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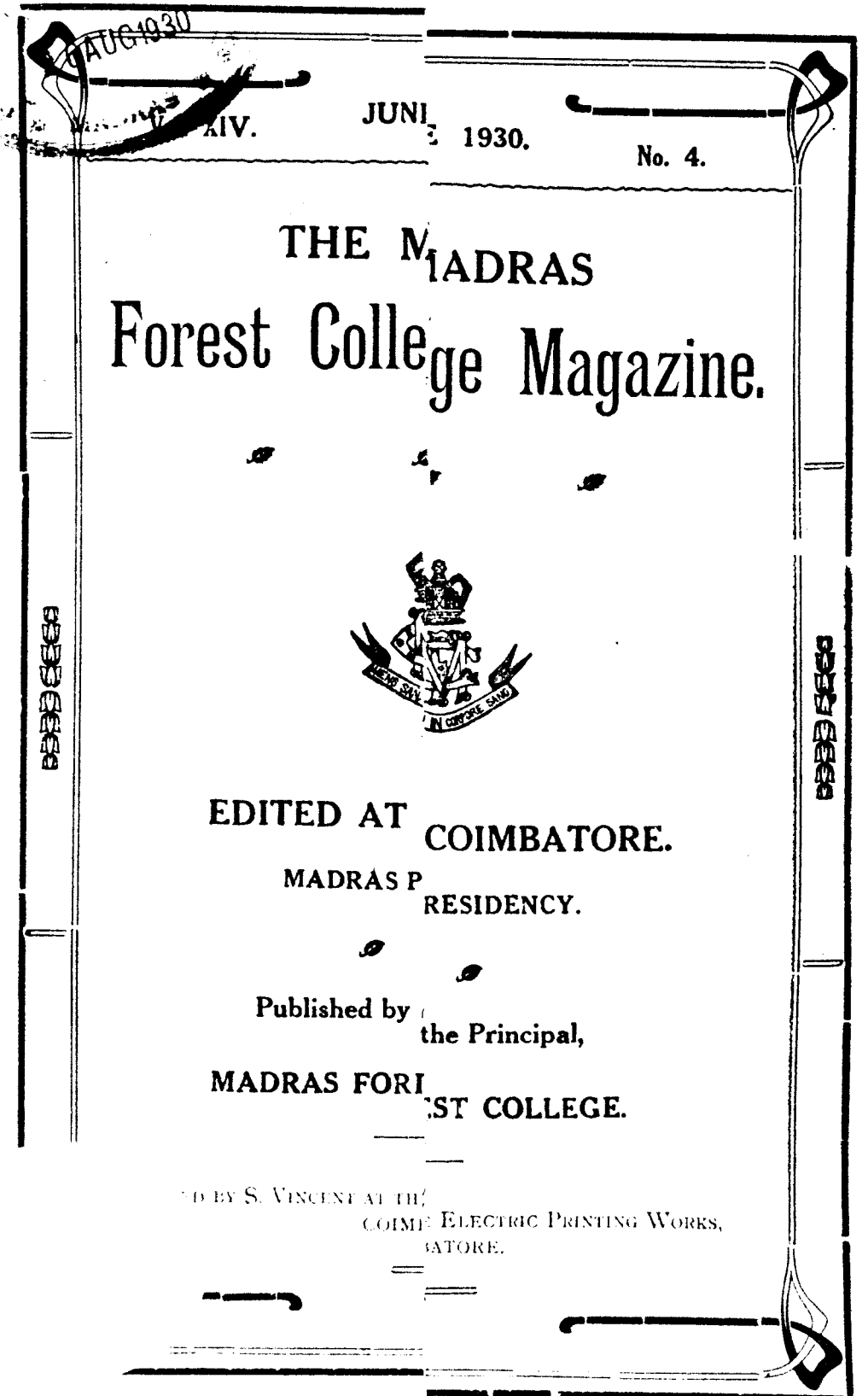
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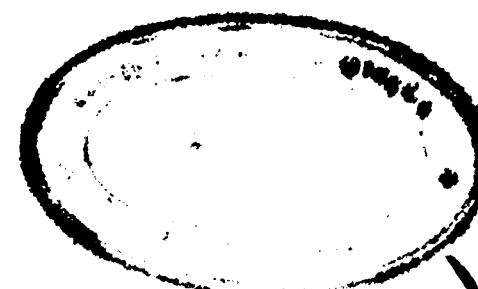
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Madras Forest College Magazine.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

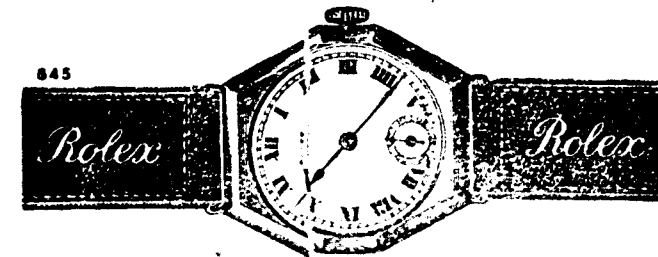
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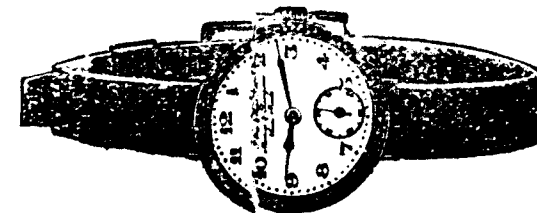
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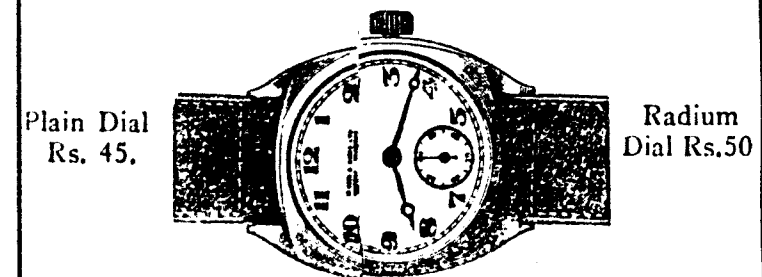
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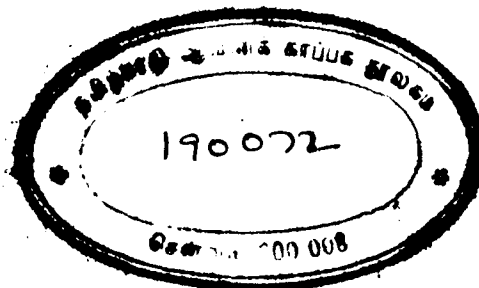
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THE
Madras Forest College Magazine.

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Vol. XIV]

JUNE 1930

[No. 4.

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On the Legal Aspect of Rangers' Work.

*(A lecture delivered by Mr. K. Achutha Nayar, B. A.
Stationary Sub Magistrate, Coonoor, to the
Students of the Forest College.)*

Gentlemen,

Your Senior lecturer asks me to address you on the legal aspect of your work. I do so readily. You are entitled to any little help I can render you. I have decided to reduce to writing what I have to tell you, to avoid omission and to ensure the use of apt words as far as possible. Of course it is not possible to discourse exhaustively on this wide subject in a short address nor do I claim that what I have to say is absolutely correct in every detail. If you derive some benefit from my effort neither your time nor mine will have been spent in vain. Questions regarding substantive law, evidence and procedure have to be toughed upon.

2. The duty of Forest Officers engaged in forest cases is the same as that of other officers dealing with cases as investigators or prosecutors. An investigating officer's duty is to collect and to arrange his evidence. It is not his duty to attempt to fill up artificially gaps in the evidence; at the same time he has to collect all evidence that appears to have a direct bearing on the case. This evidence has to be scrutinized later to see how much of it actually is relevant. This requires that the investigator can refrain from charging a case only if there is no reliable evidence or if it is so scanty as to be treated as negligible. In other cases the duty of weighing evidence rests solely on courts before which the matter has to be laid. This duty rests on the prosecutor as well. A prosecutor's duty is not to aim at a conviction primarily, but to state his case fair and square. According to the highest conceptions a prosecutor is an assistant to the Court to help it to arrive at a correct decision; the idea of securing a conviction has only a secondary importance.

3. We shall now turn to the most important part of the subject i.e. the collection and presentation of evidence. The term evidence is defined in Section 3 of the Evidence Act as meaning and including (1) all statements which the court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses in relation to matters of fact under inquiry. (2) all documents produced for the inspection of the court. In criminal cases and in forest cases in particular oral evidence is almost all important; hence without impropriety you can confine yourself almost exclusively to such evidence. Now the main point for your consideration should be how to obtain the best evidence and how to present it before a court in a proper, clear and logical form. It goes without saying that you

want the best evidence. This is the most fundamental principle underlying the Evidence Act. Naturally and from an intelligent point of view it is clear that evidence has to be valued more with reference to its quality than quantity though the latter is important in a minor degree. The value placed on quality is recognised in Section 134 of the Evidence Act which lays down that no particular number of witnesses shall, in any case be required for proof of any fact. This does not mean that corroborative evidence is not necessary but only that a case cannot fail merely because there is only a solitary witness to prove the offence. Take a case where a woman is outraged. Such an offence naturally is not committed in the view of other people. The only persons present are the offender and the woman outraged. In such cases it is impossible to expect evidence other than that of the woman outraged, to prove the actual outrage though medical evidence is essential wherever procurable to prove the injuries on the woman. If the woman is consistent in her evidence and is not broken in cross examination a conviction on her sole evidence supported by that of the medical witness will be sound in law.

4. The next important point is that oral evidence must, in all cases whatever, be direct. This principle is laid down in Section 60 of the Evidence Act which lays down the following principles:—

(a) If the evidence refers to a fact which could be seen it must be deposed to by a witness who saw it.

