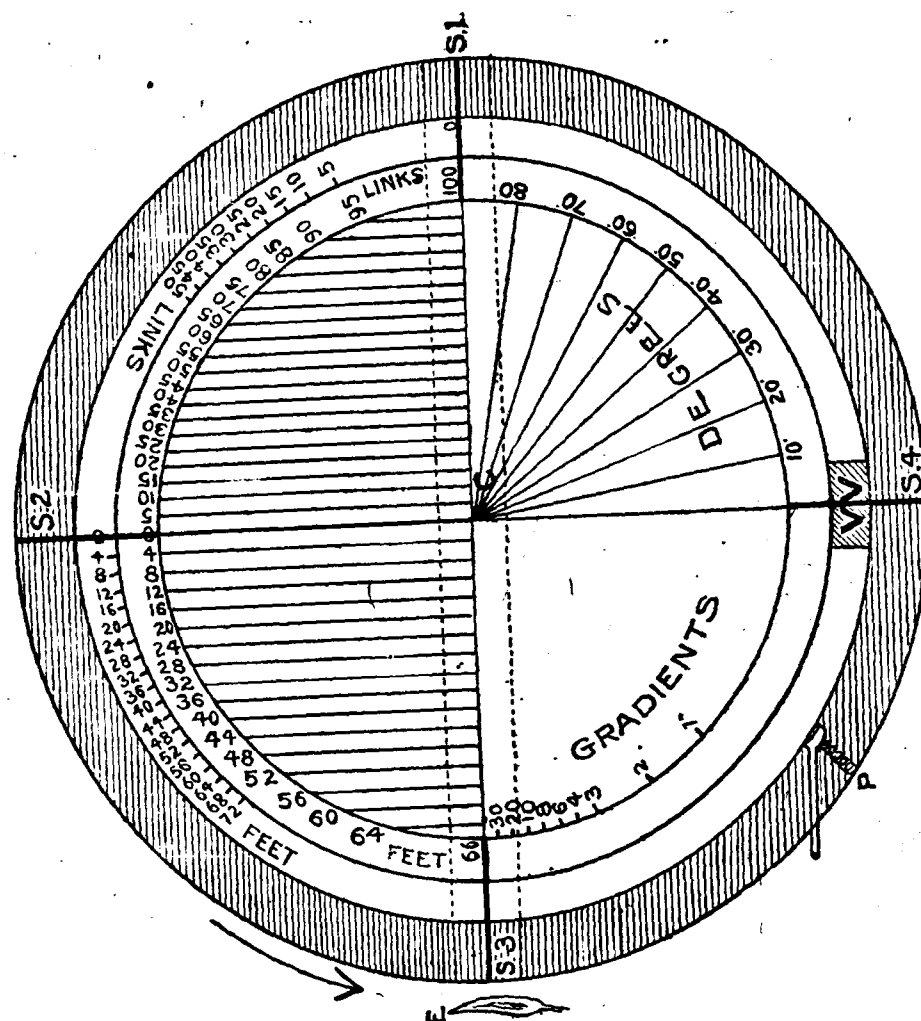


Fig. 1
(vide Page 123)

ponding to one chain along the slope and the outer scale will give increase in links that is necessary beyond one chain along the slope to make horizontal distances between the stations exactly equal to one chain like that in the Trailer-Tape. The corresponding heights can be directly read from the scales in the second quadrant. The weight W will be so attached to the disc that the diameter remains horizontal when the disc is stationary under the force of gravity. The four indices S_1, S_2, S_3 , & S_4 , shall indicate the required things in their respective quadrants. The spring 'P' is so fixed as to keep the dial in position when the sight-vane is parallel to the slope.

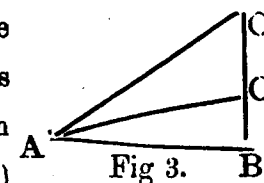
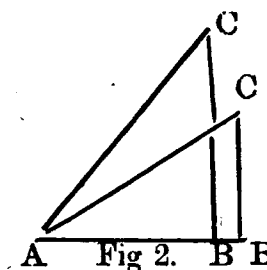
As stated above, for contour-mapping we require vertical heights in feet and horizontal distances in chains. Ordinarily the horizontal distances are measured by holding horizontally the convenient lengths of a chain along the slope or with the help of trigonometrical ratios. Similarly the vertical heights are either found trigonometrically or with the Dumpy level. The following draw-backs render these methods unpracticable:—

(a) The horizontal distances and vertical heights have to be calculated at every step, which seriously retards the daily progress of work.

(b) The horizontal distances are found in fractions of a chain and those too are varying from station to station. The topographer finds it difficult to accurately locate the position of different stations on the slip, hence error is introduced and work is rendered uncertain.

It is interesting to know how these draw-backs are eliminated when the Trailer Tape and Improved Abney's-level are used. The Abney is so marked that it is possible to read heights directly without any calculation and, with the help of special numbers that are marked on the Tape, the length can be increased beyond one or two chains (as the case may be) so as to get the projection or horizontal distance between two consecutive stations exactly equal to one or two chains as required. The reduced levels of the stations are readily found simply by adding or subtracting the heights as read from the Abney. The topographer does not find any difficulty in accurately locating the position of different stations as they are situated at definite distances of one chain or two chains apart, as the case may be.

Now I am going to say something about the principle of the direct reading instrument with which it shall be possible to work with an ordinary Gunter's chain and no special tape shall be required. Such an instrument can be based upon two principles — (1) upon the properties of a right-angled triangle, when the hypotenuse is constant (Figure 2) and (2) when the base is constant (Fig 3). In the former case (F. 2) when AC is constant the base (AB) and height (BC) are variable while in the latter case (F. 3) base (AB) is constant and the other two (hypotenuse AC and height BC) are variable.



Straight down Lodge road from the starting point till it met the Mettupallayam-Coimbatore road; thence up the latter road towards Mettupallayam to the 3rd mile-stone, where the competitors had to get a ticket issued by one of the Instructors. From the last point the course turned off left and was cross-country to the next obligatory point at the 5th mile-stone on the Thadagam road — tickets had to be obtained at this point also. The course was then down the Thadagam road towards the college till the turning into the college estate, where Lodge road joined the former: here tickets had to be obtained again; thence up Lodge road till the Principal's gate which was the winning post.

The course is roughly between 7 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Student R. B. Gupta of the Junior Division was first home and is to be congratulated; his time was $46\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

The names of the 12 students first in are as follows:—

1. Gupta	(Junior).	46 Minutes . 45 Secs.
2. Neeladri Rao	do.	
3. Boota Singh	do.	
4. Poovappa	do.	
5. Gattewar	do.	
7. Dutt	do.	
8. Hukam Singh	do.	
9. Kokhar	(Senior).	
10. Ansar Ali	(Junior)	
11. Avatar Sinha	(Senior).	
12. Tiwari	(Junior)	

All the 50 students completed the course, the last man in about 3 hours ! ah, but he was a Senior !!

The students of the Junior Division not only won the first place, but easily outclassed the Seniors in points and have cause to be elated over the good show put up by them. But let them remember that they would not have done so well had they not practised during the last camp and on their return to Coimbatore for the race and it is hoped that they now realise what can be accomplished with some really hard practice and if they bear this in mind, then they should do well again next year.

Mrs. Williams very kindly presented the prize, a cup, to the winner.

R. H. M.

Graduations on the Trailer tape and the Improved Abney level.

By looking at the topographical map of any country, we say that the slope is steep when we find the contours drawn on it are quite close to each other, and we call it a gentle slope when we find them to be far apart. Since the contours, which we see on the map, represent a horizontal distance relative to a fixed vertical distance it follows that when the slope is steep the horizontal distances are much less than when the slope is gentle.

Therefore it is evident that the system of marking contours is based upon knowing the horizontal distance in relation to a certain fixed vertical distance, and if we can obtain this knowledge with the help of

The distance OP along the slope is equivalent of ON or 100 links measured horizontally.

$$\therefore OP = \frac{100}{.9659} \text{ links.} \\ = 103.5$$

So when an ordinary Abney level reads a slope of 15° to obtain the equivalent of one horizontal chain a distance of 103.5 links should be measured along the slope; this additional length of 3.5 links marked with a certain figure which will be explained later on after the one chain graduation. So that when the tape is held at that particular graduation, on the particular slope in question, we are actually measuring slope distance equivalent to one horizontal chain.

From this it is easily seen that although the ordinary Abney level enables us to measure slope distance equivalent to horizontal distances of one chain for various angles, it does not tell us how many feet we have risen or fallen for each horizontal chain traversed. Further the ordinary Abney level necessitates the use of tables, which would not only take up a fair amount of our time, but would not be convenient when working in a difficult country. To eliminate these difficulties, and to tell us the rise and fall per horizontal chain the Improved Abney level is graduated in a different manner which I will now explain.

The Improved Abney level. This instrument is just like our ordinary Abney level, but the graduations on it, read the rise or fall in feet per horizontal chain.

From a reference to our original figure it will be seen that the reading on the Improved Abney level indicates the length of the line P N, which varies with different angles, the base O N remaining constant. The actual length of P N is derived as follows:—

The ratio $\frac{PN}{ON}$ can be obtained from the Tangent tables, which give us the relation of the vertical side to the horizontal. Tangent 150 is .2679.

$$\text{that is } \frac{PN}{ON} = .2679$$

$$\text{and as } ON = 100 \text{ links}$$

$$\therefore PN = .2679 \times 100 \\ = 26.8 \text{ links} \\ = 16.36 \text{ feet}$$

Now from what has been said regarding the Trailer tape and the Abney level it is evident that on a slope of 150, in proceeding a distance of one horizontal chain, we shall have to go 103.5 links along the slope and will rise 26.8 links or 16.36 feet in doing so.

Therefore, when an ordinary Abney level reads a slope of 15° the Improved Abney will read a rise or fall of 16.36 feet as the case may be (a rise in our particular figure).

At the point P on the Trailer tape we shall read 16.36, and this will be exactly a distance of 3.5 links from the first chain mark.

The graduations at the end of the two chains are marked exactly in the same manner as above, but in recording the vertical distance at the end of a two chains distance the reading of the Abney level is doubled and recorded, as the improved Abney level is adjusted only in relation to one horizontal chain.

In working with the Trailer tape and the Improved Abney level, it must be remembered that the trail end is always kept with the follower; in our figure it has been shown towards the leader to facilitate explanation.

