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Forest College Magazine.

(Twenty fourth year of Publication.)



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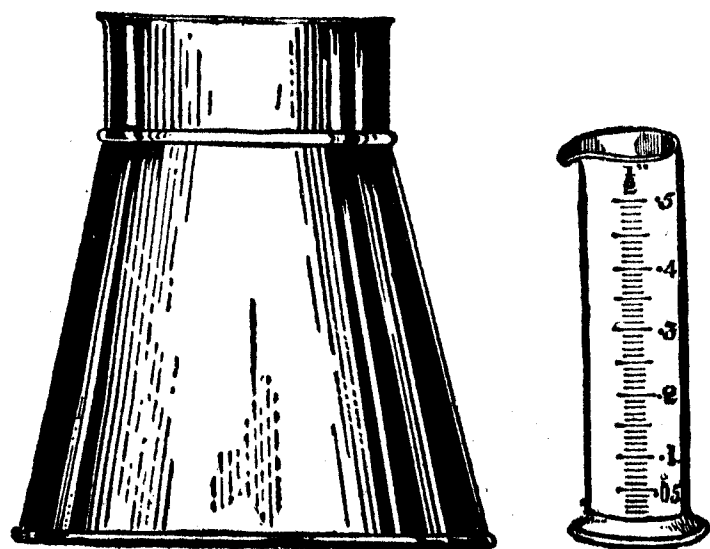
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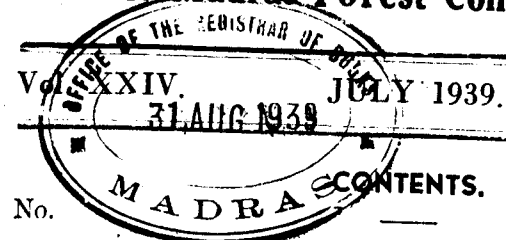


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The Madras Forest College Magazine.



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CORRIGENDA.

On page 20 of our last number second line, for March read February.

On page 33 Seventeenth line for 32 read 82.

THE
Madras forest College Magazine.

Vol XXIV. JULY 1939.

*The Managing Committee do not hold themselves
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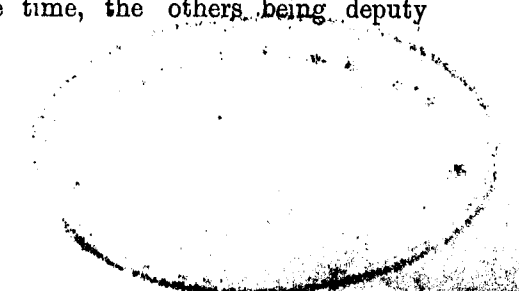
**"Some aspects of my work and experiences in the first
few years after I joined the Madras Forest
Department, on completion of my training
at the Madras Forest College".**

*Prize essay for the "Indian Forester" prize 1939,
for past students (Second Prize).*

*By S. G. Venkaturamanan, M. R. H.,
1916-18 Division, Forest Superintendent, Vizianagram.*

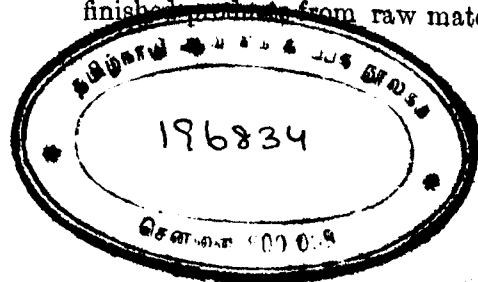
" Budding District Officers and Conservators !"

With these words the late Sir Frederic Nicholson, K. C. I. E., greeted the students of the 1916-18 Division of the Madras Forest College, when they visited the Fish Curing and preserving yard at Calicut, where this eminent retired I. C. S. officer was carrying out experiments of which one was to make use of the solar rays to solder tins packed with fish. Our Instructor promptly correctly Sir Frederic pointing out that we were "budding rangers". Out of about thirty students three were probationary rangers at the time, the others being deputy



rangers. Nevertheless, every one of us aspired to rise to the gazetted rank. Not more than three decades back, a forest ranger of average attainments could become a gazetted officer in about ten to fifteen years after training. So that when I and the other men of my year entered service there were good grounds for hope that by dint of hard work and honesty we might retire as responsible Controlling officers on a decent pension. But due to direct recruitment to the Madras Forest Service, and the lack of provision for even a small percentage of men from the subordinate service to rise to the higher posts, chances for Rangers to become Extra Assistant Conservators (now known as Assistant Conservators; pay and allowances remaining unaltered!) were absolutely barred. We are in the position that not a single M. F. C. trained Ranger has become a gazetted officer in Madras during the last 27 years, all for no fault of ours! While almost every issue of the Fort St. George Gazette announces promotions of Police Inspectors as Deputy Superintendents and of Tahsildars as Deputy Collectors, Forest Rangers have the privilege of patiently suffering for their unknown sins. It might be that our Instructor had "inside" knowledge when he dubbed us only as "budding rangers" while the eminent retired Civilian in his flight of imagination was seeing "Conservators" in some of us! The prophecy of the former has come true.