(b) If it refers to something heard the evidence must be that of the person who heard it.

(c) Similarly if the fact is that a person perceived something by the exercise of some other sense that man must depose to this fact as a witness.

There is yet another reason why the person actually concerned and who has direct knowledge of the facts to be deposed to, should be examined as a witness. It is that the court hearing the case should form an estimation of the value of the evidence tendered from the demeanor of the witness. This is laid down in Section 363 Cr. P. Code. A witness might have tendered his evidence in a straight-forward manner, in a halting way, or might have prevaricated without actually having spoken an untruth. His evidence has to be assessed according to his demeanour in the box.

Unless a witness having direct knowledge of the facts of a case is in the box, no court can record remarks on this important point. Unfortunately it is not possible always to get evidence of the nature referred to in Section 60 of the Evidence Act. Such exceptional cases are provided for in Sec. 32 and 33 of the Evidence Act which permit statements, written or verbal of relevant facts made by a person who is dead, or who cannot be found, or who has become incapable of giving evidence, or whose attendance cannot be procured without reasonable delay or expense according to the opinion of the court to be accepted as relevant without those very persons being placed in the box. In like circumstances evidence given by a witness in a judicial proceeding is relevant in a subsequent proceeding or in a later stage of the same proceeding to prove the truth of the fact deposed to. To take an example supposing that a Range Officer investigating a forest offence has recorded the statement of a Forest Guard who has direct knowledge of the case. If unfortunately that guard is not available at the hearing of the case on account of one or more of the reasons referred to in Section 32, the Range Officer can prove the statement recorded from that man. If in a case there are more accused than one and if one or more are not available to be put on their trial till after the

case against the others has been disposed of, and if the guard who was examined as a witness at the first hearing is not available at the trial of the accused who were absent originally but whose attendance was secured subsequently, that man's deposition in court can be proved either by the Range Officer present when it was recorded or by the clerk of the court. Another exceptional case in which the personal attendance of a witness can be dispensed with is under chapter XL Section 508 of Code of Cr. Procedure which permits the examination of witnesses on commission. Supposing that when a case comes on for hearing at Tuticorin, a Forest Officer who is a witness is at Dehra Dun his personal attendance can be dispensed with and he can be examined on commission. In that case a list of questions both for the prosecution and for the defence should be forwarded to the 1st class Magistrate having jurisdiction over the latter locality i. e. Dehra Dun.

5. Having seen what sort of evidence, broadly speaking, you have to secure, you have to see now how to obtain it. For this purpose the investigating officer invariably must reduce to writing the examination of all persons questioned by him, whether they are accused persons or witnesses. Turning to the statements of accused persons it is evident that these are either admissions or denials. If the latter, the necessity for further investigation is apparent. If accused person makes an admission it is valid against him always. An admission can be proved on behalf of the person making it only to establish his innocence or good faith in any case against him. 'A' is accused of an offence alleged to have been committed by him on certain date at 'B'. He can prove a card posted by him on that date at

'C' which is far away from 'B'. Again 'A' is accused of having in his possession properties knowing them to have been stolen. He can prove that he offered them for sale to 'B' openly and at their proper value. An exception to the law that an admission by an accused person is valid against him is to be found in Section 24 of the Act which lays down that no confession is relevant if the making of it appears to the court to have been obtained improperly by some person in authority competent to condone or to mitigate the offence, provided the person making the confession believes that by making it, he will gain an advantage or avoid an evil. If the confession referred to is made after the removal of the improper impression created in the mind of the accused person, it (the confession) becomes relevant under Section 28. If a Forest Officer having power to direct a case to be charged or dropped holds out some improper promise to an accused person, with regard to the case against him and thus induces a confession from him it is inadmissible. If, on the other hand, that Officer does not carry out his promise to the accused person within the time stated and in consequence the accused person ceases to expect any advantage from that officer and subsequently makes a confession it does not become invalid. Section 29 goes on to add that a confession obtained under certain conditions also is valid against the person making it. Such conditions exist when the confession is made under a promise of secrecy, or in consequence of a deception practised on an accused person for obtaining it, or when he was drunk, or when it was made in answer to questions which he need not have answered. It is well known law that an accused person cannot be compelled to answer any question put to him and that any statement made by him is privileged absolutely, however false or defamatory it might be. Then again if more accused than one are tried

jointly a confession made by one of them implicating himself and one or more of the others can be taken into consideration against such other or others of the accused. See Section 30 of the Evidence Act. This provision of the Evidence Act is followed with great caution by courts and generally only when such accomplice evidence, as it is termed, is corroborated by other evidence. The reason is not far to seek. Human nature being what it is, offenders consider it as something gained if they can implicate others also, even if they cannot escape themselves. This caution is recognised in Section 31 which states that admissions are not conclusive proofs of the matters admitted. A person making an admission is entitled to prove later that it was made when he was under a wrong impression.

6. Having seen that the statements of accused persons and witnesses have to be reduced to writing you have to see how much of the matter collected has to be adduced as evidence. The general principle is laid down in Section 39 of the Evidence act which states that only so much as is relevant should be let in as evidence. In plain language witnesses must be questioned to the point and made to answer to the point. This part of the subject is termed relevancy of facts and is dealt with in Section 5 to II of the Act. Section 5 states that the evidence may be given of the existence or nonexistence of facts in issue or such other facts which are declared to be relevant. Section 6 states that though a fact is not in issue it becomes relevant if it is connected closely with the former. It is not essential that the incidents should have taken place at the same time or place. Section 7 states that facts which bring about the existence of facts in issue also are relevant. Section 8 lays down that any fact which disclosed a man's notice, preparation, or subsequent conduct with reference

to any act of his becomes relevant when that act itself is a fact in issue. Section 9 enunciates that when a fact is in issue, facts necessary to explain or introduce it themselves are relevant. Section 10 states that when two or more persons conjointly engage themselves to commit an offence anything said or done by one or more of them with reference to their common object becomes a relevant fact. Finally, Section 11 states that facts not otherwise relevant are relevant (1) if they are inconsistent with any fact in issue or relevant fact (2) if themselves or in connection with other facts they make the existence or nonexistence of facts in issue or relevant facts highly probable or improbable.

If you were to indict a man for illegal hunting in a Reserve Forest in the Coimbatore District on a particular date he can prove that on that date he was at Madras. If 'A' and 'B' are accused of illegally hunting in a Reserve, 'B' can prove that he could not have discharged a shot being incapable of handling a gun. In brief the object of Sections 5 to 10 is to restrict the letting in of evidence to relevant facts and to other facts directly bearing on them.

7. Your next concern is to see on whom rests the duty of adducing evidence, or in legal phraseology, the burden of proof. For this you have to go to Sections 101 to 106 of the Act. Section 101 states that if a person desires a court to accept the existence of a fact he must prove it. Naturally it follows that a prosecutor has to prove his case, as in the absence of evidence on either side he will be taken to have failed. This is Section 102. If reliable evidence is adduced against an accused person but, if he still claims that he is not guilty in view of some provision of law or other exceptional circumstances the burden of proving that he is not liable lies on him. In a case of illegal hunting a

man is found cutting up a wild animal within a Reserve. If he claims that it is not a wild animal or that it was shot outside the reserve he has to prove his contention. This is section 105. In a case of illegal grazing within a reserve if the grazier claims that he had a valid permit the burden of proving the existence of that document is on him. This principle is laid down in Section 106. In a nutshell the point is that if you want a court to believe the existence of any fact which you claim does exist you have to prove it unless its existence is noticeable judicially by the court, (Section 57) or is admitted under Section 58, or the burden of proving it rests on any particular person under Section 106.

8. The next point is whom all you can put into the box to let in the evidence collected. According to Section 118 and 119 any man is competent to testify, including even a deaf and dumb person, unless he is incapable of doing so by very tender years, extreme old age, or disease. The point is whether witnesses can be made to understand proceedings and to give rational answers to questions at least by signs. It is better to examine a smaller number of witnesses who are reliable than a larger number of persons who contradict one another and spoil your case.

9. The next point is the handling of witnesses in the box. For this the important Sections are 141 to 148. Your questions must be choice and few and not made at random. Unguarded questions are pounced upon readily by the opposite side to break your witness in cross examination. Each question with its answer must forge a link in the chain of relevant facts from the beginning to the end. All questions must have the same ultimate end in view i. e., to prove your case, nothing more and nothing less. Questions which are mere verbiage, or intended merely to annoy a

witness should be avoided. There is no objection to put questions to a witness against you to test his veracity or to impeach his credit provided you can justify such questions if asked by the court to do so. There is no use of fighting over trivial or irrelevant questions only to lose; such an attitude will tell against you. Persist in getting such questions accepted which really will serve you and which you can justify. Ordinarily, leading questions, (those that suggest the answer wanted by the questioner) are admissible only in cross examination. They are admissible in examination-in-chief only to introduce matters or when they relate to undisputed points.

10. Witnesses are of different temperaments. Some are overbold and too talkative while others are timid. Some are distinctly hostile. You have to adopt a cold and rigid attitude when dealing with the witnesses who are too forward; in the case of timid people it is well to adopt a friendly and conversational tone to inspire confidence in them and to allay their fears. You must deal with hostile witnesses cautiously and not let them detect your aim till they have committed themselves by an answer that tells against them. Then you can turn the tables on them by confronting them with contradictory statements made before you during investigation. It is then that the court will be convinced that you have ample justification to treat the witness as hostile. It is idle to expect any court to accept that a witness is hostile merely because he does not give you the answer you want. When a witness is treated as hostile the party calling him can cross-examine him, and this is a right that will not be granted lightly.