The fractions of decimal places occurring in the above example are not marked on the instruments. The positions of the integers such as 5, 10, 15, 20 etc., can be found out as follows:—

Let us find out the corresponding angle in an ordinary Abney level when an improved Abney level reads "5"

As above $P N = 5$ feet

$O N = 66$ feet, which is constant

$$\frac{P N}{O N} = \frac{5}{66} = .075$$

From the tables we find that the angle of which the tangent is .075 = $4^{\circ}17'$
the angle $P O N = 4^{\circ}17'$

So "5" will be marked on the Improved Abney level at a place where $4^{\circ}17'$ is marked on the ordinary Abney level.

Further for the reading of "5" on the improved Abney the equivalent slope distance would be

$$\frac{O N}{O P} = \frac{100}{O P} = \cosine 4^{\circ}17' = .9974$$

$$\therefore O P = \frac{100}{.9974} = 100.2 \text{ links}$$

So on the Trailer tape the graduation "5" is found 2 links from the first chain mark. The other graduations are marked in the same way.

For distances less than one horizontal chain we have to consult Bomer's level tables, which are based on exactly the same theory and about which I shall write in the next issue.

H. P. Verma,
M. F. C. 1924-26 Division.

Kargudi to Ootacamund in a Motor-Bus.

Being a narrative of my personal experiences on board a Motor Bus, I am unable to avoid the frequent use of the first person, and for this I crave the reader's pardon.

After careful consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the Motor vehicle is a blessing in disguise to every country which encourages its use—a blessing to the rich and the poor alike. Its uses are manifold as cars, buses, tractors, lorries, etc.; and the petrol motor by itself promises to replace engines of a sturdier build in the arts and industries. Where labour is scarce, where it would not be economical to construct Railways, where rapidity of transit is of importance, and in a thousand other difficulties, the Petrol Motor comes in handy. Its possibilities in the development of India are

great; and it is not unlikely that in the near future the Motor Lorry and the Motor Tractor would be playing a very prominent part in the Utilization of our forests, just as the Motor Bus has already taken its place in opening up our country at present. Need I apologise then for my partiality for Motor Cars and Buses in preference even to Railway trains?

And so it happened that, though I had originally decided on doing my journey from Kargudi to Ootacamund by the good old means of transport in our country the slow but sure double bullock cart, when some other enterprising brains conceived the idea of getting a bus to convey us, my partiality for Motor buses overruled common sense, and I threw my lot with them.

The preliminaries, such as the payment of the advance, etc. were satisfactorily gone through, and on the day set for the journey everything was busy preparation and anxious expectation.

Troubles have I seen in Motor Journeys, but they were all nothing numerically to what we saw on this memorable journey. It appeared as if all the devils of motordom were let loose to plague us on this journey. "What was wrong" asks the reader. Dear reader, rather ask what was right, for this question is easier answered by one word "Nothing." There was nothing on or in that bus that was really right.

Contrary to expectations, the bus reached a point about a mile from our camp at about 2 p. m. on the appointed day and the conductor who will figure rather frequently in this narrative, sent us

the information that as the Bus could not come up to us, due to the hair pin bends in the Forest Road, we should go down to where the bus had halted. We went, carrying our light kit, bedding and the like as best we could, and some had their bicycles also to carry.

The first look at the bus was far from prepossessing in its favour I was told that it was an Oldsmobile. There was ofcourse no doubt that antiquity claimed this automobile, and hence the nomenclature was apt, and oblivion was waiting for its turn. A critical eye could easily take in at a first glance that the tyres on the rear wheel were very old, the tyre on the off fore wheel was worn down to the canvas, the tyre on the near fore wheel had a deep vertical gash all round up to the canvas through the rubber tread, the radiator was leaking, the glass of the head lights missing, the cushions on the seats composed of coir encased in gunny bags, the body of the bus itself innocent of paint, the wire of the extra air inlet replaced by a few strands of soft copper wire most of them broken.

Nor was the crew of this sorry vehicle reassuring, being composed of a conductor, bleary eyed, and talking a jargon compounded of English, Hindustani, Tamil, Malayalam and Canarese, and what not; a driver who was reeking mobiloil through every pore (but to do him justice he was a conscientious worker, and the best of the lot); a cleaner a veritable Hercules in performance on the starting handle though in appearance he did not look so; and finally a nondescript, who helped once at the starting, and incontinently disappeared forthwith.

The fare was demanded, and paid in full in advance, and as usual we found that the conductor was wise, wiser than we were who had cast our lot with the car. Wiser people who trusted to their own strength and cycles, still for the moment, envied our lot, for were we not apparently the happy few destined to dash off to Ootacamund in a trice?

Is it the evil eye? For lo! when we wished to be moving, the motor would not start. But what of it? The starting handle would only have to be swung round and round until the Engine fired. Five minutes of anxious continuous turning, but we continued where we were. The driver climbed down, murmured that the petrol jet in the carburettor was choked, took down the part, cleaned it, and replaced it; and the grinding at the starting handle was repeated, the extra air inlet meanwhile being kept open. Still she would not start. The driver was on a par with most modern medical men. He immediately diagnosed that the disease was in the Magneto contact assembly, and got it down and doctored it. Still the Engine would not start. Obviously the diagnosis was as usual wide of the mark. Then the cleaner, who was a veritable Hercules in performance, though not in appearance, helped by the fourth non-descript aforesaid recommenced the starting handle grinding. Thank Heavens! after all the Engine started firing, and I cherished hopes of reaching Ootacamund that evening. The driver manipulated the pedals, and let in the clutch so clumsily, that the Engine stopped again. Now, I resigned myself to my fate, and awaited developments. Finally even this bus started going.

Some passengers who had cycles had loaded them on top, and very securely tied them up with rope. As we were bowling merrily along, the Telegraph wires, which in this part of the world, cross the road at frequent intervals, and admirably perform the functions of wire fencing, caught up one of these cycles, but fortunately let go, carrying away only one of the handle grips. I have my own doubts whether the wire itself escaped intact, but the driver could not risk stopping his motor, lest it never start again. By the way, it would appear that in a previous year, on the same bus, the telegraph wires caught up one of the cycles, and pulled it down to the ground and the cycle got seriously damaged. One wonders if it is really intended to make the Telegraph wires a loading height-gauge, like what one sees frequently in Goods yards on Railways.

By now I had gathered some further facts about the condition of the bus. The horn was not rigidly attached to the frame in a convenient position to the right of the driver, as it ought to have been if common sense played any part in the business. The gear lever was a most uncanny thing, possessed of a will of its own, and would wander at will from position to position, usually except where it was wanted. The hand brake lever was a true brother to the gear lever in this respect.

Having unfortunately chosen a seat by the side of the driver and feeling very nervous if the driver's attention to the gear lever would, result in his neglect of the foot brake, I undertook to do duty for the ratchet and pawl which ought to have been working. I promised to hold the gear lever in position, wherever it ought at any moment to be.

It was the duty of the cleaner to hold the horn in one hand, and to sound it with the other, and also to hold the hand brake lever, when needed.

As we were entering the precincts of Gudalur at the tremendous speed of about 12 miles an hour, bang went the tube on one of the rear wheels. The bus was promptly stopped. The tyre too was slightly damaged. The cleaner and the driver considered the situation for about fifteen minutes, and then in about half an hour more they replaced the damaged tyre and tube by another equally old set.

Hopefully we started, for the conductor told us that he had wired for a Maxwell Bus to meet us enroute, which he said would also get spare tyre, tube, petrol, and oil. A couple of miles more, and a second halt was called, for the tyre that was just put in had slipped out, for its beading was broken. Another half hour and then the old tyre with new tube was put in, and we recommenced our journey; but a couple of miles more and the Engine stopped unbidden.

I suggested want of petrol, but the driver would have his own way and being ignorant of motor buses, I held my peace. For half an hour he fumbled with wires, and valves and what not, and when all his efforts failed, he condescended to open the tank, to find that really there was no petrol. Fortunately there was about a gallon of petrol available in the car, and with this the tank was replenished. During this halt a lorry that was passing down to Gudalur, halted, accosted us, and asked what was wrong. With rare promptness our conductor replied that was all right, and the good Samaritan that would have been, left us to

our fate, and went his way. We started, but two more miles, and the radiator was boiling. The Bus was therefore stopped in the vicinity of a spring, the radiator leisurely filled, and after the Engine was cool, we started once again to find the trouble repeating itself a couple of miles farther still. Now it was really too bad, and called for an immediate and correct diagnosis. There was no mobiloil at all in the Engine. We had about two pints of Mobiloil, and this was put in.

We started again, and with much difficulty at the junction between the main road, and the branch leading to the Naduvattam Rest house we finally reached the Rest house at about 8-30 P. M., having creditably done 21 miles in 5 hours.

When we reached the Rest House an inventory of our condition was as follows. Time 8-30 P. M. a chilly night. No immediate prospect of food. The height of folly to trust to the bus to do the journey from Naduvattam to Ootacamund at night. I and my servant were thoroughly disgusted with the journey, and wished to rest for the night at Naduvattam. One of the others was down with raging fever. A couple of the more spirited wanted to recover from the conductor all the fare paid, by force if need be, engage double bullock carts at once, and proceed direct to Ootacamund. The others had no opinion to pass at all, except the immediate need for food. There was not enough petrol in the tank to last even for ten miles; All the oil had leaked out of the Engine; The Radiator continued to boil; the tube of the off fore wheel and its metal connection had parted company; there was no

other spare tube; the conductor had in his heart of hearts decided not to refund the money.

I succeeded in counselling patience, and recommended a halt; the conductor promised to procure some petrol from a neighbouring Coffee planter. The driver suggested using Castor oil instead of Mobil-oil. I suggested stuffing the tyre quite hard with grass or straw, in place of an inflated tube. We all did our part. The conductor treated us handsomely in that he sent up some bread, biscuits, and tea, which those, who had no objection to, partook of. But he did not do what he promised, and about a couple of hours later, he appeared with a story of how hard he tried, and how he failed miserably. He promised much for the morrow. This led to hot words, and would easily have led to blows were it not for my presence, in the same bangalow.

Early next morning, we recommenced our journey, without replenishing our petrol; but about three miles from Naduvattam, after about an hour's halt (during which I found that the steering wheel had an idle play of about quarter of a circle) the conductor produced a tin of petrol, which a neighbouring planter had obliged him with. Everybody was overjoyed, and would have shouted "Petrol Petrol", if only there had been moisture enough in their mouths for this. At the moment we were certainly feeling as happy as those that shouted "Thalatta, Thalatta" at sight of the sea.

The road from Naduvattam to Ootacamund being mostly level, or down, gravity helped us considerably, and we reached Ootacamund without further mishaps at about 10-30 A. M.