It cannot be denied that we had some forebodings about our future. But man is nothing unless he hopes against hope. What is even grander still, man is at his best when as a result of good training he not merely carries on, but is keen on fulfilling a lofty mission in spite of adverse circumstances undaunted by lack of support or even of a proper understanding in high quarters. If Rangers as a class have given a good account of themselves, as indeed they have, (the pronouncements of successive Chief Conservators of forests and of the Government will bear me out) a great part of the credit goes to the glorious institution which is known for its power to turn out finished products from raw materials. Before admission to the



Forest College, many of the students could hardly identify half a dozen trees, much less give their Latin names, and they were absolutely blank in Engineering, knew precious little survey and were only on the fringe of Silviculture. Our Instructors had a formidable task in making any one of us a jack of all trades which a Ranger truly is.

An attempt is made in these paragraphs to narrate my reactions to the impressionable days spent at the Forest College. In an account of this nature a few personal references are inevitable however much one is averse to come into the lime-light. Others share the experiences recounted here.

The life of a student at the Forest College is no bed of roses. He cannot be late for the classes, and they begin very early in the day* nor can he be inattentive when the Instructors do the lecturing. One of us was expelled from the class temporarily and fined thirty marks for having been found 'yawning'. The precept and the example at the Forest College, as regards punctuality and perfection in everything one does, leave such a lasting impression on all the students that it is impossible not to exhibit these virtues at least for some time after passing out. The forest dept. underlings have a hard time of it when they find that their Range officers fresh from the Forest College are miniature District Forest Officers for strictness. It is not intended to cast any aspersion on the class of Rangers when I say that the temptations to which those in the executive ranks are subjected are well known and the comparative freedom they are given can be misused. But after training, one learns to look upon illegal remuneration as filthy lucre and sets for himself a high standard of morality and a keen sense of duty. The Forest College can justly claim a large share of the credit by the part it has played in shaping the ideal ranger who in turn has considerably improved the morale of the lower subordinates.

* At 7 a. m. in the writer's time, mercifully changed to 8 a. m. in 1920 — Ed.

Directly on leaving the college I was posted to take charge of an interesting range where new buildings had to be constructed, a well was to be dug and lined, experimental timber operations had to be started, the usual bamboo and fuel coupes required attention, sandalwood fellings were in progress and reservation of new blocks had to be done. A veritable tyro in forestry such as I was then did not look aghast at the variety and magnitude of work that awaited me in my new station but the equipment gathered at the college gave me enough strength and skill for the efficient discharge of duties. The *Malayalees** of the Kollimalai hills had to be tackled and their co-operation secured for introducing the Forest village system. It was thought till then by the local officers that it was neither desirable nor feasible to use this scheme for that particular area. Encouraged by the recollections of the conferences we had with ryots during certain Forest College camps, I lost no time in enlisting the sympathy of the obdurate Malayalees in the Kollimalais and got the scheme started quickly. This would have been hardly possible but for the impressions left on me by the forceful personality of some at least of the Instructors at the college who had a knack for accomplishing things.

After leaving the College, the thoughts of *alma mater* were much in my mind so that when a big sandal tree of over seven feet in girth, claimed by a merchant as his own, was found to be actually the property of the Government, a suggestion was made to the Principal to get a section of the tree placed in the Gass Forest Museum. The Principal wanted the whole tree without the branches and it was sent accordingly.

The forest contractors, the majority of whom are drawn from villages, are very shrewd and are ready to gain their ends by means fair or foul if rangers are not alert. But once they find they are faced with a new set of conditions they soon adapt themselves to the new environment. Instances of collusion between Rangers and contractors are so rare that it can safely

* A hill tribe of Trichy and Vellore districts—*Ed.*

be said that the two years training at the college has gone a great way to raise the prestige of the Forest Department. For, the behaviour of the trained Ranger and his activities are very closely linked with the high ideals set up by the picked and experienced Instructors at the Forest College.

The training makes one impersonal in the discharge of duty. A sense of righteous indignation towards the wrongs which one has to correct without feeling disgust with the wrong doer is made possible. Life is thus pleasant for all concerned. I vividly remember how when I was fresh from the College I made myself responsible for getting many of my subordinates suspended or removed from service for bad protection of the forest and other faults and yet not one of the aggrieved men bore lasting ill-will towards me. But when the punishments stopped, the District Forest Officer interpreted it to mean that I had lost enthusiasm for forest protection while as a matter of fact, the subordinates had soon got into the new groove being sure that the old order had changed. Only with an impersonal attitude it is possible to maintain a high level of efficiency in administration. The days at the College give one this.

Sometime after passing out of the Forest College, the writer was posted as Senior Instructor of the Training school for foresters and forest guards for two sessions in succession. Leaving apart the extra emoluments which this appointment involved, the opportunity to be of use to about thirty students each time was what I valued. The disciplined life and the cosmopolitan outlook cultivated at the college served me well in running the training school to success. Punctuality and absolute impartiality combined with a high order of practical training were aimed at and, I hope, achieved.