11. Now you have finished your work in connection with cases from investigation to the examination of witnesses. Little or no argument will be necessary in Forest

cases as generally they are simple and not intricate. In brief your object as stated already is to collect and to present evidence in the shape of a connected and relevant chain of facts. You know that no chain is stronger than its weakest link. So every link must be strong enough to stand the tension put on the chain as a whole; else the chain snaps. To drop the metaphor unless you have a logical and conclusive sequence of facts in support of your case it will not be worth while to charge it. It is another matter if your witnesses are floored in relentless cross examination. Even then courts see whether the case has been proved on material points. It is well known that natural as apart from artificial evidence usually will be discrepant on minor points, but cases do not stand or fall on these. If you are thoroughly prepared with your case and if your witnesses know on what material points their evidence is required it will not be difficult to present acceptable evidence. It is not at all meant that you should coach or tutor your witnesses. All that is required is that you should be prepared with a well threshed out case. You know that the law presumes every man to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty; that the benefit of every reasonable doubt is in his favour and that even if a hundred guilty men escape one innocent man should not be convicted.

12. Having dealt with matters relating to evidence it might not be inappropriate to touch lightly on questions regarding procedure and the sections of the Penal Code that will be useful to you. Generally speaking Forest cases are summons cases i. e. they are punishable with imprisonment for a term of six months or below, leaving alone fines, see Section 4, Cr. P. Code. C1, (v) and (vi). The procedure for trying such cases is laid down in Chapter XX

of the Code of Cr. Procedure. The procedure is more or less summary as compared with that laid down for the trial of warrant cases. In a summons case the court starts with the complaint which is considered to be sufficient matter on which to ask the accused to plead. In summons both sides have to produce their evidence—Section 244 Cr. P. Code. This means that no summons will be issued ordinarily unless Government or Railway officials or such like are cited as witnesses. Summons cases are expected to be finished at one hearing. If after the witnesses for the defence are examined there is material evidence yet to be let in for you, you can ask the court to examine fresh persons as court witnesses under Section 540 Cr. P. Code. If the court is convinced of the justice of your claim it readily allows it as the aim is to see that substantial justice is done.

Warrant cases involve a more detailed procedure. There you have to establish a *prima facie* case before a charge can be framed against the accused to which he will be asked to plead. If you do not make out a *prima facie* case the accused will be entitled to a discharge. In the case of a discharged person the court itself can revive proceedings if adequate grounds are made out or if the District Magistrate or other superior court directs a case to be reopened under Chapter XXXIII of the Cr. P. Code. In a summons case no charge is necessary to be framed; so there can be only an acquittal if the accused is not found guilty. In the case of an acquittal whether of a summons case or of warrant case there is a right of appeal only on behalf of the Government under Section 417 Cr. P. Code. To mention an instance of a warrant case under the Forest Act see Section 50 of that Act.

13. Ordinarily Forest officers have little or nothing to do with offences under the Penal Code. The only

sections with which they need concern themselves are those relating to abetment (Ch. V) and to those relating to property (Ch. XVII). As imprisonment is one of the punishments prescribed under the Forest Act for Forest offences they are capable of being abetted. If A puts on B to graze cattle in a reserve without permit he abets that offence by instigation. If A, B and C engage with one another illegally to hunt in a reserve and in consequence of it an illegal hunting takes place, A is guilty of abetment by conspiracy even though he was not present at the actual hunt. If A helps B with men and implements illegally to gather forest produce or afterwards supplies carts to the latter to remove the produce collected, he abets the offence by aid. In this case if A was present at the locality at the time of the commission of the offence he is punishable under Section 114 I. P. C. read with Section 21 (f) of the Madras Forest Act; if he was not present, with the said section of the Forest act read with section 109 I. P. C. Under section 289 (B) Cr. P. Code persons accused of an offence and persons accused of abetment of that offence can be tried together. So you can include them in the same complaint. As regards offences under Chapter XXVII of the I. P. C. it is better to leave the investigation to the police as such offences are cognisable by them (Sec. 4 (b) Cr. P. Code) and being better trained to investigate offences they can be expected to deal with them more satisfactorily. The only cases in which the Forest officer need take action in offences against property are when immediate arrest is desirable as when the culprit is caught red-handed with the property or when an immediate search is necessary of a place where stolen property is deposited. In these cases you need take action only if a police officer is not within easy reach and when delay would be detrimental to the interests of your department. If you

arrest an offender it is your duty to send him before the nearest Police officer or Magistrate, for under Section 61 Cr. P. Code no accused person arrested without a warrant can be kept even in Police custody beyond 24 hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's court. In instituting searches you have to observe the provisions of Section 103 Cr. P. Code clearly which require that you should demand in writing that at least two respectable inhabitants of the locality do attend the search.

In passing it might be observed that the property in the possession of your department consists mainly of valuable trees cut and attacked or standing in plantations. Thefts and allied offences are against possession and involve a distinct dishonest intention to remove property from lawful possession. The offence is complete when the property is moved with the intent to dishonest taking. Standing trees are not moveable property till they are cut down when alone they are capable of being stolen. If you find a man laying an axe at the root of a tree his act will amount only to an attempt to commit theft—Section 511 I. P. C. read with Section 379 I. P. C. or to mischief under Section 426 of that code, according to the facts of the case.

14. Now as regards punishments ordinarily it will not be right on your part to ask courts to award imprisonments for offences under the Forest Act. The offences do not imply defect of character and in the absence of any series of serious forest offences in the same locality denoting a determined or organised effort to defy the forest laws imprisonment will be unsuitable. Moreover, the idea of an "an eye for an eye and a tooth for tooth", meaning thereby vindictive punishments generally is losing acceptance gra-

dually. The object now accepted is to reform character in jails and there is little or no occasion for such treatment in forest cases. Further, strictly speaking your department is not in possession of forest areas but merely has custody of them to manage them for the public good. The penal provisions of the forest act aim at speedy and effective remedies for proper management and control. Therefore generally speaking fines are better suited to meet forest offences. I have alluded to this as some officers on occasions have asked me to award imprisonment to offenders under the Act.

15. The last question is whether it is better to charge a large number of cases or comparatively a smaller number. The question really rests on the merits of each case. It is good policy not to charge trivial cases as they cause very slight injury. See section 95 I. P. C. for this principle. If this view is good for all it ought to be better for a department of Government. I touch on this point as in my experience I have come across at least some cases of a trivial nature which it would have been better to have left alone. To mention a few instances, a jutka driver grazing his pony in a reserve for a few minutes' halt during a trip, a travelling mendicant helping himself to a few dry twigs to cook his food, or a cart driver cutting a small stick to drive his bullocks are instances of trivial infringements of the Forest law which it would be wise to ignore. At the same time you should make people understand clearly that you will stand no nonsense and should take due action in the case of serious infringements involving damage on an extensive scale.

Now a last word as regards your conduct in court. Being responsible officials of Government there is an implied duty laid on you to conduct yourselves suitably and thus

set an example to the opposite party. You must make it a point to keep your engagements in courts punctually and otherwise conduct yourself in an exemplary manner so that parties might see that Government officials are the first to respect the law and the authorities constituted to administer it. If you are not able to attend court for cases you must send prior intimation to the court of your inability to be present. Cases are liable to be dismissed if complainants are absent and though Government cases are adjourned in such circumstances it is well that such a course is rendered unnecessary as far as possible. If you do not turn up in time avoidable delay in the disposal of cases and needless dislocation of the court's programme are caused. Besides you know the well known sayings (1) Speedy injustice is better than tardy justice and (2) Justice delayed is justice denied. If ultimately the accused is acquitted in a case which has had to be adjourned on account of your want of system and punctuality he will have been put to much avoidable inconvenience. You know that we have an overcrowded legal profession, that cases in which legal aid is resorted to are on the increase and, that officials are being watched with a more and more critical eye. Therefore it is incumbent on you to see that side by side with enforcing the law you are anxious to cause the minimum hardship to the people, at least to the poorer classes. This attitude on your part adds dignity and prestige to the administration, and it is the duty of all officials, high and low, to create the impression that in their official dealings they are actuated by the highest of motives. I have ventured to make these observations as the Forest Department has been blamed much in the past and still is not considered a blessing though wrongly so at least by some people. In a word do the right thing leaving clamour coldly alone.

Gentlemen, I wish you the best of luck in your career."

**Prize-day at the Madras Forest College,
July 1st 1930.**

On July 1st 1930, the concluding day of the 'Forest Week,' a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the spacious hall of the Madras Forest College to witness the distribution of prizes and certificates to the 17th batch of trained students. After a visit to the Gass Forest Museum, in which he evinced a great interest, His Excellency, the Governor, accompanied by the Military Secretary, and Private Secretary, Mr. I. Green, arrived at the college front, where he was received by Mr. R. D. Richmond, Chief Conservator of Forests, and Mr. J. C. Wrench, the Principal. The college students formed a guard of honour after inspecting which, His Excellency was conducted to the upstairs hall. Prominent among those present were: The Chief Conservator, the conservators, the examiners of the students; the Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Mr. S. H. Slater, the Collector; Messrs. H. F. A. Wood, C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar, E. P. Walsh, Ramasami Sivan, P. H. Rama Reddi.

Mr. J. C. Wrench, the Principal opened the proceedings, and addressed the gathering as follows:—

Your Excellency, Mr. President, members of the Board of Visitors, Ladies and Gentlemen,

1. "Permit me, Your Excellency, to extend a very cordial welcome to you, and to say how very honoured we are by the presence of Your Excellency here to-day: We feel highly gratified by this evidence of Your Excellency's interest in this our College: and we venture to hope that this first visit of Your Excellency to the College will be followed by others at dates not too distant.

2. This College, Your Excellency, is only of comparatively recent foundation: it was first located in the then discarded Municipal Hospital in Coimbatore and was moved to its present site in 1915.