For the total distance of 42 miles, we were nine hours on the road; and experienced almost every species of motor trouble, (except capsizing, and running downhill tail first) and in solving each one of these difficulties, I learnt a lesson.

There are two difficulties I could not solve: 1st, why a bus plying for hire did not carry the necessary spare supply of petrol, oil, and tyres and tubes; 2nd: Why such a bus which should have been relegated to the scrap heap years ago, should still be allowed to run, a menace to the lives of the unwary passengers who commend their lives to its tender mercies.

M. S. RAGHAVAN,
Madras Forest Service.

Is Proprietary right over one of the Free gifts of Nature, one of the main causes of Over-population?

Of the many complex and critical problems that await solution and that agitate our legislature and the generous section of the thoughtful public, the problem of over population is one.

When in a country, the population exceeds food supply, it is said to be over populated. Malthus, the father of political economy, lucidly expounds the theory when he states that population increases in geometrical progression while the supply of food is only one of arithmetical. Every body who is more or less interested in the study of economics is aware of the fact that the theory of population is no where in such practical operation as in India, which is purely an agricultural country.

It is admitted by all the economists that India bitterly bleeds through the operation of over population, and the recent poverty of India is mainly due to it. As there are no preventive checks in our country like Europe and the continent, the positive checks thus come into operation and the result is famine, which is generally accompanied by epidemics such as cholera, plague, and small pox—her sister weapons of destruction, and the consequence of all this is the loss of thousands and thousands of lives. This is no doubt a serious loss to the country.

How is it the proprietary rights over one of the free gifts of nature "Forests" that is responsible for such deplorable happenings in the country? Can the protection of Forest under strict rules and rigid regulations be one of the main causes of over population in a country?

Very often it is argued that inspite of the varied benefits that accrue from the protection of forests, the proprietary right over one of the free gifts of nature, is nothing but an infringement of the rules of providence and as a result of that India groans under painful diverse evils of over population. India they say, unlike other countries is the home of farmers and agriculturalists and without first introducing new industries without establishing a system of industrial and technical education and the opening of avenues of employment by the establishment of bureaus and any other means. The enforcement of laws and regulations over "Forests" one of the free gifts of nature is certainly one of the causes that bring about the lack of adjustment between increase of population and food stuffs. Admitting that forests render a great help in regulating the water supply and so produce a more sustained feeding of springs, admitting that they tend

to reduce violent storms and to render the flow of water in river more continuous, forests improve the healthiness of the country and increase the artistic beauty of a locality, that they assist in preventing land slips and silting up of rivers and low lands, regulate rainfall and its distribution, admitting all these and many other things the question remains, whether all the benefits derived from forest protection, have in any way been able to bring the adjustment between the increase of population and food supply if not to advance arguments based upon the various benefits accruing from the protection of forests, is quite as similar as to the very often quoted reasoning which urges the spiritual improvement of the soul without having the means of supporting the body and soul together.

They further argue that owing to the operation of the law of diminishing return on the soil, the food supply becomes less and less and as forest laws and regulations close the avenue of utilising one of the free gifts of nature in converting it into agricultural land, the laws of economics operate and the country is burdened with an over population and the accompanying evils follow in its train.

But unfortunately such critics due to their excessive exuberance of feelings, quite banish their reasons and take only an one sided view of things. We will only try here to foil some of their main arguments and show that "Rules and Regulations for the protection of forests" is in no way responsible for the operation of over population in a country.

The thing is though one disafforests the whole of India's woodlands we will never be able to prevent the law of diminishing returns

coming into force. The reason is simple and obvious, for the further conversion of forests into agricultural lands will not as usual give a constant return even for a few years, as the minimum wood-land required for the distribution of rain fall is gradually being reduced in area; but supposing it gives a constant return and thus brings about an adjustment between increase of population and food supply. The result will be the disappearance of preventive and positive checks and the continuance of things happily and smoothly in good order for sometime, when sooner or later a time will come when again the Law of Diminishing returns will operate on the soil with the results of over population. If the champions of free gifts of nature stretch their imagination a little further, they will realise how after complete deforestation the country will be turned to a desert and the sufferings of the people will be greatly enhanced.

Thus it is not this Proprietary right over one of the free gifts of nature, but some other social and economical issues, which owe their existence partly to ignorance and partly to social customs and superstition which are responsible for over population.

These issues consist in early marriages, late marriages without consideration of one's own economic condition, the operation of the Law of Diminishing returns on the soil; unscientific methods of cultivation and many other things. These are the factors which should be fought by educating the masses and the imparting of moral lessons and not by crying for the so-called loss of one of the free gifts of Nature.

On the other hand labour required for general administration of forests, formation, tending, transport of forest produce and industries, aids the agricultural labourer by offering him an excellent opportunity of earning some money and thus minimising to some extent the evils of over population. It is only unexploited resources of forests that some day or other, with the gradual introduction of labour saving machinery and scientific methods of exploitation, will be able to enrich the country thus removing the sad lack of adjustment between over population and food supply and then and then only will the people understand that the law and regulations of forests the proprietary right over one of the free gifts of nature, have one of the greatest importances in moulding the destiny of the Indian nations.

D. C. PATNAIK.

A Suggestion of raising a Teak crop at Kargudi.

The question of undertaking extensive works of artificial regeneration is a very difficult problem to solve, as they are always expensive, and their future results more or less uncertain.

We visited several plantations of Teak at Kargudi formed by direct sowing, transplanting and Taungya system, but unfortunately none of them seemed to have a bright future before them.

From the numerous hollow, crooked and stag-headed Teak trees, growing naturally here and there in the areas at Anapadi and Kargudi, we may correctly say that, so far as their composition, constitution and consistency are concerned they are almost the same. Like the forests

of Anaipadi, those of Kargudi were subjected to continuous heavy fellings in the past with the result that the leaf-canopy was opened out, producing the inevitable result of a profuse growth of grass and *Lantana*. Further similarities in the two localities will be found with very slight differences, which may be neglected, if we consider other points of silvicultural characteristics of our most important species—viz—Teak. Of course some difference may be found in the soil, but we know that Teak can grow on a variety of soils formed from granite, gneiss, schist and other metamorphic rocks. In spite of all these similarities regarding soil, climate, rainfall growth of natural forests etc, we find quite a great deal of difference in the growth of artificially grown Teak trees. In comparison with Teak plantations at Anaipadi, which were more or less a uniform crop, composed of long clean, straight and cylindrical boles, the plantations at Kargudi are quite insignificant both from the point of vigour of growth and future yield. Unlike Anaipadi, though every possible care is taken to protect the plantations and other natural forests from fire, yet they show no signs of improvement. This proves the fact that artificial regeneration of Teak—no matter whether by transplanting or by the Taungya system—is quite unsuitable to this quality of soil, which has deteriorated by severe annual fires, which frequently cross over the Mysore frontier.

The solution of the problem "How to regenerate the area" may be made if we devise some means of improving the deteriorated soil at first by keeping down the grass, (the chief source of fires), with which the whole area of Kargudi is well covered, and then to try to introduce

teak. It can be done by growing some fast-growing species such as one of the *Albizias*, with a short rotation of say about 40 years, and after the first rotation, we may well introduce some other fast growing species of greater economic value to yield a fair revenue, which is a very important factor in the management of any estate, and finally to rise Teak in the third rotation, by which time it may be expected that the soil will be sufficiently enriched, the quantity of grass reduced, and so that dangers from fires considerably lessened.

As a remedy for the poor growth of the existing planted teak trees, it is suggested that under planting may be done with shade-bearing species such as Rose-wood for the conservancy of the productive capacity of the soil and for the improvement of light demanding light foliated species like Teak.

The species under-planted should be of economic value though the main object is to improve the shape of the boles and to supply humus and thereby to improve and protect the soil.

R. B. GUPTA,

Junior Student,

1925-27 Division M. F. C.

The Activities of the College

Athletic Club 1925—26.

(i) Athletic Sports:

This year has been quite a satisfactory one, though not quite up to the usual standard.

In the Grigg Memorial Sports we did very well, but had to give up the Aggregate Cup, which we had brought to the College last year after a decisive and glorious victory.

Our college sports day was a real success, and many distinguished guests were present, chief among whom were:

The Inspector General of Forests; The Hon'ble The Home Member, and the Chief Conservator of Forests. The competitions were severe and the results were a bit below the standard of the Forest College. The function was a success however and ended by Mrs. Martin distributing the prizes.

This year the Madras Special Police very kindly gave us an opportunity to display the sportsmanship of the College by inviting us to participate in two open events in their sports at Nilambur. I hope that they will kindly invite us in future years also.

The Marathon race was held this year in February, which is of course a hot month. The course was a little over of 7 miles. It was more of a cross-country race and hence a more testing one than an ordinary running race. The juniors fared very well, due to timely practice winning the first eight places. Student Gupta ran very well and completed the course in 46 minutes—45 seconds, and he was awarded the silver cup which he rightly deserved.

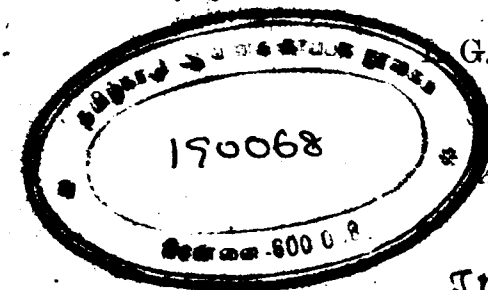
(ii) *Cricket*: Our Cricket team in the beginning of the session was poor, but improved with practice. Our victory over the Coimbatore Gymkhana in the first match of the tournament gave us some hopes

of winning the shield, but in the succeeding matches fortune played us false and we lost the trophy.

(iii) *Hockey*: The Hockey season was the best of all as our team had defeated all the supposed well known teams in Coimbatore—before we entered for the tournament itself, and it was thought that the Forest College Team was the best. We won all our tournament matches with ease and thus came into the final. The final match created a great sensation throughout the city. We were over confident the opposing party had been defeated by us twice in practice matches a few days before but some thing happened at the last moment and we lost the game by one goal to nil, though our opponents had to fight very hard to win. In this particular case confidence proved treacherous.

The usual yearly hockey sixes were played off at Coimbatore. The struggle for victory between the seniors and the juniors was very hard and the seniors won by their steady and good game by two goals to nil.

(iv) *Foot Ball*. The College had no opportunity to shine in this game as the tournament was held when we were in camp. If we had been able to take part in the tournament I am sure that we should have given a fine display.