Above all, the training at the College affords one the capacity to stand on his own legs. It may be a little thrill of delight in the unaided identification of a plant like *Hugonia mystax* or *Calycopteris floribunda*, it may be the voluntary

sending of specimens from one's forest to the Gass Forest Museum, it may be the keeping of scales even between two neighbouring but bitterly opposed persons, it may be the achievement of some small skill in Engineering, it may be the addition of some revenue to the coffers of Government when in the past the money went to line somebody's pocket, it may be any of these or all of these or some similar feathers in one's cap, but all can be traced to the seed sown in the two years at the college. Those days are in no small measure responsible also for my love of the research work which I was fortunate enough to carry on for about eight years under the Provincial Silviculturist.

I have met in the forests with bison and elephants both solitary and in herds; also cheetas not to mention harmless animals. These encounters were not without thrills. Not once was there occasion for me to feel sorry for having entered the forest service. On the other hand, I have felt the steady growth in me of the devotion of a true worshipper at the shrine of forestry.

—————:0:—————

The camp that appealed to me most :—Nedungayam.

Indian Forester Prize essay 1939, for present students.

By V. D. Mehendale, B. Sc., M.F.C. 1937-39 Dn.

(The Students of the Madras Forest College, 1937-39 Divn. camped, at Nedungayam, Nilambur Division, South Malabar, 103 miles from Coimbatore, from 7th November to 17th December 1938. The following is a brief description of the Camp.)

"From the very inception of our Forest College career we heard about the world-famous Teak Plantations at Nilambur. Since then each of us has been waiting anxiously for the camp at Nedungayam, where we were personally to see and study these plantations.

The morning train on 7th November brought us via Shoranur to Nilambur-Road Ry. Stn. From there we proceeded to Nedungayam, the actual camping place, 8 miles by road in an E. S. E. direction.

The camp-site is cleverly chosen amidst an old teak Plantation on the right bank of the Karimpuzha river. On passing the 1933-bridge, on the right hand side of the Kanhir-kadavu forest road, the sheds of the students, doctor, etc., are seen and on the left hand side the Instructor's. The Principal's tents were on a lovely little hillock on the left bank of the river, adjoining the Forest Rest House, built of wood.

Our line of rooms was made of split bamboos with a thatched roof. Each room was spacious, well ventilated and well lit. However the "Ticks" in the thatch grass and the rats caused some nuisance.

The mornings were charming and impressive, with a fine golden hue round the early sun, the enchanting chorus of birds to which the vegetation around affords a splendid haven and the melody of running water in the Karimpuzha river. The riverside abounds in picturesque and lovely scenery, which is specially interesting in the morning and the evening, when the reflected rays of the rising and setting Sun give a golden tint to the foliage of the trees that line the banks. The Nilgiris, visible on the Northern and North-eastern horizon, with their lofty peaks (Mukurti, Wapshare and Nilgiri Peaks) add immensely to the natural beauty of the place.

While we were there, the mornings and nights were quite pleasant at Nedungayam though the afternoons were sultry. Once or twice we had a mild thunder-storm followed by a shower of rain. On the whole the climate was equable.

There is no problem of water-supply because we have the neighbouring Karimpuzha river with its ever moving current of perfectly clear water.

As for communications it is only an hour's journey on bicycle to Nilambur. Karulai where the Forest Ranger lives is midway.

The health of the camp was not wholly good. It is a very malarious tract, due to its very low elevation, abundance of water-logging and thick vegetation. However, we had immediate medical aid available in the camp Doctor and by his regular "Quinine-parades" the incidence of malaria in the camp was controlled.

The swimming at Nedungayam is unique among all the camps. The varying depths of the clear water of the Karimpuzha river make swimming an irresistible attraction for all classes of swimmers — from the beginners to the experts. The hot afternoon Sun makes the water beautifully warm for a pleasant after-noon bathe.

The swimming season culminated in a race amongst the better swimmers of the class and a swimming test for the rest. The race provoked lively interest amongst the students due to the coveted silver-medal, and made an interesting show to the rest.

We played a football match against the Nilambur Chettian-gadi XI, an interesting game, which we lost 1—4.

The people whom we mostly came across were the Mapillas.

They are Muslims by religion, engaged in various occupations, from tilling the soil to working as axemen, raftsmen etc. in the various kinds of Forest-works where they are almost indispensable.

This race of people started partly as a cross between the Arab navigators and traders visiting Malabar and the native women and partly by conversion, in the 8th century A. D. Since then, they have been ever increasing in number. At present they probably number equal with the Hindus in Malabar.

They are very brave, industrious, courageous and pious. Equally, they are dangerous and if at all they are known in other parts of India, it is for their outrages. The stories of the Mapilla outrages in Malabar, which were mainly due to their fanaticism, are simply frightful. Their unity has ever remained unshaken. As a class they are illiterate and hence fanatical.

Unlike other Mohammedans, the Mapillas are lovers of trees. Almost every Mapilla-house has its own garden with various economically valuable trees such as: Jack, Mango, Coconut, Cashewnut, Plantains etc.

This is a country mostly of undulating plains traversed by long spurs, rivers and streams arising from the mighty Western Ghats lying on the East. The soil is a rich loam of varying depths, formed from the decomposition of the underlying granitic gneiss. Partly it is lateritic. The banks of the rivers abound in a deposit of alluvium, well suited for good tree-growth.