In addition to this, the main building, is the College Museum. This Museum is of still more recent construction. We feel rather proud, Your Excellency, of the exhibits in this building. The public appear to appreciate them too: for the average number of visitors per day last year was about 80 persons. In the Museum is a visitors' book: some of the comments in this book are worthy of notice. For example:—"This Museum makes a man to be free from all mental and physical pains when he has taken a rough glance over the articles and animals," or more cryptic "unavoidably worth seeing."

3. The present tutorial staff, Your Excellency, in respect of the gazetted rank is four, and is drawn from the Provincial and Imperial services. In addition, there is a Curator for the Museum, and an Estate Overseer.

Our students, Your Excellency, apart from those of this Presidency come from fairly far afield:—

From for example, Central Provinces, Bombay, Hyderabad, Indore, Bihar and Orissa Feudatory States.

It appears that in former days, Mysore, Travancore and Ceylon used to send students.

4. The period of the course, at the College is two years. Students before being accepted must possess certain minimum educational qualifications.

The subjects taught are fairly numerous, and apart from Forestry subjects proper, range from a knowledge of the metric system of weights and measures to the correct use of pick axes and saws.

The College rules provide that Honours, Higher and Lower Standard Certificates of proficiency shall be granted.

Our object, at the College, Your Excellency, is to turn out qualified men of the Ranger category.

5. With Your Excellency's permission, I will now outline the main activities of the College during the past college year.

The office of Principal was taken over by me in January last from Mr. C. R. F. Williams who went home on leave.

My place, 1st Senior Instructor was taken by Mr. K. B. Ramachandra Rao, the 2nd Senior Instructor; and the House Tutor continued to be Mr. P. W. F. Walpole. The 1st Junior Instructor was Mr. C. M. Belliappa.

Mr. M. S. Ragavan, second Junior Instructor, went on leave on July 1929 and as a reduction in staff had been decided upon, tentatively, his post has been left vacant.

6. The total number of students in the College is 31, i. e., 15 Seniors and 16 Juniors.

Of the seniors one is from Madras, six from the Central Provinces, five from Bombay, one from Hyderabad, one from the Court of Wards, and one from Jawhar State.

Of the Juniors, 6 are from the Central Provinces, 2 from Bombay, 2 from Hyderabad, 2 from Indore, 2 from Rewa, 1 from Bonai States, and 1 from Bamra State.

The number of Students leaving the College after completion of course, this year, is 15 against 26 in 1929 and 32 in 1928.

For the next College year, beginning from 1st August, we anticipate having a total of 35, i. e. four more than this year. Madras will send none.

7. Private Students i. e. Students from the Madras Presidency are admitted at the reduced rate of tuition fees of Rs. 500 for the whole course. Of these, two were given the concession during the year, but they finally decided against coming to the College.

8. The ability of the present students is about average though there is considerable difference in intellectual range between the most capable and the least capable.

With the exception of two students of the Junior Division who were on the results of the 1st periodical Examination warned that they would be sent down, if they did not show better progress in their work, the general academic qualifications of the Juniors is higher than that of the present Senior.

9. During the past year, a course of special lectures on Forest Engineering was given by Mr. E. S. Dawson, the then Forest Engineer, to Senior and Junior Students.

10. The Students camped in the following places:—

Seniors:—Walayar, Nedungayam, Olavakkot, Arambishola. **Juniors:**—Sativayal, Mount Stuart, Kargudi, Bandyshola.

11. With about half the year given over to camping and with the present number of students, games can only be regarded, possibly, as a means of recreation not permitting of real achievement except as when happens now and then, the College is fortunate in having certain students who are really naturally good.

With the exception of Cricket the College has had a moderately successful year.

Hockey continues to be the favourite game. The College has played numerous friendly matches and quite a good standard of hockey has been shewn. In the local Hockey Tournament, the College team were beaten in the 2nd round, after a draw in the first match of this round. The inter-divisional match was won by the Junior Division this year.

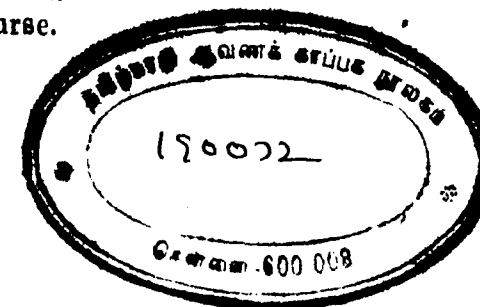
Tennis is and must continue to be a very secondary game with our members at their present figure.

In athletics, which comprise our annual sports and cross country race, the College has been moderately successful, in spite of the fact that in Grigg Memorial Sports the College was unplaced.

In our annual Sports which took place in October last, three quite well established College records were broken, and this under fairly bad weather conditions. The cross country race took place in February, when student Brij Raj Singh was the winner. I take this opportunity to congratulate this student upon the great keenness, which he has displayed in athletics during his time at this College in spite of much malarial fever.

The health of the students has been, in general, good. There was a fair amount of malaria in camp and at headquarters. In College and camp there are always certain sufferers who reduce the average attendance figure. On account of malarial fever at the Dhoni camp in previous years, the site of this camp was changed to Olavakkode and the period of camp was also reduced.

Physical training and swimming continue to be a compulsory part of the College course.



The "Gymnasium" shed has been repaired and refitted to some degree and it is intended that in future more time be devoted to gymnastics.

A number of new books of technical and general interest have been added to the Library during the year and many old copies rebound.

The College Magazine after 14 years of issue is without the help and support, it should receive, and an appeal is made to all people who can contribute matter and money or both but a particular appeal is made to past students of the College.

A new wooden pavilion for the athletic ground was built during the year at a cost of Rs. 1500/ a contribution was received from Central Provinces Government and free grant of timber from the Madras Government and donations from Forest officers.

Our thanks are due to those Governments and the officers who gave donations and also to Mr. E. S. Dawson who undertook the construction on behalf of the College.

Results of Examinations:—

An analysis of the examinations show :—

(1) That in respect of the Seniors in class examinations the percentage highest marks are 81, the lowest 61.5 and the class average 71.

(2) While in the Final examinations in Seniors the percentage highest marks are 76. 7, the lowest 57.5 and the class average 65.

(3) And for the Juniors the percentage highest marks are 52.5, the lowest 54, and the class average 64.5.

Out of a possible of 12 prizes, student S. L. Dube won 7—a considerable achievement. I congratulate this student on his success.

Before requesting Your Excellency, to give away the prizes and certificates, I wish to thank Your Excellency once again on behalf of the staff and students for so kindly consenting to come here to-day and give away the prizes.

I will now ask His Excellency the Governor, to be so good as to present the prizes and certificates.

As a result of the Final examinations, all students have passed and certificates are awarded. In first-Aid 14 students got certificates.

Rank	Name of student.	Certificate awarded:—
1.	S. L. Dube	Higher standard certificate.
2.	K. M. Thomas	do.
3.	B. Das	do.
4.	E. Cameron	do.
5.	M. Gopalswami Naidu	do.
6.	Nirpat Singh Tomar	do.
7.	L. V. Joshi	do.
8.	B. R. Singh	do.
9.	L. S. Mutkekar	do.
10.	A. B. Phadke	do.
11.	R. S. Deshpande	do.
12.	H. B. Mohasin	do.
13.	Y. K. Vaze	do.
14.	M. M. Asddi	Lower Standard.
15.	S. L. Parasar	do.



Prizes.

1. Gold medal for the best senior student on marks.—S. L. Dube.
2. Campbell-Walker prize for the best student in Forestry—S. L. Dube.
3. Brazier Prize for the student likely to make the best outdoor Ranger—S. L. Dube.
4. Lodge prize for Engineering.—S. L. Dube.
5. Madras Conservators' prize for Survey and Drawing—S. L. Dube.
6. Madras Conservators' prize for Botany —1. R. S. Deshpande. 2. S. L. Dube.
7. Madras Conservators' prize for Range Administration—M. Gopalswami Naidu.
8. Chief Conservator's prize for the best Junior student—H. Sen Gupta.
9. Indian Forester prize for an essay by present student—H. Sen Gupta.
10. Pentland Shield for the best all round athlete—B. R. Singh.
11. Fischer cup for tennis—Abdul Hamid.
12. Moopil Nayar cup for Marathan race—B. R. Singh
13. Swimming medal—S. L. Dube.
14. Cowley-Brown cup for the Inter-Division Hockey—Junior Division.
15. Hockey sixes—S. L. Parasar, N. S. Tomar, E. Cameron, Balakadas, M. Asddi, K. M. Thomas.
16. Winners of the two best essays in the Madras Forest College magazine for 1928-29—Jai Singh Jaswal—C. P.; for 1929-30—R. B. Gupta (Bihar and Orissa).

His Excellency's Speech.

His Excellency then delivered his address.

"This is my first visit to the Forest College, and I must congratulate the department on having such a beautiful place in which to educate their students. I am very pleased to have been able to come here to-day to present the prizes which have been earned during the last year, and I must congratulate the Principal on the lucid report which he has read to us, a report which shows the care and attention given to the training of the students in this College. I have also seen over the Museum, in which I have taken the greatest interest, and which is a standing tribute to part, at any rate, of the work which the Forest Department do. I have not yet had the opportunity of visiting your important forest districts, and coming into contact with the forest officer in, if I may use the expression, his native haunts, but that is a pleasure to which I am very much looking forward, not only because I shall then be able to see for myself some of the work which you do there, but also because I hope to find recreation in the depth of some of your jungles.