G. LAGU,

Secretary.

Athletic Club, M.F.C.

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JB, d, m 21, N 16
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The Six-a-Side Hockey Tournament.

Each division entered four teams. The Juniors played off the preliminary rounds during the Bolampatti camp, and Misal's team came out top. The Senior Division, owing to the want of a suitable ground at Walayar, played off the first rounds after returning to headquarters; Kokhar's team being the winners.

The final game between Kokhar's and Misal's teams took place during the first week of November and the former's team won after a hard fight by two goals to nil: Student Kokhar is to be congratulated on winning this tournament for two years in succession. The Junior Division team played well—especially the goal-keeper, who saved a number of goals for his side—and may have won if the rain had not come down and damped their spirits!

The Medals were presented to the winners at the end of the Armistice Day parade by Master Michael Williams.

R. H. M.

Leech Proof Stockings.

"Buy a yard of long-cloth bleached, or un-bleached, and stitch a pair of stockings to reach up to the knees, taking care to have the portion near the ankle a bit wider for your foot to pass through, as you should remember that these stockings are not knitted.

See that the stitches are close; and run a double seam."

Wear these next to your skin, and draw on your ordinary stockings, or hose, and wind round your putties if necessary; of course you wear a pair of boots.

I can guarantee that no leeches can get access to your skin in the portion thus protected.

A few of us tried this at Seppal and found it working well.

Thus one bother of the sholas is eliminated to a certain extent, what about the other—the elephant?

J. S. VEDANAYAGAM,
Ranger,
TIRUPATTUR.

Extracts.

The manifold uses of wood:—

"We have become so used to the presence of wood in our homes and every day life that we probably do not realise just how much we are dependent on it. If we are in the country, most likely the house in which we live is made of wood. We get up in the morning out of a wooden bed, and step on a wooden floor covered with carpet which was woven on wooden looms. The furniture in the room is wood, and even the paper on the walls came for our forest trees. We glance out-doors to observe the weather and do not realise, perhaps, that the windows frame and sash are wood. Going down to breakfast we use a wooden staircase, and sit on a chair at a table, both made of wood. The breakfast most likely was cooked on a wood fire, or if not, certainly

the match which lit it was a small piece of a (pine) tree. The grain from which the porridge was made, was ground in a mill mostly of wood.

* * * *

If we use a telephone, the number is first found in a book made from the fibres of a tree. The wire over which we talk, stretch mile after mile on poles of wood. At school the books we read, and the paper we write on, and even the pencil, at one time grew in the forest.

If we go on a journey, the ticket we buy is from wood, the coaches of the train are mostly wood, and the ties which support the rails are thousands upon thousands of small trees laid side by side. Every thing we do, every move we make is dependent on wood, so that if the supplies of trees which come pouring from our forests year after year were suddenly stopped, our country and civilization as a whole, would be thrown into confusion.

* * *

Our civilization dependent on wood products :—

From the very beginning, forests have played an important part in human development. The forest was our earliest shelter. A wooden club was man's first weapon. The wood-fire raised man from the status of the beast, and started him on the road to seek, not a mere existence, but comforts. These comforts are what we call civilization. Any forestry organisation believes that civilization today depends on wood products and that the future of our civilization must be provided for, or else it will go down to oblivion. That this belief is correct would

appear to be borne out by the fact, that at no time in the world's history has the per capita consumption of wood products equalled that prevailing today and this consumption is apparently increasing.

Great Britain, during the past 75 years has increased her per capita consumption from three to four times—her total consumption approximately six times. Yet Great Britain is one of the most conservative users of timber products and requires to import 75 % of the material used. Canada's wood-requirements are increasing at the rate of about 25 million cubic feet per year. The railways of America use about one quarter of the total production. These Railways are anxious about their future supply which is forcing them into the use of wood-preservatives. According to the American Railway Association, in 1909, the Railways used 75 million cubic feet of preserved timber; in 1914, 159 million; in 1919, 146 million; in 1923, 224 million, or an average for the last four years of 185 million cubic feet.

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Extracts from the Illustrated Canadian, Forest and Out doors.

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The quality of the wood of Palms may vary with their sex. The male palmyra (*Borassus*) produces a hard black wood, very resistant to wet, especially to sea-water, whereas the female yields a wood composed of a mass of soft fibres.

* * *

The fastest grown timber tree is that of the Pawlownia mentioned by Marsh, which during a season from April to November made a shoot from 4—5 inches in diameter by 20 feet long.

Mr. R. Fyffe says that in Uganda the Blue gum will attain 25 feet from seed, in the first year.

Extracted from "A Text Book of Wood" by Herbert Stone.

The Khonds and their beliefs; A Primitive People of Madras.

A bold mountain peasantry, simple and upright in their ways of living; sincere in their superstitions; proud in their position of landowners—that is the best that can be said of the Khonds, who inhabit the Agency districts of Ganjam, in the Madras Presidency.

The men are not fond of work, and up till recently would not be engaged in any ordinary labour—not even carrying the smallest article of a Government officer's luggage; but of latter years they have been emigrating in large numbers to Assam to work in the tea gardens. The Women are the hard workers, besides attending to the usual domestic work it is surprising the heavy loads of wood they can carry for miles with wonderful cheerfulness. This reminds the writer of a story told him by an officer who had to climb a hill about a thousand feet high to inspect a survey Trigonometrical station. On reaching the top he was surprised to find an inhabitant who had hopes of starting a village there. On being asked how he managed for water he assured him there was no difficulty about that and added "What do you think I have a wife for?" Truly a good tip if followed carefully!

The Khonds have a sense of humour peculiar to themselves. A District Officer was moving from one camp to another and a party of Khonds carrying his luggage were walking behind. As they passed

a huge rock en route all the Khonds burst out laughing. The officer turned round and enquired the cause of the mirth. Said the headman: "A vaccinator once tried to stalk a panther round this rock, but the panther stalked him instead and got him." "When did this happen?" asked the officer, thinking that there might still be a chance of getting the beast. "About 20 years ago," was the reply. To this day they laugh at the poor victim's fate showing that the vaccinator is not a popular official in the district.

The dress of the Khonds is simple in the extreme. A narrow cloth is bound round the loins and in winter a coarse cloth is added. In childhood the hair is worn long, but when maturity is reached it is tied into a tight knot. The war dress, however, is a little more elaborate. It consists of a long flowing strip which is suspended from the waist, and with an arrangement of bison horns and peacock feathers worn on the head is supposed to strike awe into the beholder's mind.

The women tattoo their faces in most fantastic designs: the marks are said to represent the instruments used in tilling. They always wear ornaments of beads and brass bangles while anklets are indispensable on account of their jingling noise.

The men are keen hunters, and a bison or sambar has little chance of escape if once wounded by an arrow, as they stick to the trail like hounds and appear insensible to distance or fatigue. Their weapons merely consist of a bow and arrow, and a "tangi", a species of light battle axe. Tigers and panthers are fairly common in the district, and

the Khond, though by no means a timid man has a great respect for them. Not long ago a cowherd went out to bring his cattle back from the fields and found one missing. Perceiving an animal sitting a little distance away and thinking it was the strayed cow, he leisurely walked up to it, kicked it, and scolded it for not keeping with its companions. To his utter dismay he discovered the animal was a tiger feasting on the very cow he had lost, but it was too late, for the animal turned on him and clawed him; his large straw hat saved him from serious injuries and at the same time frightened the beast away.

The men are ardent followers of Bacchus, especially during the hot weather, when the sago palm is in full flow. At this time one can always be sure of finding the headman of the village or "Melico" under the nearest sago or "Solapo" tree, as they call it, while his servant climbs up and brings down the precious beverage. Of course the servant has his proper share, too, until it is impossible for either of them to climb the tree.

The Khonds are very conservative over their rights and are granted a number of privileges by Government which are not allowed to other districts. Some years ago an officer tried to introduce some new methods regarding Forest Reservation which did not coincide with their ideas on the subject; so they declared that if the officer persisted they would wage war against him. The officer persuaded them not to fight now, as he had no troops there, nor would it be pleasant fighting during the rains, but to postpone it till November. The story goes that when November came the Khonds were ready for the war, but the officer, with

the tact and wisdom of his race, managed to prevent any disturbance by passing round a tin of cigarettes which they thoroughly enjoyed and had the effect of conciliating them. And so ended the war.

The Khonds are naturally superstitious, and none of their deities attend them to do good but always with an evil object. When a village is visited with sickness to man or beast in an epidemic form the procedure is to offer "puja" to the Earth goddess. A basket is placed on wheels with a long pole attached, supposed to be the representation of a cart. In it is put a dead chicken and grains of several kinds in small packets to appease the malignant spirit and as a sign for her to quit the affected area.

Many years ago human sacrifices used to be carried on yearly to propitiate the goddess of the fields to secure prosperous crops, and on these occasions scenes of wild intoxication were witnessed. One of the worst human sacrifices known was called the "Meriah". A stout wooden post about 6 to 7 ft. in length was firmly fixed in the ground, and another placed horizontally, to the overhanging end of which the poor victim would be bound. The victim was brought from some other tribe, probably years previously, and allowed to live a fairly luxurious sort of life in order to fatten him before the date of sacrifice. When the day approached he was heavily drugged before being taken to the stake and when bound the horizontal bar would be revolved while the officiating priest or "Junna" muttered incantations appealing to the goddess to give them prosperous crops and at the same time hacking off a piece of flesh. The drunken mob, with wild yellings and partially insensible from the effects,

of liquor, rushed forward and each cut off a piece of flesh. The recipient of the precious treasure carried his portion to the stream which waters his fields and there buried it, hoping to pacify the goddess

This barbarous custom has been stopped, but to this day once a year a buffalo is substituted, though often at a risk, for the animal frequently kills one or more of his tormentors before dying. The British rescued a number of would-be victims, who received a life pension, and there are some still alive who are benefiting by it and can recount the horrors of the past

"MATT."

Extracted from the "Times of India, Illustrated Weekly"
Feb. 28, 1926.

Contributions to the Gass Forest Museum

Serial No.	Contribution.	Contributor.
(1)	Samples of pulp and paper (made on an experimental scale) from <i>Dendrocalamus Strictus</i> — at Delira dun Research Institute.	M. F. Bridge Esqr I. F. S Forest Economist, Madras.
(2)	Do. Do. from <i>Ochlandra travancorica</i>	Do.
(3)	Six Samples of three-ply wood	Do.

Additions to the Madras Forest College Library.