The average rain-fall here is about 100", well distributed and the temperature varies from 62° to 102°. It is a damp heat peculiarly suited for luxuriant vegetation. The variations in the altitude from almost sea-level to the high peaks on the Nilgiris bring about variations in the types of vegetation and the local soil variations are responsible for the actual composition of the vegetation in any particular type.

On the plains we get the important semi-deciduous mixed timber forests containing a large number of valuable species, such as *Tectona grandis*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Terminalia* spp., *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Xylia xylocarpa*, *Grewia tiliaefolia*, *Lagerstroemea* spp, *Bambusa arundinacea* etc.,

To this class belong, although not as a natural formation the famous Teak plantations.

With slight differences and perhaps with more Bamboos, the same holds good for the forests on the lower slopes of the ghats.

On the Ghats, generally above 3000 ft. the formation is entirely evergreen. So far these evergreen forests were scarcely exploited. However in the latest (1939) Working-Plan a scheme for their exploitation is embodied. The protective value of these forests is very great. The important species occurring in this zone are:

Calophyllum elatum, *Palaquium ellipticum*, *Dysoxylum malabaricum*, *Artocarpus* spp., *Hopea parviflora*, and *Eugenia* spp., and *Mesua ferrea*.

Above 6,000 ft. most of the forests are typically stunted in growth such spp. as *Rhododendron arboreum*, and *Eugenia* spp., being the most common.

In an essay like this a passing reference to the more important forms of fauna may not be out of place.

The wild Elephant is the most important animal of the District. Without his assistance when domesticated, it would be difficult to work most of the timber forests. An elaborate system for their capture, training and upkeep is in force in the district.

The Bison, it is said, was very common formerly in these forests. However, now they are rather rare.

The Sambur is fairly common in the ghat forests.

The Barking Deer is quite common and many a time we have heard from the camp its characteristic barking. The wild pig and the wild dog are also common.

The Ibex is never to be found on the plains nor on the lower slopes but at times they visit the higher ridges.

The Malabar-squirrel — a very handsome animal — is common everywhere.

Besides these the District is quite rich in its Avi-fauna and the spp. of insects and reptiles are innumerable.

The celebrated Teak-plantations at Nilambur were originally started by Mr. Connolly, the Collector of Malabar in 1843,

much before the inauguration of the Madras Forest Department. At that time the planting of Teak, was necessitated by the great demand for Teak by the Bombay Naval ship building yards and the Gun Carriage factory. Since then the work has been continued year after year, with complete success.

The history of these plantations is the history of the Silviculture of Teak. All sorts of methods have been tried from time to time in connection with the regeneration, tending and removal of the final crop, till at present, by a gradual improvement based on the experience gained in the past — often at heavy costs, eg. the clearing of the undergrowth in the first many years—they have standardized a fairly perfect technique of raising and tending artificial Teak crops.

At present, in these plantations with the exception of a few, due to various reasons, all the age-gradations are represented on roughly equal areas. It is a near approach in practice to the theoretical concept of a Normal Forest.

Since 1917, the earlier plantations are entering their 2nd rotation. Fifteen acres from an early (1846) plantation are permanently retained for statistical and academic purposes.

Fears were at first expressed that the quality of the site was deteriorating and hence the success in the case of 2nd rotation crops was held to be doubtful. Happily such fears have now been set aside and with intensive soil preparation, the second rotation crops have also proved to be a bold success. In addition to this, very recently, under planting with Mahagony (*Swietenia macrophylla*) in 30 years old Teak plantations is suggested which will further ensure the soil fertility.

Thousands of rupees have so far been spent in raising these plantations. The area so far brought under pure Teak is 8000 acres. The work has still to proceed until all the areas suitable for Teak are brought under that sp. The financial soundness of the enterprise has been investigated and it is found to be a paying investment.

These plantations afford the best testimony to what a silviculturist can do ; given the proper site and a perfect knowledge of the sp., with which he is dealing. It is one of the most remarkable works done by the Forest Department in India and without a word of exaggeration it can be said that these plantations are to-day acre for acre the richest in the world.

Looking at it from the management side, Teak plantation Yield Tables for all the quality classes of site have been prepared. These are now extensively used for various purposes.

Planting with Teak the areas not suited for that sp., is the cause of some failures in the past. The department now tries to avoid a repetition of this by stocking such localities with other valuable species such as : *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Xylia xylocarpa*, *Lagerstroemia* spp., *Terminalia tomentosa* etc. The novel idea of raising Cashew-nut plantations on inferior forest soils, with the dual object of covering the ground as early as possible, thus providing against deterioration of the site and improving it gradually, and at the same time getting some revenue, has succeeded beyond expectations in the Pannangode reserve.

In a wooded country like Malabar the public demands for fuel, small timber, and fodder are entirely satisfied from private lands. The Government have nothing to do in this connection and hence the principles of general conservancy can very satisfactorily be enforced.

In this district the Forest department has constructed two pukka bridges costing over Rs. 50,000. A third one at Kanhirakadavu, intended to be semipermanent is under construction. The department has also constructed an effective system of roads in these forests.