"The forest officer's life is often a lonely and unhealthy one but I find it difficult to think of any more interesting work than his. His life is a man's life. He walks hand in hand with nature as her wonders she performs. The jungle and all in it is his care. It is many years since I camped in an Indian jungle but I know my memory does not betray me when I say that there are few more beautiful sights than the Indian sun rising over the tops of the trees amidst the peace and quiet of an Eastern forest, far away from the bustle and turmoil of the bazaar. Does it not make you feel that you have a deeper insight into the realities of life? Then as you walk through the jungle

and see the beauty of the life which it contains, do you not feel that at such times you have an advantage over your fellow men, that your life, so to speak, is a fuller one than theirs? These, to the man who takes an interest in an out-door life, are great compensations. But I would not have you imagine that I think that the life of a forest officer is everything that is to be desired, and that the drawbacks are negligible. It is very pleasant to get away at times from the society of one's fellow men, away to the pathless wood and sparkling brook, but man is not intended to live always without the society of his fellow men, and I am well aware how lonely the forest officer's life can sometimes be; and I know also the constant risk of illness to which he is subject.

"To the students here to-day and more especially to those who are about to leave the College I offer my best wishes for the future. The life in front of you is a strenuous one but it is a life worth living. You have, I hope, learnt in this College not only the science of forestry in your class rooms but, also, by the camping which you have done and by the games and sports in which you have taken part here, to take an interest in an out-door life. Remember that no amount of mere book learning will by itself make a sound forest officer. You will have learnt the theory of your work in this College, but the practical application of that theory is to be sought outside. Remember also that when you return to the various provinces and states from which you have come you will have a very valuable property committed to your care, and it will be your duty to see that that property is protected and improved in every way possible. It is not necessary for me to tell you the reasons for which we maintain our forests in India, you will have learnt all that here, but I would like

to say that in the work which has to be done in the forest a proper balance and perspective must be preserved. We have the conflicting interests of preservation for the purpose of maintaining the water supply, exploitation for the purpose of revenue, and finally the interests of the ryot population. When you enter on your duties in the department you will not be called upon to decide questions of policy. Your work will be the day to day administration of the area under your charge and though your first duty will be to carry out the work which your superior officers give you to do and to see that the forest laws are not abused, you have a secondary duty which is to take care that those laws are administered fairly and are not used as a means of oppression.

To the prize-winners I offer my heartiest congratulations and I hope that the successes you have won here will be followed by still greater successes in after life. To have gained these prizes has involved hard work and you will find that you will still have to work hard if you wish your career in the department to be a success.

"Your Chief Conservator, I know, has something to say; I must not take up his time by talking to you any longer. But I must thank your Principal and Mrs. Wrench and all connected with this College for the hospitality I have received and am going to receive here this afternoon. As a last word I wish to say goodbye now to the students assembled in this hall, for I may not have an opportunity later on and in doing so I wish them once again every success during their time here and in their career when they leave this College and enter upon a larger sphere of activity in the Forest Department."

Chief Conservator's Speech :

Mr. R. D. Richmond, Chief Conservator of Forests then addressed the students.

" I must first say how very pleased we all are to welcome you here to-day, Sir, on the first occasion on which you have visited this institution. We are sure that it will not be the last and we appreciate your kindness in undertaking so tiresome a journey for so short a visit. I shall look forward too to His Excellency's seeing something of our work in the forest itself. To you students who have completed the course of training and are about to undertake the more serious duties of the career which you have selected for yourselves I wish to address a few observations. First of all let me tell you that you know nothing. If this college has put you in the way of learning how to learn something of the multifarious aspects of your profession, it has accomplished a great deal. The results of the final examination—and I must here extend a word of thanks to the examiners who have clearly spared no efforts to ascertain what you know as opposed to what you do not know, a process which appeared to be favoured and which offered a vast field for research in the days when I was subjected to similar tortures—are, if not very satisfactory, at all events average and if reference is made to certain matters you will understand, I hope, that it is with a view to aiding you in your work for the future. When it is stated, as practically all examiners have done, that the results of the oral examinations are better than those of the written papers, two things are evident, firstly, the examiners have spared no effort to find out what you know by oral examination, and secondly, that you have been proved to know more than was at first apparent reveals the fact that in dealing with the written part of the

examination you have thought loosely, you have been careless and you have indulged in irrelevancies. I draw attention to this here because these defects are likely to affect all phases of your work and lives, apart from examinations and they are capable of correction.

" You will find that the work upon which you are about to embark is full of difficulties. In the first place that work is an unpopular one. Even keener intellects than those possessed by the ordinary ryot often fail to appreciate the necessity for preserving the forests of the country or to understand that these are essentials to existence which are only ensured by that preservation. A certain amount of lip service to the cause of forestry there may be, but you will find a fairly general belief that forestry should not interfere with the free and unrestricted use of the products of the forests in fact with its destruction, so that aside of your more direct duties it will be necessary that you should try to influence and educate all those with whom you come in contact explaining patiently what it is that the department is attempting to do, what its objects are and that without restricted use there can be no forests and you must be honest to yourselves as well as demanding honesty from your subordinates by urging that the subordinate ranks of the forest department are no more dishonest or oppressive than those of other departments. With one exception all of you who have graduated from this college today will serve in provinces other than Madras and in wishing you all successful careers, I hope that you will not forget the institution to which you owe a great deal and at which I am sure that your two years' of training have been happy ones. At the moment the college is depressed in numbers, if not in spirit. The depression is purely temporary being due to a reduction of the Madras ranger establishment but it is likely that recruitment will

be resumed next year when it may be possible to provide the college with ten Madras students. The reduced numbers naturally react adversely upon your games to which importance is rightly attached but from what little I have been able to see for myself you appear to play your games in the right spirit and it is difficult to credit a story of a tennis event having failed to attract entrants for the reason that there were no prizes. Such an attitude would show a complete lack of appreciation of the meaning of games to the best of which there are no prizes attached. Again I thank you for your kindness for presiding today".

The gathering then adjourned to a tea party given by Mr. Richmond.

His Excellency accompanied by his personal staff then left for Ooty.

EXTRACTS.

1. Wood versus iron in construction work:

J. N. Trä eller Järn.—*Skojen*, Stockholm 1929, No. 17 An. 16. p. 472.

[It appears that the period of some thirty or forty years, during which iron and steel have maintained their pre-eminence as material for construction work, is reaching its close and that since the Great War the tendency is for wood to recover its former place. As compared with other kinds of material, wood is still the cheapest, and at the same time great improvements have taken place in construction methods, and safe, simple and highly effective methods have been brought into use for extending and clamping tie-beams, etc., as also for controlling their natural defects of swelling, shrinking and the like. The roof frame work of the great European railway stations is to-day constructed of wood, and wood is also used for many

factories and for bridges, sleepers, cranes, towers, hangers, air-ships, etc. In certain cases where there is much exposure to gases, salts, acids, etc., to which iron is not sufficiently resistant, the use of wood has become a necessity while at the same time with wood there is no risk of rust. Moreover it has recently been shown in the case of serious fires that have taken place in iron buildings, that metal framings have less resistance than wooden. When a fire breaks out steel and iron beams and posts become twisted and cast iron cracks as soon as water is thrown upon it, while on the other hand wooden constructions, though they catch fire, do not lose their stability so quickly as those in metal. Laboratory experiments have proved that under the same conditions of pressure and temperature, iron standards break after an average period of 15 minutes, and those in cast iron after from 30 to 40 minutes, while wooden standards resist for 45 minutes, or even longer.]

.....Traverses en acier contre traverses en bois—*Le Bois*, Paris, 1929, an. 47 n° 85, p. 9.

[Now that the cost of wooden sleepers is nearly the same as that of steel sleepers, the English Railway Companies are considering the desirability of using the latter, if it can be shown that they are equally serviceable, and four of the large railway groups are at present carrying out experiments to this end. One of the objections to steel sleepers is the difficulty of using them in certain places, as they are conductors of electricity, and the risk of corrosion is a further drawback; it is however believed that neither difficulty is insurmountable].

SOLARI P., Pin d'Oro.—*Il Legno*, Milano 1929, an. VIII, n. 17, p. 832.

[For upwards of twenty years steel sleepers have been employed on a large scale in Germany, but recently the

German railways have decided again to use wooden sleepers. The United States have, as the result of experiments, arranged to employ wood, treated by injections. America has also returned to the use of wood in railway carriage building and for the coach work of automobiles].

—*International Review of Agriculture Sept. 1929.*

2. Nitrogen Fixation by Bacteria :

The question as to whether or not the nodule bacteria of leguminous plants can fix atmospheric nitrogen independently of their host has always been a vexed one, the results previously obtained by a large number of workers being decidedly conflicting. It is, therefore, of particular interest that three papers have recently appeared on this subject within a few weeks of each other by independent workers, all of which are unanimous in their conclusion that no fixation of nitrogen occurs apart from the host plant. F. E. Allison (*Jour. Agr. Res.*, 39, p. 893), working with 31 strains of legume-nodule bacteria, grown in a large number of media, under a variety of conditions, has obtained consistently negative results. His conclusions were based on nearly a thousand analyses determined by the Kjeldahl method. E. W. Hopkins (*Soil Science*, 28, p. 433) gives a useful tabulated summary of all previous investigations, results and working conditions. He also obtained no evidence of nitrogen fixation from any of the five hundred analyses carried out with the Davission-Parsons method. M. E. Lohnis (*Soil Science*, 29, p. 37) has also obtained a negative answer to the question, employing in some experiments the Gunning Arnold and in others the ter Meulen micro-method for the nitrogen determinations. It would seem particularly convincing that all three workers have secured similar results although each used entirely different methods.

—*Nature*, 12-4-1930.

Gazette Notifications.

25—3—'30. Mr. R. B. Cornwell, D. C. F., leave on average pay for 8 months from 1-4-30 or date of reversion to Madras.

Mr. J. H. Longrigg, Acting Conservator of Forests, I Circle, leave on average pay for four months from 17-4-30, and on half average pay for 4 months in continuation thereof.

Mr. F. R. Madan, Acting Conservator of Forests, extension of leave from 22-3-30 to 3-4-30.