1. Timbers of Commerce and their identification—By, *Herbert Stone*, F. L. S. F. R. C.,
2. "Forest Products"—By, *Brown*.
3. "Mechanical properties of wood By, *Record*.
4. Our World; a human geography—By *Cameron Morrison*, L.L.B.
5. "The Botany of Bihar and Orissa" — By, *H. H. Haines*, C. I. E. F. C. H., F. L. S.,
6. Indian Forest records: Identification of immature stages of Indian Cerambycidae—By, *J. C. M. Gardner*.
7. Local rules and orders, Madras Presidency, for 1926.
8. History of Services of Gazetted and other officers in the Civil department Services in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to 1st July 1925.
9. The Botany of Bihar and Orissa. Part VI
10. A manual of administration for Forest Range Officers in the Madras Presidency :— By, *K. R. Venkataramana Iyer Dy Conservator of Forests*.
11. An elementary Manual on Indian Wood technology.—By, *H. P. Brown, Ph. D.*

Advertisement Rates.

The Magazine is expected to have a wide circulation among Forest Officers in the Madras Presidency. Such articles as are useful to them as camp equipments, books, mechanical appliances, transporting gear etc., etc., can be advertised with advantage through this medium.

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All remittances may be made to:

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Gazette Notification.

10-11-1925.

The High Commissioner for India has granted an extension of leave on medical certificate to Mr. O. H. C. Shelswell, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on half average pay for three months from 7th December 1925.

The postings of the Forest Officers, Messrs. J. C. Wrench and B. K. Roy, to South Cuddapah and Nellore respectively, are cancelled.

24-11-1924.

The leave on average pay for six months granted to Mr. A. A. F. Minchin, conservator of Forests, I Circle is cancelled.

Mr. T. A. Whitehead, Acting Conservator of Forests, VI Circle, on relief by Mr. H. A. Latham to act as Conservator of Forests, II Circle. (This cancels the posting of Mr. T. A. Whitehead to I Circle in the notification dated 5-10-25)

M. R. Ry. P. Govinda Menon Avl. Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nilambur, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days from 9th December 1925, with permission to affix the Christmas and New Year holidays.

Mr. C. J. Van Haeften, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Coimbatore, is granted leave on average pay for fifteen days from 4th January 1926 with permission to prefix the Christmas and New Year holidays.

1-12-1925.

Mr. M. V. Laure, Assistant Conservator of Forests, is attached to the District Forest Officer, the Nilgiris.

Mr. W. H. Woodhouse Adolpus, District Forest Officer, Vizagapatam to be District Forest Officer, South Vellore.

ii.

M. R. Ry. V. Narayana Ayyar Avl., Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, on return from leave to be District Forest Officer, Vizagapatam.

8—12—1925.

Saiyid Abdul Kadir Sahib Bahadur, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is granted extension of privilege leave for fifteen days in continuation of leave already granted.

Mr. H. E. Brown, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, South Mangalore Division, is granted leave on average pay for twenty six days from 7th December 1925, or date of relief, and leave on half average pay for one month and four days in continuation.

15—12—1925.

Mr. M. V. Laurie, appointed to the Indian Forest Service by the Secretary of State, reported his arrival at Bombay on 20th November 1925.

Mr. J. A. Wilson Senior Instructor, Forest College, Coimbatore, to do duty under the Forest Engineer, Exploitation Division, Olavakkode, from the date of joining duty.

Mr. V. G. Darington, District Forest Officer, North Mangalore, on relief by Mr. G. S. Lasrado, to be Senior Instructor, Forest College Coimbatore.

Mr. G. S. Lasrado, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests (on leave) to be District Forest Officer, North Mangalore, from 23rd Dec. 1925 or date of joining.

Mr. J. C. Wrench, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on return from leave, to be working Plans Officer, III (working plan) Circle, Ootacamund.

Mr. C. Mahony, working Plan Officer, on relief by Mr. J. C. Wrench to be Assistant working Plan Officer III (working plan) Circle, Ootacamund.

iii.

Mr. C. J. Van Haeften, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Coimbatore, is granted leave on average pay for one month and seven days from 17th November 1925 with permission to affix the Christmas and New Year holidays.

The leave on average pay for fifteen days granted to Mr. C. J. Van Haeften in the notification dated 13th November 1925 is cancelled.

22—12—1925.

Mr. W. H. Woodhouse Adolphus, District Forest Officer, Vizagapatam is granted leave on average pay for 8 days from 16th December 1925, with permission to affix the Christmas and New Year holidays.

Saiyid Riazuddin Sahib Bahadur, Extra Assistant Conservator, West Kurnool Division, is posted to be in charge of the Anantapur Division in relief of Mr. D. A. Stracy until further orders.

12—1—26.

Mr. A. N. Sarma, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kurnool South Division is transferred to Kurnool West Division.

19—1—1926.

Mr. J. C. Wrench, Working Plan Officer, III (Working Plan) Circle to do duty under the District Forest Officer, Ganjam from the date of joining duty.

Saiyid Abdul Qadir Sahib Bahadur, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is granted a further extension of privilege leave for two days in continuation of the leave already granted.

M. R. Ry. S. Ramasawmi Ayyar Avl., Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mettur Project, is posted to the North Salem division for duty under the District Forest officer.

M. R. Ry. B. A. Cariappa Avl., Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Assistant Working Plan Officer, to be in charge of the Tinnevely project. To join on finishing his examination on 25th January 1926.

26-1-1926.

Mr. D. A. Stracey, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, leave on average pay on medical certificate for four months with effect from 4th January 1926.

M. R. Ry. P. Govinda Menon Ayl., Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is granted extension of privilege leave for one month in continuation of the leave already granted to him.

2-2-26.

Saiyid Riaz-ud din Sahib Bahadur, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests is granted leave on average pay from 1st February 1926 or date of relief to 1-4-26, with permission to affix the Easter holidays,

M. R. Ry. A. V. Sundaram Avergal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, South Kurnool, on relief, to be attached to the South Coimbatore division.

9-2-26.

Mr. M. F. Bridge, Forest Economist, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, leave on average pay for four months and in continuation thereof leave on half average pay for four months.

Mr. A. A. F. Minchin, Acting Conservator of Forests, leave on average pay for six months and sixteen days, and in continuation thereof leave on half average pay for one month and fourteen days with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. D. L. Sathe, District Forest Officer, West Vellore, leave on average pay for three months and eighteen days from 7th April 1926.

Mr. O. H. C. Shelswell, Deputy Conservator of Forests, to be attached to the Office of the Conservator of Forests, II Circle, with effect from 31st January 1926 or the date of joining duty.

M. R. Ry. A. Hanumantha Rao Panthulu Garu, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, South Vellore, is granted leave on average

pay for three months and twentysix days from the date of relief and leave on half average pay for one year, eight months and four days in continuation preparatory to retirement at the end of the leave.

M. R. Ry. A. V. Sundaram Avergal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, South Kurnool, is granted leave on average pay for five days from 4th January 1926, with permission to prefix the Christmas and New year holidays.

16-2-26.

M. R. Ry. P. Venkatramanan Avergal, District Forest Officer, Upper Godavari, is granted leave on average pay for two months from 15th February 1926 or date of relief.

Mr. S. R. Rao, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Lower Godavari Division, will act as District Forest Officer, Upper Godavari Division, during the absence of M. R. Ry. P. Venkatramanan Avergal on leave.

M. R. Ry. V. N. Seshagiri Rao Ayl., Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, on return from leave, to be attached to the South Kurnool Division.

M. Amir Padaha Sahib Bahadur, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, on return from leave to be attached to the Chittoor Division.

Mr. H. E. Brown, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is permitted to return to duty before the expiry of his leave and is attached to the Nilambur Division.

Notifications relating to Rangers.

8—1—1926.

- I. With effect from 8-3-25 vice M. R. Ry. A. Manikka Mudaliar, Ranger, IV Grade, removed from service.

Mr. D. E. Lewin from Fourth Grade subprotem to Fourth Grade permanent.

Mr. K. C. Joseph, from Fifth Grade permanent to Fourth Grade subprotem.

M. R. Ry. B. T. Sitaramayyar from Fifth Grade subprotem to Fifth Grade permanent.

M. R. Ry. K. G. Monnappa, from Sixth Grade permanent to Fifth Grade subprotem.

M. R. Ry. Bihara Bhagirathi from VI grade subprotem to VI Grade permanent.

M. R. Ry. G. V. Subba Rao from Seventh Grade permanent to Sixth Grade subprotem.

M. R. Ry. P. Sankunni Nair, M. R. H. 1921 Supernumerary Ranger to Seventh Grade permanent without prejudice to his subprotem appointment in Sixth Grade.

M. R. Ry. K. Venkatesam, M. R. H. 1921, Supernumerary Ranger to Seventh Grade subprotem.

- II. With effect from 28-5-25 Vice M. R. Ry. T. K. Parthasathya Ayyangar, Ranger VI Grade reduced to VII Grade:

M. R. Ry. N. Gopalan Nair from Seventh Grade permanent to Sixth Grade subprotem.

- III. With effect from 1-6-25 vice M. R. Ry. K. Purushotham Rao Ranger, Sixth Grade reduced to VII Grade for 6 months from

M. R. Ry. R. Jagannatham Naidu, from Seventh Grade permanent to Sixth Grade subprotem.

(The promotion takes effect from 1-6-25 the date on which the ranger's sub-protem promotion to VI grade ordered in C. S. S. Ref. No. 8066/24-1 dated 5-5-25 terminated vide C. C. P. Rt. No. 181 d/29-5-25.)

- IV. With effect from 30-7-25 vice M. R. Ry. C. G. Ganapathi, Ranger, III Grade invalidated from service:

M. R. Ry. B. Chenchurama Naidu from III Grade subprotem to III Grade permanent.

M. R. Ry. C. G. Krishnan from IV Grade permanent to III Grade subprotem.

M. R. Ry. T. Paramasivam Pillai from IV Grade subprotem to IV Grade permanent.

M. R. Ry. K. Thiruvengkatacharya from V Grade permanent to IV Grade subprotem.

M. R. Ry. A. Bhavayya from V Grade subprotem to V Grade permanent.

M. R. Ry. K. Appayya from VI Grade permanent to V Gr. subprotem.

M. R. Ry. P. Sankunni Nayar, VI Grade subprotem to VI Grade permanent.

M. R. Ry. Venkatesam M. R. H. 1921 Supernumerary Ranger from Seventh Grade sub-protem to Sixth Grade subprotem.

Mr. A. R. Manuel, M. R. H. 1921, Supernumerary Ranger, to Seventh Grade permanent without prejudice to his subprotem appointment in the Sixth Grade.