The timber is either carried by carts or dragged by elephants to the river-side depots : Dragging from the river-side depots to the rafting places is done entirely by elephants. From here it is floated to Kallai or Beypore. The local Mappillas are masters of this art.

In general in the different Forest works thousands of people formerly unemployed have found a means of earning their livelihood.

This camp provided us with an opportunity to visit personally and to appreciate the most memorable attainments of the department to which I am proud to belong.

Rainfall at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

1916—1938 (23 years).

Year.	Total rainfall for the year.		
1916	23.08		
1917	22.93		
1918	28.29		
1919	26.58		
1920	20.45		
1921	21.57		
1922	31.91		
1923	20.70	Maximum of	
1924	42.73	23 years.	42.73 inches
1925	29.57		in 1924.
1926	26.18	Minimum of	
1927	21.95	23 years.	13.59 inches
1928	17.46		in 1938.
1929	26.45		
1930	40.01	Average of	
1931	17.45	23 years.	24.87 inches
1932	30.44		
1933	30.16		
1934	22.58		
1935	16.68		
1936	20.33		
1937	21.04		
1938	13.59		

We have figures for the Forest College estate from the year 1921 and they agree fairly closely with the figures printed above. This is written early in July 1929 and it may be said that we have had hardly any rain this year, a mere 4.75 inches. 1938 had the lowest rainfall ever recorded here and the rainfall has actually been deficient in each of the last 5 years. We have to go back to 1933 to find a year where the precipitation was up to the average. In the result, the Forest College estate has probably never been so dry as it is now.

CRICKET MATCHES.

Forest College C. C. v Scouts Recreation Club.
Saturday, 17th June, 1939: Won by 49 runs.

This match, played on our ground, was our first match since we returned from the hills. Play began at 2-45 p. m. the Scouts having won the toss. Their opening pair were solid and our bowlers, frequently changed, could make no impression. Shaikh and Haywood opened the bowling. The former bowled three overs (the second being a maiden) for 11 runs and the latter only two as he failed to find his length and was severely dealt with. Then Korlhalli and Venku were put on but the batsmen played them easily and so the former was taken off after two overs and Venku after four overs. At this time, the batsmen were scoring mostly in fours but the rate of scoring dropped when Krishnamurthi took the ball and in his third over with the score at 60 he bowled S. R. Ramakrishnan (37) and got another wicket in his next over (66 for 2). This encouraged the home side and Shaikh coming on for a second spell of bowling clean bowled Bole Beddi (35) and also got a victim 1 b. w. in his first over (84 for 4). These two bowlers were irresistible at this stage. Krishnamurthi got two more wickets in his next over and Shaikh had one in the next. Four wickets fell at 84 and 2 more at 85. Then they were taken off as the tail enders were three small boys. However, the last wicket put on 14 runs

against Korlhalli and Venku and the score was taken to 100. When the College went in to bat Ali made a weak return to the bowler and was caught in the second over with the score at 6. The Principal (23) was out at 51 having hit two 4's and two 3's. Venku (49) was always master of the bowling. He was fourth out at 80 having hit five 4's and two 3's. We passed our opponents score with 5 wickets in hand and at the close of play at 6-15 p. m. we had made 149, D' Cunha and Dacha batting, the former being not out with 14 and the latter with 10. The veteran T.B. Gopalacharya bowled three overs towards the end and secured two wickets in his first over.

Scouts Recreation Club.—

N. Bole Reddi	b Shaikh	35
S. R. Ramakrishna Iyer	l. b. w. b Krishnamurthi	37
G. Ramanathan	c Ali b Krishnamurthi	1
S. Balakrishnan	c Venku b Krishnamurthi	8
K. S. Lakshmanan	l. b. w. Shaikh	0
K. K. Natarajan	run out	0
T. B. Gopalachariya	b Krishnamurthi	0
K. Patel	b Shaikh	1
A. R. Gopinathan	not out	12
C. L. K. Murthi	b Venku	1
I. Raman	c Haywood b Korlhalli	2
Extras	...	3
		Total 100

Bowler.	Overs.	Runs.	Wickets.
Shaikh	6	22	3
Haywood	2	10	Nil.
Korlhalli	2.4	14	1
Venku	6	19	1
Krishnamurthi	6	18	4
Rutnam	3	14	Nil.

M. F. C. C. C.

Md. Ibrahim Ali	c & b Balakrishnan	1
J. H. Longrigg	c Bole Reddi b Patel	23
T. S. Venku	l. b. w. b Patel	49
H. P. Murray	c Patel b Balakrishnan	6
B. S. Krishnamurthi	c Bole Reddi b Balakrishnan	26
H. I. Shaikh	b Balakrishnan	4
J. W. Haywood	b Gopalachariya	7
J. P. D'Cunha	not out	14
P. W. Rutnam	c Balakrishnan b G. Chariya	0
N. V. Dacha	not out	10
S. H. Korlhalli	did not bat	
Extras ...	...	9
Total		149 for 8

Bowler.	Overs.	Runs.	Wickets.
Natarajan	4	15	Nil.
Balakrishnan	11	32	4
Lakshmanan	7	47	Nil.
Patel	7	31	2
Gopalachariya	3	9	2
Ramakrishnan	1	6	Nil.