Mr. S. K. Basu, D. C. F., and D. F. O., S. Cuddapah, leave on average pay for 2 months from 1-4-30.

Mr. A. V. Sundaram, E. A. C., W. Kurnool Division to act as D. F. O., S. Cuddapah, during the absence of Mr. Basu on leave.

1—4—'30. Mr. K. A. Chengappah, D. C. F., leave on average pay for 7 months and 28 days from 25-4-30.

Mr. K. T. Mathew, D. C. F., to act as D. F. O. N. Mangalore.

Mr. P. Venkataraman, E. A. C., and D. F. O., S. Salem, to be D. F. O., Guntur.

Mr. George Venugopal, D. C. F., and D. F. O., Guntur to be D. F. O., Vellore.

Mr. V. S. Kuppusamy, D. C. F., to be attached to the Wynaad Division with effect from or after 1-7-30.

6—4—30. M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib K. R. Venkatramanier Avl. Ag. Conservator of forests, leave on average pay for four months with effect from date of relief.

M. R. Ry. A. R. Narasimha Ayyangar Avl., E. A. C. of Forests, Vellore, posted as D. F. O., S. Salem in relief of M. R. Ry. P. Venkatramanan transferred to Guntur.

M. R. Ry. V. N. Seshagiri Rao; E. A. C. of Forests, and Special Forest Officer, Rampa, granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the date of relief.

22—4—'30. Mr. M. Amir Padsha, E. A. C., W. Kurnool, to act as D. F. O., E. Kurnool, during the absence of Mr. Devadasan on leave.

Mr. M. H. Krishnasamy, E. A. C. of Forests, the Nilgiris, is attached to the III Working Plans Circle for working plan work in South Kanara District, with head quarters at Mangalore.

In modification of the notification dated 8-4-30, M. R. Ry. A. R. Narasimha Ayyangar E. A. C., is posted as assistant to the D. F. O., S. Salem from 11-4-30 and as D. F. O., S. Salem from 17-4-30 or date of taking over.

26—4—'30. Mr. J. Coode, D. C. F. extension of leave on half average pay for four months from 1-5-30.

13—5—'30. Mr. A. A. F. Minchin, Conservator of Forests, on return from leave to be Conservator of Forests, II Circle, Bellary.

The services of Mr. R. B. Cornwell, Instructor, Rangers' College, Dehra Dun, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March 1930.

Mr. B. S. Kesava Vittal, E. A. C. of Forests Tinnevely granted leave on average pay for 3 weeks with effect from the date of relief.

27—5—'30. The services of Mr. E. K. Krishnan, E. A. C. of Forests, will be placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India with effect from date of relief.

3—6—'30. Mr. A. V. Sundaram, E. A. C. and D. F. O., S. Cuddapah, on relief by Mr. S. K. Basu, granted leave on average pay for one month from 2-6-30.

10—6—'30. Mr. E. S. Dawson, Forest Engineer, leave on medical certificate on average pay for seven months, and five days, with effect from date of relief.

Mr. W. H. Woodhouse Adolphus, to be D. F. O., S. Salem.

Mr. J. A. Wilson, D. F. O., N. Coimbatore, to be Forest Engineer, Coimbatore, from the date of taking over charge.

Mr. V. G. Darrington, D. F. O. Mangalore, to be D. F. O., N. Coimbatore, from date of joining duty.

Mr. E. V. Padmanaba Pillai, E. A. C. of Forests, on leave, is compulsorily recalled to duty, and is posted to be D. F. O., S. Mangalore, from or after 10-6-30.

Mr. A. V. Sundaram, E. A. C. of Forests, on return from leave, is attached to S. Cuddapah Dn.

17—6—'30. Mr. A. L. Griffith, Asst. to the D. F. O., Nilambur, to be Senior Instructor, Madras Forest College, Coimbatore, with effect from 15th July 1930, or date of joining duty.

15—7—'30. Mr. M. Amir Padsha Sahib, E. A. C. on relief by Mr. S. V. Devadasan, is attached to the Ganjam Dn. vice Mr. W. H. Woodhouse Adolphus transferred.

Mr. R. H. Mitchell, E. A. C. of Forests, Balliguda, granted leave on average pay for 2 months from 1-8-30.

Mr. A. V. Sundaram, E. A. C. granted extension of leave on average pay for one month and 17 days from 2-7-30.

Mr. H. E. Brown, E. A. C. and Asst. Working Plans officer granted leave on average pay for 5 weeks with effect from 25-7-30.

Mr. D. Mc. D. Currie, D. C. F., and D. F. O., Palghat leave on average pay for 15 days from 24-7-30 with permission to affix the holidays on the 8th to 10th August 1930.

Mr. V. J. Van Haeften, E. A. C. is posted to act as D. F. O., during the absence of Mr. Currie on leave.

22—7—'30. M. R. Ry. A. R. Narasimha Ayyangar Avl., E. A. C. on relief by Mr. W. H. Woodhouse Adolphus granted leave on average pay for 4 months.

- (2) M. R. Ry., H. Appa Rao Naidu Ranger V grade to Polavaram Range charge, Godavari Lower.
- (3) M. R. Ry., N. Chackrapani Iyengar Ranger VII grade on return from leave to Cherla Range charge Godavari Upper.
- 15—4—30. The leave on average pay on medical certificate for 3 months granted to M. R. Ry., B. Kotilingam, Ranger VII grade, is extended by one month.
- 26—4—30. M. R. Ry., A. Neeladri Rao, Forester III grade (M. R. H. 1927) is posted to Pandakhol Range, Ganjam District.
2. On relief by No. 1 above, Mr. S. A. Dawson, Ranger V grade is posted to Rajahmundry Range, Godavari Lower.
- 18—5—30. B. Gulam Dastagiri Sahib, Ranger VI grade in charge of Russellkonda Range, Ganjam District is granted leave for 6 months from 2-5-1930.
- 21—5—30. Mr. S. A. Dawson, Ranger V grade, Pondakhal Range is granted leave on average pay for one month from 15-6-1930.
- M. R. Ry., P. Gopala Rao, Range officer, Surada to be in charge of current duties for this period and to relieve him on 14th June 1930.
- 27—5—30. M. A. H. Krimani Sahib, Ranger IV grade is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for 2 months from 11-4-1930.
- 2—6—30. 1. M. R. Ry., P. S. Varadakrishnamachari, Ranger, IV grade due to duty on 16-6-1930 to the Russellkonda Range Ganjam District.
2. M. R. Ry., A. Surya Rao Nayadu, Ranger V grade due on 19-6-1933 to the Rajahmundry Range, Lower Godavari.
3. M. A. H. Krimani Saheb, Ranger, IV grade due on 11-6-1930 to the Lakkavaram Range, Upper Godavari if he rejoins duty.
3. On relief by No. (3) M. R. Ry., T. Balaramaswami Naidu Ranger VII grade is granted leave on average pay for 4 months under Rule 81 of the Fundamental Rules.

Second Circle.

- M. R. Ry. S. Ramachandra Ayyar Ranger III grade of Sanipaya Range is granted leave on average pay for 3 weeks from date of relief. No extension will be granted.
2. M. R. Ry. P. Dhananjaya Rao Ranger IV grade of Rajampet to be in additional charge of Saniyappa Range vice No. 1 on leave and to relieve No. 1 forthwith. He is to do only routine work for Sanipaya Range.

- 28—3—30. M. R. Ry. C. Ramaswami Nayudu Ranger I grade, Kurnool West Division is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for four months on half average pay from 19th March 1930, in continuation of leave already granted for 3 months.
- The transfer of Ranger M. R. Ry. N. Sundaresa Ayyar is cancelled, as Ranger C. Ramaswami Nayudu has since been granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for 4 months.
- 28—4—30. M. R. Ry. Y. Peddalakshmayya Nayudu Ranger V grade, Badvel Range, Cuddapah North Division is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for 2 months from 1st April 1930.
2. Mr. A. K. Sheriff Range Officer, Vonipenta is posted to be in additional charge of the current duties of the Badval Range vice No. 1 on leave or until further orders.
- M. R. Ry. M. Krishna Rao Ranger III grade, Kurnool West Division is granted an extension of leave on average pay on medical certificate for 2 months from 20th March 1930 in continuation of the 3 weeks leave on average pay already granted.
2. On expiry of this leave he is reposted to Gundlabrahmeswaram Range, Kurnool West Division.
- 8—5—30. M. R. Ry., G. V. Subba Rao Ranger VI grade, in charge of Kurnool Range, Kurnool West Division is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for 2 months from the date of relief.
2. M. R. Ry., N. Rajagopala Chetty, Supernumerary Ranger, in charge of Dhona Range, in the same Division, to relieve No. 1, as early as possible and be in additional charge of the current duties of the Range until relieved by No. 8.
3. M. R. Ry., T. M. Krishnamachari, Supernumerary Ranger, in charge of Gundlabrahmeswaram Range, in the same Division, is, on relief by M. R. Ry., M. Krishna Rao who has been reposted to that Range, posted to the charge of Kurnool Range.
- 19—5—30. M. R. Ry., N. C. Mahadevan Pillai, Ranger II grade in charge of Purimella Range, Kurnool East Division is granted leave on average pay for one month from 1st June or date of relief.
2. M. R. Ry., A. Vyasalu Range VII grade, in charge of Markapur Range, Kurnool East Division to be in additional charge of the current duties of the Turimella Range, during the absence of No. 1 or until further orders.
- 19—5—30. 1. M. R. Ry., A. Bhaviah Ranger V grade in charge of Porumamilla Range Cuddapah North Division is

Notifications relating to Rangers

14—6—30. The following promotions of Rangers are ordered:—

I.