Mr. M. P. Phillip, M. R. H. 1921 Supernumerary Ranger to Seventh Grade subprotem.

- V. With effect from 1-8-1925 vice M. R. Ry. L. Govindaswami Pillai Ranger, Fifth Grade retired from service.
- M. R. Ry. V. Peddalakshmayya Nayudu, from V. Gr. subprotom to V Gr. permanent.
- M. R. Ry. M. Narasinga Rao Nayudu, from VI Gr. permanent to V Gr. subprotom.
- M. R. Ry. R. Jagannatham Nayudu from VI Gr. subprotom to VI Gr. permanent.
- M. R. Ry. N. Chakrapani Ayyangar, from VII Gr. permanent to VI Gr. subprotom.
- M. R. Ry. K. Venkatesam, M. R. H. 1921. Supernumerary Ranger to VII Gr. permanent without prejudice to his subprotom appointment in the VI Grade.
- M. R. Ry. K. Raghavan M. R. H. 1921 supernumerary Ranger to VII Grade subprotom.
- VI. With effect from 9-10-1925 vice M R Ry. N. Swaminatha Ayya Ranger, I Grade retired from service.
- M. R. Ry. V. S. Subramania Ayyar from I Gr. subprotom to I Gr. permanent.
- M. Hussain Khan Sahib Bahadur from II Gr. permanent to I Grade subprotom.
- M. R. Ry. P. Maduraimathu Pillai from II Grade subprotom to II Gr. permanent.
- Mr J A. Paul D'Cruz, from III Grade permanent to II Gr. subprotom.
- M. R. Ry. N. Sundaresa Ayyar, from III Gr. permanent to II Grade subprotom vice Mr. Paul D'Cruz on other duty.
- M. R. Ry. A. P. Srinivasa Ayyangar from III Grade subprotom to III Grade permanent.

- M. R. Ry. T. S. Varada Acharya, from IV Grade permanent to III Grade subprotom.
- Mr. K. C. Joseph from IV Grade subprotom to IV Grade permanent.
- M. R. Ry. P. A. Krishnasawmy Mudaliar from V Grade permanent to IV Gr. subprotom.
- M.R.Ry. K. G. Monnappa from V Gr. subprotom to V Gr. permanent.
- M. R. Ry. Behara Bhagirathi from VI Gr. permanent to V Grade subprotom.
- Mr. A. R. Manuel from VI Gr. subprotom to VI Gr. permanent.
- Mr. M. P. Phillip from VII Gr. subprotom to VII Gr. permanent and IV Grade subprotom.
- M.R.Ry. T. Perumal Kavandan, M. R. H. 1921 supernumerary Ranger to VII Gr. subprotom.
- VII With effect from 9-10-25 vice Mr. A. Nicholas Ranger, III Gr. invalidated from service.
- M. R. Ry. C. G. Krishnan, from III Gr. subprotom to III Grade permanent.
- Abdul Hussain Kirmani Sahib Bahadur from IV Grade permanent to III Grade subprotom.
- M. R. Ry. K. Tiruvenkatacharya from IV Grade subprotom to IV Grade permanent.
- M. R. Ry. G. Devanayagam Nayudu from V Grade permanent to IV Grade subprotom.
- M. R. Ry. K. Appayya, from V Gr. subprotom to V Gr. permanent.
- M. R. Ry. B. S. Sankara Ayyar from VI Grade permanent to V Gr. subprotom.

M.R. Ry. K. Venkatesam from VI Gr. subprotem to VI Gr. permanent.

M. R. Ry. K. Raghavan from VII Gr. subprotem to VII Grade permanent and VI Grade subprotem.

M. R. Ry. B. Krishna Rao, M. R. H. 1921, Supernumerary Ranger, VII Grade subprotem.

VIII. With effect from 1-11-25 vice Saiyid Ibrahim Albeiz Sahib Bahadur, Ranger III Gr. reduced to IV Grade

M. R. Ry. B. Ponnayya from Fourth Grade permanent to III Grade subprotem.

2. The following reversions of Rangers are ordered

I. With effect from 15-10-25 consequent on the restoration to I Gr. of Mr. J. A. Aranha Ranger temporarily reduced to II Grade

M. Hussain Khan Sahib Bahadur from I Gr. subprotem to II Grade permanent.

II. With effect from 9-11-25 consequent on the restoration to V Gr. of M. R. Ry. B. V. Vaideswara Ayyar, Ranger, temporarily reduced to VI Grade.

M. R. Ry. B. S. Sankara Ayyar, V Grade subprotem to IV Grade permanent

12-1-1926.

The following supernumerary rangers are temporarily promoted as Rangers VII Grade for the period of seven months during which they held the appointment of Assistant Instructors Vernacular Training School in 1923 and 1924:—

1923.

M. R. Ry. B. Kotilingam (I Circle.)

„ T. Perumal Gounder (IV Circle.)

„ P. Gopal Rao, (III Circle.)

1924.

M. R. Ry. M. S. Ayyanna (I Circle.)

„ T. Perumal Gounder (IV Circle.)

21-1-1926.

The following reversion of a ranger is ordered with effect from 1-12-25 consequent on the restoration to VI Grade of M. R. Ry. K. Purushothama Rao, Ranger temporarily reduced to VII Gr.

M. R. Ry. N. Chakarapani Ayyangar from VI Grade Sub-protem to VII Grade permanent.

25-1-1926.

M. R. Ry. V. S. Subrahmania Ayyar, Ranger, I Grade, Forest Engineering Branch working under the Forest Utilization Officer to the VI Circle.

Mr. K. P. Benjamin, Ranger, I Grade from the VI Circle to the Forest Engineering Branch to do duty under the Forest Utilization Officer.

14-12-1925.

Mr. A. Swamikutty, Utilization Range Officer, Calicut, is granted leave on average pay for one month with effect from the date of relief.

19-2-1925.

M. R. Ry. P. Kuttappan Pillai Ranger V Grade is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for one month with effect from 23-1-26.

First Circle.

14-12-25.

M. R. Ry. B. S. Sankara Ayyar, Ranger VI Grade, Parlakimidi Maliahs, is appointed as Senior Instructor of the Vernacular Training School for the session commencing from 4-1-1926 to be

held at Russellkonda, Ganjam District. He should join duty under District Forest Officer, Ganjam at Russellkonda (reporting himself to the Assistant Conservator, Russellkonda and entering on his duties.) The balance of the leave not availed of by him will be cancelled owing to exigencies of the public service.

This cancels the posting of Ranger C. T. Tiruvengadam for the post ordered in this office S. O. No. 52 of 1925 dated 5-12-1925.

17—12—1925.

Mr. A. J. M. Snaize, Forester I Grade, is appointed as Junior Instructor, Vernacular Training School, for the session commencing from 4-1-1926 to be held at Russellkonda, Ganjam District.

22—12—1925.

Mr. C. S. King, Ranger III grade, Vizagapatam, is appointed as Senior Instructor of the Vernacular Training School for the session commencing from 4-1-1926 at Russellkonda, Ganjam District.

This cancels the posting of Ranger B. S. Sankara Iyer ordered in this office S. O. No. 54 of 25 dated 14-12-25.

Supernumerary Ranger A. Subrahmanyam is transferred from Ganjam to Vizagapatam to charge of Palakonda Range to join forthwith.

24—12—25.

Under Rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules the leave on average salary for seven weeks granted on medical grounds in S. O. No. 45 of 1925 to M. R. Ry. B. S. Sankara Iyer Ranger VI grade is extended by two months from 19-11-1925 as recommended by the Medical officer.

6—1—26.

Under Rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules, the leave on average pay on medical grounds granted in this office S. O. No. 45 dated 10-10-25 and S. O. No. 57 dated 24-12-25 to M. R. Ry. B. S. Sankara Ayyar Ranger, Parlakimidi Malahs is extended up to 31st March 1926.

7—1—26.

Under Rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules M. R. Ry. B. Bhagirathi, Ranger VII grade, Ganjam, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months on half average salary in continuation of the leave granted in S. O. No. 13 dated 7-3-25 and 33 dated 7-7-25.

16—1—1926.

Mr. D. E. Lewin, Manager IV grade Nellore, is transferred to Lower Godavari, temporarily for the charge of the Polavaram Range to proceed forthwith and relieve Ranger I. Sambasiva Rao Naidu reported sick.

27—1—26.

The leave on average pay for 4 months granted in this office S. O. No. 30 of 25 dated 5-6-1925 to M. R. Ry. B. K. Krishna Rao, Ranger III grade is extended by three months and 25 days on medical grounds.

11—2—1926.

On expiry of the leave granted to him (1—4—26) M. R. Ry. B. A. Sankaram, Ranger VI, is posted to Ganjam District for the charge of the Berhampur Range.

26—2—26.

M. R. Ry. T. Balaramasawmy Naidu, Ranger VII grade, Godavari Upper, is granted leave on average pay for three months with effect from or after 1st May 1926.

27—2—1926.

M. R. Ry. Y. Venkatasawmi Naidu, Ranger, Guntur District, is granted leave on average salary for three months with effect from date of relief.

27—2—26

M. R. Ry. K. Venkatesam Naidu, Ranger VI grade, Ganjam, is transferred to Guntur for the charge of the Palnad Range to relieve Ranger Y. Venkataswami Naidu granted leave.

2. M. R. Ry. A. Subramanya Iyer, Ranger V grade Surada Range will be in additional charge of Pondakhhol until further orders.

Second Circle.

7—12—25.

Mr. Hussain Khan, Ranger II Grade, on return from medical leave (11-12-25) is posted to the Charge of Kurnool Range, Kurnool West Division to relieve Supernumerary Ranger J. B. Rodrigues, subject to the production of certificate of fitness to rejoin duty.

2. Supernumerary Ranger J. B. Rodrigues on relief by No. 1 is posted on special duty in Kurnool West Division.

13—12—25.

The following promotions ordered in Chief Conservator's Proceedings Routine No. 297 dated 19th August 1925 are cancelled owing to postponement of the retirement of Ranger M. R. Ry. C. P. Garudachala Mudaliar :—

Sl. No.	Name of division.	Name.	From.	To.
1.	Cuddapah West.	M. R. Ry. N. Sundaresa-Ayyar	III Grade.	II Grade Sub-protem.
2.	Anantapur.	„ K. Thiruvengkata-chari.	V „	IV Grade Sub-protem.
3.	North Cuddapah.	„ B. T. Sitarama-Ayyar.	V Subprotem	V Permanent.
4.	Kurnool West.	„ G. V. SubbaRao	VII Grade.	VI Grade Sub-protem
5.	Anantapur.	„ R. Jagannatham-Nayudu.	VII „	VI Grade Sub-protem.