Forest College C. C. v the Visitors.

Thursday, 29th June, 1939 : Won by 10 wickets.

As usual this was the last match of the season and in fact the last match which the College will play so a good big win was appropriate. There was a strong wind from south west, and the sky over cast. The Visitors, who lacked their captain Mr. C. R. F. Williams, won the toss and at 10-45 a. m. Messrs. J. A. Wilson and R. H. Mitchell went in to bat. They were good at picking the ball to hit and leaving the rest alone, because Shaikh (from the south end) and Nazareth needed careful watching with the new ball. One run or more was scored off every over and some smart running between the wickets was seen so the score was pushed along.

After three overs in which he conceded 12 runs, Shaikh gave the ball to Korlhalli whose first over was a good one. In the next over Mr. Mitchell was bowled (19 for 1). He had run himself out a little earlier by yards but the wicket keeper let him off. Mr. A. G. S. Wilkes, a Cambridge undergraduate on vacation (we heard, he has his colours for cricket at Queens' College) came in and 11 runs were taken off the next two overs both batsmen appearing confident and there were over 30 runs on the board so Shaikh decided on a double change and called on Krishnamurthi and Venku. This policy was successful as Venku in his first over bowled Mr. J. A. Wilson (20) who had played a patient and valuable innings. The score was then 36 for 2 and four more wickets soon fell cheaply. Krishnamurthi bowled three overs for 2 wickets and 9 runs and then gave way for Rutnam to bowl two overs of his left hand slows. Off the first of these Mr. Sweet was cleverly caught at the wicket by D'Cunha. Eight men were out for 58 but Messrs. C. C. Wilson (10) and R. B. Cornwell (15) made a stand and took the score to 80 before the former was out in the first over of Nazareth's third spell of bowling. Except for one or two chances of stumping the College fielding was quite good all through. The innings closed at 12-35 p.m., thus giving the College an awkward fifteen minutes batting before lunch which was fixed for one o'clock. This was safely tided over and the score was 14 for no wicket at lunch: a good piece of work by the batsmen as Mr. Wilkes junior at the south end was bowling fairly fast and swinging the new ball freely in the strong cross wind from south-west. His opening over, a maiden, in particular was a scorcher. (In all he bowled 15 overs). After lunch, Ali (23) was dismissed in his customary manner while stepping in front to turn the ball to leg. He hit three 4's and a 3. The score was then 34 and the foundations of victory had been laid. Venku came in and gave a fine display of forceful play with the straight bat, so that the Visitors' score was passed with no further loss, whereupon the Principal (17) retired, Venku being then 41. The 100 was

passed with 4 men out, but of the rest only D'Cunha made runs and the innings closed for 127, giving the College a lead of 41 runs on the first innings. The Visitors entered on their second innings at 4-50 p.m., after tea, but were all back in the pavilion in 40 minutes after 12 overs. Some of them were out rather unluckily. Shaikh and Venku bowled unchanged. This left the College with 6 runs to make to win and this was done without loss so we won by 10 wickets at 5-45 p.m. As there were many spectators who came to have tea and to watch the cricket, play went on for some time more but the score was not kept.

Visitors' XI.

J. A. Wilson	b Venku	20	l. b. w. b. Venku	6
R. H. Mitchell	b Nazareth	10	b Venku	10
A. G. S. Wilkes	c Shaikh			
	b Krishnamurthi	11	b Shaikh	5
J. A. Master	c Shaikh			
	b Krishnamurthi	0	st. D'Cunha b Venku	4
H. P. Murray	b Venku	2	c K. Murthi b Venku	5
J. M. Sweet	c D'Cunha			
	b Rutnam	9	c Shaikh b Venku	1
C. C. Wilson	c Venku			
	b Nazareth	10	c K. Murthi b Venku	4
W. J. Davis	c Krishnamurthi			
	b Venku	0	not out	4
J. S. Wilkes	l. b. w. b Venku	2	b Shaikh	3
R. B. Cornwell	c Nazareth			
	b Venku	15	l. b w. b Shaikh	0
J. C. Wrench	not out	3	b Venku	0
Extras	...	4	...	4
		Total	86	46

Bowler.	1st innings.			2nd innings.		
	Overs.	Runs.	Wickets.	Overs.	Runs.	Wickets.
Shaikh	9	25	Nil	6	18	3
Nazareth	7.3	18	2	} did not bowl.		
Korhalli	2	8	Nil			
Krishnamurthi	6	13	2			
Venku	7	14	5	5.4	24	7
Rutnam	2	4	1	did not bowl.		

Forest College C. C.

Md. Ibrahim Ali	l. b. w. b. A. Wilkes	23
J. H. Longrigg	retired	17
T. S. Venku	c Mitchell b A. Wilkes	51
F. B. Nazareth	c & b Murray	0 not out 4
B. S. Krishna-		
murthi	l. b. w. b. A. Wilkes	0 not out 2
H. I. Shaikh	b A. Wilkes	4
J. P. D'Cunha	b Murray	17
K. K. Somayya	c & b Murray	4
N. V. Dacha	c J. A. Wilson	
	b. A. Wilkes	3
S. H. Korhalli	l. b. w. Murray	0
P. W. Rutnam	not out	0
Extras		8
Totals		127
		6 for no wicket.