With effect from 25th April 1930, *vice*, M.R.Ry. N. L. Narasimham, Ranger III Grade, retired from service:—

- (1) M. R. Ry. B. Sambamurthi Ayyar, from III Grade Sub-pro-tem to III Grade permanent.
- (2) Mr. Henry MacBride from IV Grade permanent to III Grade Sub-pro-tem.
- (3) M. R. Ry., T. M. Duraiswamy Pillai from IV Grade Sub-pro-tem to IV Grade permanent.
- (4) Mr. Saiyid Munawar from V Grade permanent to IV Grade Sub-pro-tem.
- (5) M. R. Ry., I. Sambasiva Rao Nayudu from V Grade Sub-pro-tem to V grade permanent.
- (6) M. R. Ry., S. Ramanujam Sesha from VI Grade permanent to V Grade Sub-pro tem.
- (7) M. R. Ry. P. A. Madhavan from VII Grade Sub-pro-tem to VII Grade permanent.
- (8) M. R. Ry., N. Ayyanna, Supernumerary Ranger, to VII Grade Sub-pro-tem.

II.

With effect from 2nd May 1930, *vice* M. R. Ry. A. P. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Ranger III Grade, retired:—

- (1) M. R. Ry., K. Venkataraman, from III Grade Sub-pro-tem to III Grade permanent.
- (2) M. R. Ry., P. Sankunni Menon from IV Grade permanent to III Grade Sub-pro-tem.
- (3) M. R. Ry., V. Narayanaswamy Ayyar from IV Grade Sub-pro-tem to IV Grade permanent.
- (4) Mr. E. W. Fernandez from V Grade permanent to IV Grade Sub-pro-tem.
- (5) M.R.Ry., T. S. Ratnavelu Mudaliyar from V Grade Sub-pro-tem to V Grade permanent.
- (6) M. R. Ry., C. N. Narasimha Acharya from VI Grade permanent to V Grade Sub-pro-tem.
- (7) M. R. Ry., N. Rajagopala Chetty from VII Grade Sub-pro-tem. to VII Grade permanent.
- (8) M. R. Ry., J. S. Vedanayagam, Supernumerary Ranger to VII Grade Sub-pro-tem.

9—5—30. I. With effect from 17-1-30, *vice* M. R. Ry., T. V. Govinda Rao Ranger, V Grade, retired from service.

- (1) M. R. Ry. T. Kondathukavandan from V Grade sub protem to V Grade permanent.

(2) M. R. Ry. T. S. Ratnavelu Mudaliyar from VI Grade permanent to V Grade sub protem.

(3) M. R. Ry. M. S. Krishnaswamy Ayyar from VII Grade sub protem to VII Grade permanent.

(4) M. R. Ry. M. V. Ganesan, Supernumerary Ranger to VII Grade sub protem.

II. With effect from 22-1-30 in the arrangement caused by the death of M. R. Ry. T. D. Rajabadar Mudaliar, Ranger VI Grade.

(1) M. R. Ry. M. M. Mandanna from VII Grade sub protem to VII Grade permanent.

(2) M. R. Ry. P. A. Madhavan, Supernumerary Ranger to VII Grade sub protem.

27—5—30. The following promotions of Rangers are ordered:—

With effect from 29th March 1930, in the arrangement caused by the retirement of S. F. Lobo, Ranger, VI Grade.

1. M. R. Ry. M. V. Ganesan from VII Grade S. P. T. to VII grade permanent.

2. M. R. Ry. N. Rajagopalachetty, Supernumerary Ranger, to VII Grade S. P. T.

First Circle.

20—3—30. (1) M. R. Ry., B. Kotilingam, Ranger VII grade on expiry of leave (due on 10-4-1930) to Balliguda Range charge, Ganjam District.

(2) M. R. Ry., P. Doraswami Iyer, Ranger III grade due from leave on 24-4-1930 to Satthiavedi Range, Nellore District.

(3) M. R. Ry., T. M. Doraswami Pillai, Ranger IV grade S. P. T. on relief by No. (2) to Sreekarikota Range, Nellore District *vice* Ranger R. Alagiriswami Naidu granted leave,

2. This office S. O. No. 54/29 dated 8-11-1929 as far as it relates to the postings of No. (2) above is cancelled.

20—3—30. M. R. Ry., S. Chidambara Iyer, Ranger V grade is posted to the charge of the Chendragiri Range, Paralakimidi Maliahs *vice* Ranger A. Suryarao Naidu reported ill.

26—3—30. The leave granted to M. R. Ry., P. S. Varadakrishnamachari, Ranger IV grade, is extended by leave on half average pay for 3 months.

1—4—30. M. R. Ry., A. Surya Rao Naidu, Ranger V grade, is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for 4 months from 19-2-1230.

8—4—30. (1) A. Neeladri Rao, Forester III grade (M. R. H. 1927) in charge of Balliguda Range on relief by Ranger B. Kotilingam to Rajahmundry Range charge, Godavari Lower.

granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for a period of three months from 4th May 1930.

2. Abdul Kallak Sheriff Sahib, Ranger VI grade in charge of Vonipenta Range, to be in full additional charge of Porumanilla Range during the absence of No. 1 or until further orders.

The following transfers are ordered among the Rangers of the Division.

1. Mr. A. Seetharamiah to be Range Officer, Bairluthy.

2. Mr. B. H. Ananthathiritha Rao on relief by No. 1 to be Range Officer, Gundalabrahmeswaram.

3. Mr. M. Krishna Rao on relief by No. 2 to be Range Officer, Nandyal.

4. Mr. C. Rajagopala Ayyangar on relief by No. 3 to be Range Officer, Pecheruvu.

Mr. Seetharamiah should relieve Mr. Ananthathiritha Rao immediately and hold additional charge of Pecheruvu till relieved by No. 4.

No Ranger shall avail of joining time for more than 4 days including journey time.

5. Mr. Rajagopala Chetty to be Range Officer, Kurnool.

6. Mr. T. M. Krishnamachari to be Range Officer, Dhone.

Mr. Rajagopala Chetty may take over charge first from Range Officer, Kurnool before 20-6-30 and then hand over charge of Dhone Range to Mr. Krishnamachari.

Mr. Krishnamachari should not avail of more than 4 days joining time (including journey) after relief.

13-6-30. (1) M. R. Ry., N. Sundaresa Ayyar Range, II grade Ventimitta Range, Cuddapah North Division is granted leave on average pay for two months from date of relief.

(2) M. R. Ry., S. Ramachandra Ayyar, Ranger III grade, Sanipaya Range, Cuddapah South Division is transferred to Ventimitta Range of Cuddapah North Division—to relieve No. 1.

(3) M. R. Ry., P. Dhanajaya Rao, Range Officer. Rajampet Range is to remain in additional charge of Sanipaya Range until further orders by relieving No. 2 immediately.

(4) M. R. Ry., S. Varadarajulu Reddy Forester I grade Cuddapah South Division is posted as a temporary measure to the charge of Badvel Range Cuddapah North Division to relieve Range Officer Vonipenta who is at present in additional charge of Badvel Range.

19-6-30. M. R. Ry., D. Venkateswaralu Ranger VI grade, is granted leave on average pay without medical certificate from 25-2-30 to 21-4-30 and with medical certificate from 22-4-30 to 21-5-30.

The period from 22-5-30 to 30-5-30 will be treated as joining time on transfer from Kurnool West Division to Cuddapah South Division.

Third Circle.

5-4-30. Forester V. N. Parthasarathy, II Grade, Working Plans Division, North Coimbatore, is granted one month leave on average pay from 23-4-30 to 22-5-30 with permission to prefix the Easter holidays i. e. 17-4-30 to 22-4-30.

12-5-30. Forester M. Rajaram Pillai I grade, Working Plans, N. Coimbatore is granted one month's leave on average pay from 10-5-30 to 9-6-30.

27-5-30. Forester V. N. Parthasarathy II Grade, Working Plans Duty, N. Coimbatore Division is granted an extension of leave for one week from 23-5-30 to 29-5-30 in continuation of the leave already granted;

31-5-30. Forester V. N. Parthasarathy II grade, Working Plans, N. Coimbatore Dt. is granted an extension of leave on average pay for one more week from 30-5-1930 to 5th June 1930. He is informed that no more extension will be granted in any circumstances.

Forester N. Rajaram Pillai I grade, Working Plans, N. Coimbatore Dt., is granted an extension of leave on average pay for 15 days more from 10-6-30 to 24-6-30.

Fourth Circle.

2-5-30. M. R. Ry., V. D. Ramalingam Pillai, Ranger VII grade, Vellore division, is granted further extension of leave on average pay on medical certificate for three months in continuation of the leave already granted to him.

18-5-30. The posting of Mr. Abdul Ali Khan, Assistant Conservator, to the charge of Polur Range, and M. R. Ry., R. Manickam Pillai, Ranger II grade, to the charge of the Rasipur range, is cancelled.

2. M. R. Ry., M. R. Doraiswami Ayyar, Ranger V grade, in charge of Namakkal range, is posted to be in additional charge of Rasipur range, South Salem division.

19-5-30. M. R. Ry., P. A. Krishnaswami Mudaliar, Ranger IV grade is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for one month from 29-4-1930.

The period during which Ranger E. W. Fernandez absented himself from duty, i. e., from 17-8-1928 to 9-10-29 is treated as leave without allowances.

27-5-30. Mr. Abdul Ali Khan, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Vellore division, is posted to the charge of Santhaval Range, Vellore division.

2. M. R. Ry. S. M. Srinivasagam Pillai, Ranger V grade, in charge of Santhavasal Range, on relief by No. 1, is posted to the charge of Alangayam Range, Vellore division.

M. R. Ry. B. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, Ranger V grade is granted leave on half average pay on medical certificate for three weeks from 30-3-1930 to 19-4-1930 in continuation of the leave already granted to him by the Conservator, Sixth Circle.