17—12—25.

In modification of this office Service Order No. 171/25 dated 17th November 1925, M. R. Ry. A. Vyasaalu, Ranger, is granted an extension of leave on Medical Certificate for 3 months from 9th November 1925 of which 2 months will be leave on full average pay and the remaining period of one month on half average pay.

19—12—25.

- I. M. R. Ry. C. Ramaswamy Naydu, Ranger I Grade, Sirvel Range, Kurnool South Division to act as Senior Instructor of the Vernacular Training School for the 1926 sessions to commence from 16th January 1926 in North Cuddapah Division.
2. M. R. Ry. Y. Peddalakshmayya Naidu, Ranger V Grade Sub-protem, attached to Sirvel Range, on special duty to relieve No. 1 in time and be in charge of Sirvel Range until further orders.
3. M. R. Ry. S. Sankaran Ranger, V Grade Balapalle Range, Cuddapah South Division to act as Junior Instructor of the Vernacular Training School for the 1926 Sessions.
4. M. Krishna Rao Ranger III Grade, (Kurnool East Division) on return from medical leave (28-1-1926) to the charge of Balapalle Range, Cuddapah South Division, subject to the production of fitness to rejoin duty on the expiry of his medical leave.
5. M. R. Ry. A. Ranganayakalu Nayudu, Ranger II Grade, Kodur Range to relieve No. 3 (Mr. S. Sankaran) in time and be in additional charge of Balapalle Range till he is relieved by No. 4 (Mr. Krishna Rao.)

27—12—25.

Mr. T. M. Krishnamachari, Supernumerary Ranger South Kurnool Division will be considered to have been on average pay for 14 days from 3rd December 1925 till 16th December 1925 (both days inclusive.)

27—12—25.

M. R. Ry. A. Muthukrishnan, Ranger VI grade, North Cuddapah District is granted leave on average pay for 3 months with effect from 15th January 1926.

2. M. R. Ry. T. N. Seshagiri Row I grade (on leave) is posted to the charge of Sanipaya Range West Cuddapah Division vice No. 1 granted leave.

1—1—26.

M. R. Ry. T. Sreeramulu Nayudu, Ranger VII grade, Kurnool West Division is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months from 13th December 1925 on full average pay in continuation of 6 weeks leave granted to him from 1st November 1925 in this office Service Order No 150/25 dated 10th November 1925.

8—1—26.

Mr. B. Gulam Dastagiri Ranger VI grade on Special duty Kurnool West Division is posted as a temporary measure to the charge of Balapalle Range of Cuddapah South Division pending return of Ranger M. Krishna Rao from leave to relieve Ranger S. Sankaran appointed as Junior Instructor Vernacular Training School. He join forthwith.

(This cancels the posting of Ranger A. Ranganayakulu Nayudu Kodur Range to the additional charge of Balapalle Range ordered in this office Service Order No. 185/25 dated 19th December 1925.

10—1—26.

M. R. Ry. T. K. Ramasawami Ayyar Ranger II grade, is, on return from leave (1st February 1926) to rejoin duty at Gundlabrahmeswaram Range.

2. M. R. Ry. S. M. Krishnaswamy Ayyar Ranger III grade Gundlabrahmeswaram Range, Kurnool West Division on relief by No. 1 is posted to Kurnool Range of the same division.

3. Mr. J. B. Rodrigues, Supernumerary Ranger Kurnool Range Kurnool West Division is, on relief by No. 2 posted to Special duty in the same division.

(This order cancels the posting of Ranger Hussain Khan to Kurnool Range ordered in this office Service Order No. dated 14-12-25)

10—1—26.

M. R. Ry. P. Dhananjaya Rao, Ranger IV grade, on return from leave (5th February 1926) is posted to Ganjivapalli Range (old Morricheruvu Range) Kurnool East Division.

2. M. R. Ry. K. S. Ramayya Ranger IV grade Ganjivapalli Range, Kurnool East Division on relief by No. 1 is posted to Yerragondapalayam Range of the same division to relieve Ranger S. V. Doraiswami reported sick.

13—1—26.

M. R. Ry. S. Chinnadurai Pillai, Ranger II grade, Badvel Range is granted an extension of furlough on half pay for 5 days in continuation of the extension of furlough granted in this office Service Order No. 134 of 25 dated 11th October 1925.

16—1—26.

M. R. Ry. S. V. Duraiswami, Ranger VI grade, Yerragondapalam Range, Kurnool East Division is granted (on medical certificate) leave on full average pay for two months from the date of relief.

21—1—26.

M. R. Ry. T. E. Varadachary, Range officer, Palmaner, is granted leave on full average pay for one month with effect from the afternoon of 18-1-1926.

2. Mr. V. S. Kuppuswamy, Assistant Conservator of Forests attached to Chittoor Division is posted to the charge of Palmaner range, Vice No. 1.

22—1—26.

M. R. Ry. T. K. Ramasawami Ayyar, Ranger II grade, on return from leave (1st February 1926) is posted to Bairlutty Range of Kurnool West Division.

(This cancels this office Service Order No. 4 of 26 dated 10th January 1926 posting him to Gundlabrahmeswaram Range and the subsequent arrangements made thereon).

2. M. R. Ry. D. Venkataswarulu, Ranger VI grade, Bairluty Range on relief by No. 1 is posted to special duty in the same division preparatory to his taking charge of the Pecheruvu Range.

24—1—26.

M. R. Ry. T. N. Seshagiri Rao, Ranger I grade, who was granted leave for one year and eight months from 7th May 1925, having been permitted to rejoin duty in Sanipaya Range, Cuddapah West Division, from the afternoon of the 14th instant, the unexpired portion of his leave from 15th January 1926 to 7th January 1927 is hereby cancelled.

26—1—26.

Mr. B. Gulam Dastagiri Shaib Ranger VI grade, Balapalle Range, South Cuddapah Division is, on relief by M. R. Ry. M. Krishna Rao, Ranger III Grade, posted to Kurnool South Division for special duty.

14—2—26.

M. R. Ry. D. Venkateswarulu, Ranger VI Grade, Bairluty Range, Kurnool West Division, is on relief by Ranger M. R. Ry. T. K. Ramaswamy Ayyar, granted leave on average pay for four months.

17—2—26.

Mr. Hussain Khan, Ranger II Grade, Kurnool East Division, is granted an extension of leave "not due" on half average pay on medical certificate for 4 months from 11-12-25 in continuation of the leave for 3 months granted in this office S. O. No. 172/25 dated 29-11-25.

18—2—26.

M. R. Ry. K. Purushothama Rao Ranger, VI Grade transferred from IV Circle is posted to the charge of Giddalore Range of Kurnool

South Division to relieve M. R. Ry. K. Tatachari transferred to IV Circle.

20—2—26.

M. R. Ry. M. Subrayalu Naidu, Ranger, II Grade, on return from medical leave (28-2-26) is posted on special duty to Kurnool West Division (Rudracode Building work.)

20—2—26.

Mr. B. Gulam Dastagiri Sahib Ranger VI Grade is granted an extension of leave on average pay for two months from 7-10-25 to 6-12-25 (both days inclusive) in continuation of four month leave already granted in this office S. O. Nos. 85/95 dated 11-7-25 and 125/29 dated 29-9-25.

23—2—26.

The District Forest Officer's action in having granted twenty days leave on average pay to Mr. Abdul Husain Kirmani Sahib, Range Officer, Markapur from 24-1-26 and in putting Mr. B. Punniiah, Range Officer, Cumbum in additional charge is approved.

26—2—26.

M. R. Ry. M. Subrayalu Naidu, Ranger II Grade, is granted an extension of leave (on medical certificate) without allowances for two months from 28th February 1926 in continuation of the leave for one year one month and 12 days granted in this office S. O. Nos. 45/25 dated 5-4-25 and 149/25 dated 9-11-25 from 16-1-25.

Third Circle

3—2—25.

M. R. Ry. S. Nageswara Ayyer, Supernumerary Ranger on transfer from the IV Circle is posted to work under the orders of the Working Plans Officer, Wynaad.

2. He is directed to report himself for duty before the Working Plans Officer, Wynaad at *Mamantoddy* as soon as possible.

16—12—25.

The two months leave on average pay with effect from 2-10-1925. granted to M. R. Ry. A. M. Srinivasalu Naidu Ranger VI Grade is extended by one month leave on average pay on Medical Certificate.

11—1—26.

Mr. K. Chaikko Ranger VII Grade transferred to this Circle in Chief Conservator's Reference No. 43 Camp dated 6-12—25 is posted for work under the Working Plans Officer, Nilambur.

He should report himself before the Working Plans Officer at Nilambur.

15—2—26.

Mr. J. D. Theodore Ranger VI Grade posted for Working plans duty under the Working Plans Officer Wynaad will be considered to have been on leave on average pay from 13-12-25 to 23-12-25 both days inclusive.

Fourth Circle

4—12—25.

M. R. Ry. M. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Supernumerary Ranger, South Vellore division, is granted leave on average salary for 2 months from 2-1-1926 with permission to prefix Christmas holidays to the leave.

11—12—25.

P. B. Saiyid Yahia, Ranger V Grade, is on return from leave posted to Central Salem division on special duty, Vice S. Nagaswara Ayyar, Supernumerary Ranger, transferred to III Circle.

19—12—25.

Ranger M. R. Doraiswami Ayyar, V Grade, on return from leave, is appointed Instructor, Vernacular Training School, to be held in North Salem division during the session 1926.

2. Supernumerary Ranger S. Ramalingam Ayyar, on special duty South Salem division, is appointed as Assistant Instructor, Vernacular Training School.

28—12—25.

1. Ranger C. S. Ramanatha Ayyar, Fourth Grade, now in charge of Mamandur range, Chittoor District, is transferred to Cauvery Range, Central Salem division. To relieve No. 2.
2. Ranger S. M. Srinivasagam Pillai, Fifth Grade, now in charge of Cauveri Range, Central Salem division, on relief by No. 1, is transferred to Mamandur range, Chittoor district.

2—1—26.

1. The appointment of Ranger M. R. Doraiswami Ayyar, V Grade, as Instructor, Vernacular Training School, is cancelled.
2. Ranger V. Narayanaswami Ayyar, V Grade, in charge of Anchetti Range is appointed Instructor, Vernacular Training School, to be held in North Salem Division during the session 1926.
3. Ranger Syed Ibrahim Albiez, IV grade on special duty, is posted to the charge of Anchetti Range, Vice No. 2.