Bowler.	Overs.	Runs.	Wickets.
A. Wilkes	15.1	37	5
J. S. Wilkes	2	9	Nil
J. A. Master	4	14	Nil
R. B. Cornwell	1	10	Nil
J. M. Sweet	3	26	Nil
H. P. Murray	5	23	4

Cricket Season 1938-39.

Summary: Played 11; won 5, lost 4, drawn 2.

Date	Opponents.	Ground.	Scores.	Result.
13-8-1938	Scouts Recreation Club	Home	M. F. C. 31 & 29 for 4. Scouts 128 for 4 dec.	Lost by 97 runs.
20-8-1938	Stanes High School	Home	Stanes 46 & 76 M. F. C. 121	Won by 75 runs.
8-10-1938	Stanes High School	Away	M. F. C. 104 Stanes 78	Won by 26 runs.
15-10-1938	Government Arts College, Coimbatore	Home	M. F. C. 112 Arts College 84 for 6	Drawn.
17-2-1939	Scouts Recreation Club	Home	Scouts 158 for 3 dec. M. F. C. 146 for 5	Drawn.
19-2-1939	Tellicherry Muslim Cricket Club	Home	M. F. C. 106 & 43 for 4 Tellicherry 168 for 5 dec.	Lost by 62 runs.

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9-4-1939	Imperial Bank, Ooty.	Away	Bank 143 M. F. C. 65	Lost by 78 runs.
15-4-1939	St. Joseph's College, Wellington	Away	M. F. C. 156 St. Joseph's 139	Won by 17 runs.
29-4-1939	Lawrence Memorial R. M. School, Lovedale	Away	Lawrence school 127 & 154 for 3 dec. M. F. C. 82 & 73	Lost by 126 runs.
17-6-1939	Scouts Recreation Club	Home	Scouts 100 M. F. C. 149 for 8	Won by 49 runs.
29-6-1939	The Visitors	Home	Visitors 86 & 46 M.F.C. 127 & 6 for no wkt.	Won by 10 wickets.

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Batting averages, 1938-39 season.
7 innings qualify for inclusion.

Name.	No. of innings.	Total runs.	Highest score.	Times not out	Average.
J. H. Longrigg	13	224	46*	3	22.40
F. B. Nazareth	12	132	47*	3	14.66
J. W. Haywood	7	63	23*	2	12.60
M. Ibrahim Ali	14	131	26*	1	10.07
J. P. D' Cunha	8	57	17	2	9.50
H. P. Murray	7	63	19	Nil	9.00
C. R. Potts.	8	57	14	1	8.14
H. I. Shaikh	8	62	31	Nil	7.75
N. V. Dachha	10	27	10*	2	3.37
P. W. Ratnam	10	28	11	1	3.11
S. H. Korlhalli	8	24	15	Nil	3.00

Also batted: A. L. Griffith 0, 39*, 11, 24.
K. K. Somayya 2, 1, 0, 5, 0, 4.
V. D. Mehendale 0, 5*,
S. V. Halbhavi 0, 0.
E. Lefevre 0*, 26.
L. C. Baktani 1, 2*, 0*.
P. K. Ahmad. 47.
B. S. Krishnamurthi 34, 32, 26, 0, 2*.
T. S. Venku. 3, 42, 49, 51.

Bowling analysis, 1938-39 Season.

Name.	Overs.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average cost per wicket.
T. S. Venku	39	130	20	6.50
H. I. Shaikh	74	194	20	9.70
B. S. Krishnamurthi	29	81	8	10.12
C. R. Potts	64	266	21	12.66
F. B. Nazareth	78.3	230	12	19.12
J. W. Haywood	27	96	5	19.20
P. W. Ratnam	24	133	6	22.16
S. H. Korlhalli	34.4	134	5	26.80
A. L. Griffith	16	118	4	29.50

*Indicates "not out"

Hockey Season, 1938-39.

Summary: played 10; won 8, lost 1, drawn 1.

Date.	Opponents.	Ground.	Score.	Result.
22-8-1938	Agricultural College.	Home	5-0	Win
29-8-1938	Arts College, Coimbatore	Home	4-1	Win
1-9-1938	Stanes High School	Home	2-2	Draw
14-9-1938	Madukkarai Cement Works.	Away	3-1	Win
13-10-1938	Crescents H. C.	Home	6-1	Win
17-10-1938	Central Recruits School	Away	0-2	Lost
2-3-1939	Do.	Home	5-3	Win
11-3-1939	Madukkarai Cement Works.	Home	3-1	Win
16-3-1939	Stanes High School	Away	6-0	Win
30-3-1939	Coimbatore United	Home	4-3	Win

38 goals to 14.

Honours men, Prize men, & Captains.

The College is closing down and the question is unsolved whether to store or to dispose of the boards which hang on the walls of the Students' Hall and the main staircase bearing the names of Honours men and Prize men and of past captains of games and of winners of challenge trophies like the Pentland Shield. So the Principal has ordered that the list of names from each board should be printed in the magazine. Then if as we all hope, the Madras Forest College re-opens in future this will be an authoritative record of these worthies.