M. B. Kalappa, Forester II grade, Central Salem division, is posted to the charge of Atur Range, Central Salem division, vice M. R. Ry. B. Sambamurthi Ayyar, Ranger III grade, reported to have died on 29-5-30.

28—3—'30. 1. M. R. Ry., C. Karunakara Menon, Ranger IV grade, transferred from the Fifth Circle, is posted to the charge of Cauveri Range, Central Salem Division.

2. M. R. Ry., K. M. Gopalachari, Ranger IV grade in charge of Cauveri range is on relief by No. 1 posted to the charge of Mamandur Range, Chittoor Division.

3. M. R. Ry., P. A. Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, Ranger IV grade, in charge of Mamandur range is on relief by No. 2, posted to the charge of Tiruvannamalai range, Vellore Dn.

5—4—'30. Consequent on the grant of leave on medical certificate for 3 months from 3-3-1930 to M. R. Ry. C. Karunakara Menon, Ranger IV grade, posted to the charge of Cauveri range, Central Salem Division, M. R. Ry., C. N. Narasimha Chari, Ranger VI grade, Shevaroy's North Range, will take additional charge of Cauveri range, Central Salem Division, from M. R. Ry., K. M. Gopalachari.

15—4—'30. M. R. Ry., J. S. Vedanayakam, Supernumerary Ranger on completion of his present work of checking of sandalwood of Mohammad Navaz Sahib at Hosur Cattle Farm is posted to hold charge of Anchetti Range vice M. R. Ry. K. Karunakara Nambiyar Range officer reported sick.

2. He should relieve M. R. Ry. Pakkyanathan Range officer of Denkanikota West Range who is now holding charge of the Range in addition.

20—4—30. M. R. Ry., K. Karunakara Nambiyar Ranger III grade in charge of Anchetti Range of the North Salem Division is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for 6 months from 15-4-1930.

2. The arrangements ordered in this office S. O. 78/30 dated 15-4-1930 will continue.

23—4—30. M. B. Kalappa, Forester II grade, South Salem Division, trained in the Madras Forest College, is posted to Central Salem Division for checking patta sandalwood trees in that division. He is directed to join expeditiously.

24—4—30. M. R. Ry., T. S. Ramalinga Ayyar, Supernumerary Ranger in charge of Alangayam Range, Vellore Division, is transferred to the VI Circle to be junior Instructor, Vernacular Training School 1930 session to be held in Palghat Division.

Until a Ranger is posted to the charge of Alangayam Range, the Range officer, Tirupattur, will be in additional charge of the Alangayam range.

25—4—30. M. R. Ry., S. Ramanujam Sessa, Ranger VI grade South Salem Division is granted further extension of leave (not due) for 4 months on half average salary on medical certificate in continuation of the leave granted to him.

29—4—30. Mr. Abdul Ali Khan, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Vellore Division is posted to the charge of Polur Range, Vellore Division.

2. M. R. Ry., R. Manikkam Pillai, Ranger II grade in charge of Polur range on relief by No. 1, is posted to the charge of Rasipur Range, South Salem Division, vice M. R. Ry., M. N. Raman Pillai, Ranger III grade transferred to VI Circle.

3—6—30. M. R. Ry., M. Muthuswami Ayyar, Ranger I grade, is posted to the charge of Atur range, Central Salem Division.

3—6—30. M. R. Ry., Srinivasagam Pillai, Ranger V grade, Santhavasal Range, is granted leave on average salary for 4 months from date of relief.

10—6—30. In modification of this office Service Order No. 32 of 1930 dated 2-5-1930, M. R. Ry., V. D. Ramalingam Pillai, Ranger VII grade is granted extension of leave for 2 months on full average pay and one month on half average pay on medical certificate, in continuation of the leave already granted to him.

18—6—30. M. B. Kalappa, trained Forester II grade, Central Salem Division, is posted to the charge of Alangayam Range, Vellore Division.

Fifth Circle.

2—4—'30. M. R. Ry. K. R. Viswanatha Iyer, Ranger is granted an extension of leave on average pay for 3 months on medical certificate in continuation of the leave granted in this office S. O. No. 8 of 1930 dated 8th February 1930.

2—4—'30. M. R. Ry. R. Srinbramaniam Iyer, Ranger II Grade, is granted leave on average pay for three months.

2—4—'30. Supernumerary Ranger K. O. Anandan is posted to the temporary charge of Kodamady Range, Tinnevely Dt. pending the return of Ranger Viswanatha Iyer from leave.

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Mr. C. Karunakara Menon Ranger IV grade is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for three months from 3-8-30 forenoon.

11—5—'30. M. R. Ry. P. A. Venkataraman, Ranger V Grade is posted to charge of Valparai Sleeper Project to relieve Ranger A. K. Kandan.

2. M. R. Ry. A. K. Kandan Ranger II Grade in charge of sleeper project Valparai on relief by No. 1 is granted leave on average pay for 2 months.

26—5—'30. Ranger Mr. Anandan is to hand over to Ranger Philips and take charge of Satyamangalam sandal Depot immediately.

15—6—'30. M. R. Ry. R. Subramania Ayyar, Ranger II grade, is transferred from Madura to Tinnevely District and is posted to Kodamady Range.

Sixth Circle.

27—3—'30. In continuation of Services order No. 15/30 dated 13th March 1930, M. R. Ry. T. D. Ponnayya, Ranger IV grade, is granted extension of leave on average pay on medical certificate for four months from 19th March 1930.

29—3—'30. M. R. Ry. A. Joseph, Ranger VI grade, in charge of Udipi Range, North Mangalore Division, is granted leave on average pay for three months from date of relief.

2. M. R. Ry. C. S. Ganapathy, Ranger VI grade, doing duty in Puttur Range, South Mangalore division, is posted to the charge of Udipi Range, North Mangalore division, vice No. 1.

3. This office S. O. No. 8/30 dated 27-2-1930 posting Ranger Ganapathy to Nilambur is cancelled.

31—3—'30. In modification of this office S. O. No. 14 of 1930 dated 15th March 1930, the extension of leave, from 22-3-30 granted to Ranger T. G. Sankaran Nair, will terminate on April 25th, 1930.

2. M. R. Ry., T. G. Sankaran Nair, Ranger III grade, on return from leave, to be Senior Instructor of the Vernacular Training School for the 1930 session to be held in Palghat Division from 1st May 1930.

12—4—30. M. R. Ry., Thomas Thatchil, Ranger III grade in charge of Begur Range, is granted leave as follows;—(1) Leave on average pay without medical certificate from 1st April 1930 to 19th April 1930. (2) Leave on half average pay without medical certificate from 20th April 1930 to 30th June 1930.

2. M. R. Ry., P. Kannan, Ranger VI grade, doing special duty in Palghat division is transferred to Wynaad vice No. 1.

23—4—30. M. R. Ry., T. S. Ramalinga Ayyar, Supernumerary Ranger, transferred from IV Circle to VI Circle is appointed as Junior Instructor, Vernacular Training School to be held in Palghat Division from 1st May 1930.

15—5—30. M. R. Ry., M. M. Mandanna, Ranger VII grade S. P. T. doing special duty in Nilambur Division is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for three months with effect from 10th April 1930.

10—5—'30. M. R. Ry. M. Rama Rao Kini, Ranger V grade, in charge of Bolampatty Range, is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for 2 months from date of relief.

2. M. R. Ry. B. A. Chariappa, Extra Assistant Conservator, will be in temporary charge of the Bolampatty Range (Vice No. 1).

11—5—'30. M. R. Ry. V. P. Narayana Menon, Ranger III grade, in charge of Kannothe Range is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for 4 months from date of relief.

2. Mr. B. Coates, Ranger VI grade, doing special duty, in Wynaad, is posted to Kannothe Range charge (Vice No. 1).

22—6—'30. 1. M. R. Ry. A. K. Kandan, Ranger II grade, transferred to this Circle is posted to the charge of Nilambur Division.

2. M. R. Ry. K. Dooma Shetty, Ranger V grade, in charge of Nilambur Range, on relief by No. 1. is posted to South Mangalore division and will be attached to Puttur Range.

3. M. R. Ry. P. A. Madhavan Ranger VII grade on special duty in Nilambur Division is transferred as Assistant Range Officer, Ootacamund Range, the Nilgiris Division.

4. Mr. A. Joseph, Ranger VI grade, on return from leave on 12th July 1930 is posted to Nilambur division as Assistant Range Officer.

5. M. R. Ry. M. M. Mandanna, Ranger VII grade, on return from leave on 10th July 1930, is posted as Assistant Range Officer, Mudumalai Range, the Nilgiris Division.

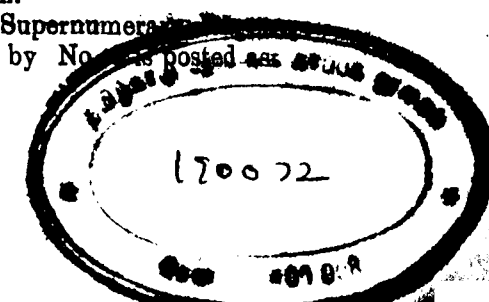
6. Mr. Thomas Thatchil, Ranger III grade, on return from leave on 1st July 1930, is posted to the charge of Segur Range, the Nilgiris Division.

7. M. R. Ry. T. P. Goundan, Ranger VI grade s. p. t., in charge of Segur Range on relief by No. 6, is posted as Assistant Ranger, Nilambur division.

8. M. R. Ry. T. D. Ponniah, Ranger IV grade, on return from leave on 19th July 1930, is posted to the charge of Coonoor Range, the Nilgiris Division.

9. M. R. Ry. P. Madhavan Nair, Supernumerary Ranger, in charge of Coonoor Range, on relief by No. 8 is posted as Assistant Ranger, Nilambur Division.

J L.
G B, 21/11/30
(13)





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