7—1—26.

Ranger Syed Yahia Sahib, V Grade, Central Salem division, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances for 8th and 9th December 1925 in continuation of the leave granted to him in this office Service Order No. 59 of 1925, dated 28-7-1925.

7-1-26.

M. R. Ry. S. Ramalingam Ayyar, Supernumerary Ranger, on Rs. 65. is granted leave on average pay for 10 days from 4th January 1926, with permission to prefix Xmas-holidays.

14-1-26.

In partial modification of this office Service order No. 2. of 1926, M. R. Ry. S. Ramalingam Ayyar will be considered to have been on leave on average pay from 4th January 1926 to 8th January 1926 inclusive with permission to prefix Xmas holidays.

M. R. Ry. M. R. Duraiswami Ayyar Avergal, Ranger V Grade, North Salem division, is granted extension of leave on average salary for 3 months in continuation of the leave granted to him in this office Service Order No. 86 of 1925.

2. The existing arrangement will continue.

19-1-26.

M. R. Ry. S. G. Venkataramanan, Range Officer, V Grade, Pollakurichi Range is granted leave on average salary for 2 days from 4-1-1926 with permission to avail the Xmas and Newyear holidays from 24-12-1925 to 31-1-1926 both days inclusive.

20-1-26.

This office Service Order No. 98-25, dated 28-12-1925 transferring Ranger C. S. Ramanathan from Chittoor District to Central Salem District and Ranger S. M. Srinivasagam Pillai from Central Salem to Chittoor District, is cancelled.

26-1-26.

M. R. Ry. S. M. Srinivasagam Pillai, Ranger V Grade, Cauvery Range, Central Salem Division, is granted leave on average pay for 4 months from date of relief.

2. Syed Yahia Sahib, Ranger V Grade on special duty, Central Salem Division, is posted to Cauvery Range vice No. 1 or until further orders.

27-1-26.

In partial modification of this office Service Order No. 89 of 1925, dated 4-12-1925, M. R. Ry. M. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Supernumerary Ranger, South Vellore Division, is granted leave on average salary for 2 months from 4-1-1926 with permission to prefix Christmas holidays and New year holidays to the leave.

12-2-26.

On return from leave Ranger M. R. Ry. T. E. Varadachari is to be in charge of Mamandur range.

M. R. Ry. C. S. Ramanathan, Range officer, Mamandur on relief by Mr. Varadachari will be placed on special duty in connection with the stock-mapping of (1) Red Sanders areas in Mamandur, (2) Timber areas in Chamala Valley and (3) Carrying out the demarcation of the rights of ways in Tirupathi Hills proposed to be disaforested.

12-2-26

Ranger S. Ramanujam Sessa, VI grade, in charge of Harur Range is on relief transferred to Central Salem division for special duty.

18-2-26.

In cancellation of this office Service Order No. 17 of 1926 dated 12-2-1926, Ranger S. Ramanujam Sessa, VI grade, in charge of Harur range, is on relief, posted temporarily to the charge of Shevaroy's South Range, Central Salem division, Vice Ranger P. Mathuramuthu Pillai reported ill.

3-3-26.

Ranger C. S. Ramanathan, IV grade, on special duty, Chittoor District, is transferred to North Salem division to the charge of the new Range to be formed at Dankanikota from 1-4 1926.

8-3-26.

- M. R. Ry. P. Mathuramuthu Pillai, Ranger II grade, Central Salem Division, is granted leave on average salary for 2 month 13 days from 5-2-1926 without medical certificate.

Fifth Circle

9-2-1926.

1. M. R. Ry. T. P. Palanikumara Pillai, Ranger VI Grade, is transferred to Kollegal as a temporary measure.
2. Mr. A. R. Manual, Ranger VI Grade, is posted to charge of Palni Range as a temporary measure to relieve No. 1.

Sixth Circle

6-12-1925.

This office S. O. No. 57 of 1925 dated 22-11-1925 posting Ranger Dooma Chetty to Nilambur and Supernumerary Ranger P. Madhavan Nair to Palghat, for special duty, is cancelled.

2. M. R. Ry. B. Sambamurthi Ayyar, Ranger IV grade, due back from leave on 7-12-1925, is posted for special duty in the Nilambur Division.

6-1-1926.

Mr. J. S. Rowland, Ranger III grade, is granted an extension of leave on average pay on medical certificate for 3 months, from 1st Dec. ber 1925, in continuation of the leave granted to him in this office S. O. No. 49/25 dated 9th October 1925.

7-1-1926.

M. R. Ry. A. Rama Hebber, Ranger II grade, in charge of the Mudumalai Range, is granted leave on average pay for 1 month and 24 days from date of relief.

2. M. R. Ry. N. Gopalan Nair, Ranger VII grade, on relief in Sigur Range, to the charge of the Mudumalai Range vice No. 1 on leave or until further orders.

23-1-1926.

1. M. R. Ry. P. Miranda Ranger IV Grade from the Uppinangadi Range to the charge of the Ootacamund Range. To await orders by wire.
2. Mr. B. Coates, Ranger VI grade, on completion of his special duty in the South Mangalore Division to the charge of the Ootacamund Range. To relieve No. 1 at the end of March 1926.
3. M. R. Ry. P. Miranda, Ranger IV grade, on relief by No. 2 to the charge of the Mudumalai Range vice Ranger A. Rama Hebber granted leave

This cancels the posting of Ranger N. Gopalan Nair to the charge of the Mudumalai Range ordered in this office S. O. No. 2/26 dated 7th January 1926.

31-1-1926.

Mr. A. Joseph, Ranger VI grade, is granted an extension of leave on average pay, on medical certificate, for three months in continuation of the leave granted to him.

2. The existing arrangements will continue.

11-2-1926.

This office service order No. 5/26 of 23-1-1926 relating to the posting of Ranger P. Miranda is cancelled and the following postings and transfers are ordered.

1. M. R. Ry. C. S. Ganapathi, Ranger VI grade in charge of the Beltangady Range to the charge of the Puttur Range in the South Mangalore Division. To join at once.

2. M. R. Ry. P. Sankunni Nair from the charge of Puttur Range in the South Mangalore Division to the Nilgiris for the charge of the Ootacamund Range vice Ranger K. P. Benjamin transferred to the Engineering Branch in Chief Conservator's Proceedings L. Dis No. 8069/25 dated 25-1-26. To join at once

3. No. 2 on relief by Ranger B. Coates about the end of March 1926 to the charge of the Mudumalai Range vice Ranger A. Rama Hebbar granted leave.

11-2-1926.

M. R. Ry. C. Sankunni Ranger I Grade, in charge of the Nilambur Range is granted leave on average pay for 4 months from relief.

2. M. R. Ry. B. Sambamurthi Ayyar, Ranger IV Grade on special duty in the Nilambur Division is posted to the charge of the Nilambur Range vice No. 1.

26-2-1926.

1. M. R. Ry. J. S. Rowland, Ranger III grade on return from leave (1st March 1926) is posted to charge of Udipi Range, North Mangalore Division.

2. M. R. Ry. M. Ambu Ranger III grade in charge of the Udipi Range to the Nilambur Division for the charge of the Nilambur Range. To join at once.

3. M. R. Ry. V. S. Subramania Ayyar. Ranger I grade, transferred from the Engineering Branch to this Circle in chief conservator's L. Dis. No. 8060/25 dated 25-1-26 will be attached to the North Mangalore Division.

26-2-1926.

M. R. Ry. V. S. Subramania Ayyar, Ranger I grade is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months (made up of leave on average pay for 4 months and 19 days and on half average for the remaining period) is continuation of the two

months leave on average pay on medical certificate from 8th December 1925, granted to him by the Chief Forest Engineer, in his S. O. No. 63 of 1925 dated 19th November 1925.

3-3-1926.

M. R. Ry. A. Rama Hebbar, Ranger II grade, is appointed as Instructor, Vernacular Training School, to be held in the South Mangalore Division, from 15th April 1926.

2. M. R. Ry. M. M. Mandanna, Supernumerary Ranger on special duty, Wynaad, is appointed as Assistant Instructor.

3-3-1926.

M. R. Ry. M. M. Mandanna (Supernumerary Ranger.) Assistant Instructor, Vernacular Training School, is promoted as temporary Ranger, VII grade, for the period he holds charge of the Assistant Instructor's post between 1st April 1926 and 31st October 1926.

4-3-1926.

Mr. Thomas Thachil, Ranger III grade, will on the expiry of his leave, return to the Chedleth Range in the Wynaad division.

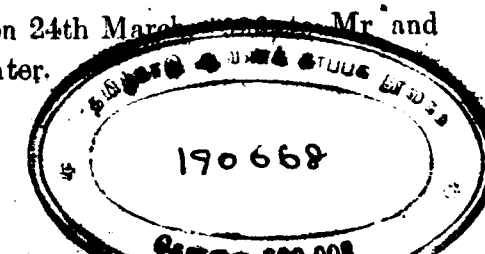
2. The posting of Ranger J. S. Rowland III grade, to the charge of the Chedleth Range, ordered in this office S. O. No. 40 of 1925 dated 2nd September 1925 is cancelled.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES.

BIRTH

Darrington, a—at Coimbatore, on 24th March 1926, to Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Darrington, I. F. S., a daughter.

JL
JB, d, m 21, N 16
N. 26.



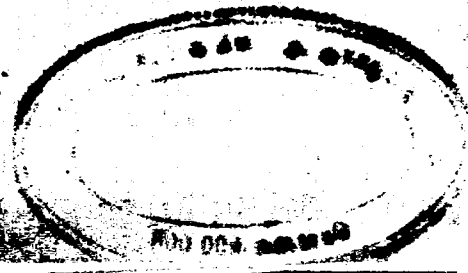
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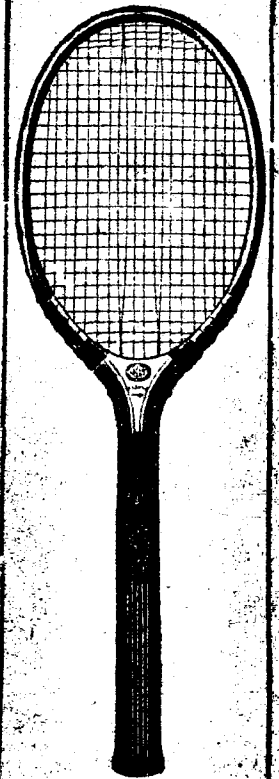
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