Honours.

1914	S. Chinnadurai	Madras.
	R. E. Lemos	Madras.
	B. V. Nagaraja Ayyar	Madras.
1915	T. G. Sankaran Nayar	Madras.
	R. Sreekanta Pillai	Travancore.
	P. Velayuthan Nayar	Travancore.
	T. N. Kochunni Thirumalpad	Private, Madras
1916	C. M. Kunhiraman Nayar	Madras.
1917	S. Ramachandra Ayyar	Madras.
1918	C. Srinivasa Rao	Madras.
	J. S. Rowland	Madras.
1919	T. D. Ponniah	Madras.
	P. Sankunni Menon	Madras.
1920	T. M. Duraiswami Pillai	Madras.
	K. P. Chathu Nair	Madras.
	V. Narayanswami Ayyar	Madras.
	G. Appa Rao	Madras.
1922	P. Sithapathy Ayyar	Madras.
	A. K. Kunhunni Nair	Madras.
	V. Ramalingam	Ceylon
	M. B. K. Molagoda	Ceylon.
	K. A. Bhandary	Private, Central Provinces.
1923	S. Sankaran	Madras.
	K. Sankaranarayana Rao	Madras.
	C. Thiruvengadam Pillai	Madras.
	I. Z. Robert Paul	Madras.
	K. S. Timmayya	Coorg.
	A. Surya Rao Naidu	Madras.
	T. Venkatasubbiah	Madras.
	P. K. Kuttappan Pillai	Madras.
	S. Dorairaja Pillai	Private, Madras.
	P. A. Venkataraman	Madras.

1924	K. P. Rajalingam	Ceylon.
	B. H. Ananthathirtha Rao	Madras.
	S. Rangaswami	Madras.
	U. Vridhachalam	Madras.
	T. Krishnamachari	Private, Madras.
	K. Dooma Shetti	Madras.
1925	S. Narayanaswami	Madras.
	T. S. Sankaran	Madras.
	Benjamin John	Bombay.
1926	P. K. Subbanarayana Iyer	Madras.
1929	Jai Singh	Central Provinces.
1933	Indra Narayan Dube	Central Provinces.
1934	C. Sreedhara Mannadiar	Madras.
	K. Krishnamurthi	Private, Madras.
1935	C. Bhimayya	Madras.
	V. Govinda Menon	Madras.
1936	N. Sreedharan Pillai	Travancore.
1937	B. D. Nadkarni	Bombay
1938	G. N. Mansukhani	Sind.
1939	Husain I. Shaikh	Bombay.
	V. D. Mehendale	Bombay.
	K. K. Somayya	Coorg.

NOTE: There was no award of Honours in the years 1921, 1927, 1928, 1930, 1931, 1932).

"Campbell-Walker" Prize for Forestry (Silviculture, Utilization and Forest Management).

1914	C. S. King	Madras
1915	T. G. Sankaran Nair	Madras
1916	C. M. Kunhiraman Nair	Madras
1917	S. Ramachandra Ayyar	Madras
1918	C. Srinivasa Rao	Madras
1919	B. S. Chengappa	Coorg
1920	K. K. Appayya	Madras
1921	K. R. Moorjani	Bombay

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1922	K. A. Bhandary	Private, Central Provinces.
1923	S. Sankaran	Madras
1924	K. Puspa Rajalingam	Ceylon
1925	S. Narayanaswami	Madras
1926	P. K. Subbanarayana Iyer	Madras
1927	Umacharan Tiwary	Central Provinces
1928	B. B. Wadhwani	Bombay
1929	Jai Singh	Central Provinces
1930	Sankarlal Dube	Central Provinces
1931	Harbans Singh	Indore
1932	No award	
1933	Indra Narayan Dube	Central Provinces
1934	K. Krishnamurthi	Private, Madras.
1935	C. P. Bhimayya	Madras
1936	N. Sreedharan Pillai	Travancore
1937	B. D. Nadkarni	Bombay
1938	G. N. Mansukhani	Sind
1939	V. D. Mehendale	Bombay

"Lodge" Prize for Engineering.

1915	M. Ambu	Madras
1916	C. M. Kunhiraman Nair	Madras
1917	S. Ramachandra Ayyar	Madras
1918	J. S. Rowland	Madras
1919	T. D. Ponniah	Madras
1920	T. M. Duraisami Pillai	Madras
1921	T. P. Palanikumaran	Madras
1922	P. Sithapathy Ayyar	Madras
1923	S. Sankaran	Madras
1924	K. Pusparajalingam	Ceylon
1925	Benjamin John	Bombay
1926	Y. Vydyanatham	Madras
1927	Hukum Singh	Central Provinces
1928	B. B. Wadhwani	Bombay

1929	Jai Singh	Central Provinces
1930	Sankarlal Dube	Central Provinces
1931	H. Sen Gupta	Bonai State
1932	{ G. P. Tiwari Krishna Chandra Raj	Central Provinces Private, Mandasa State
1933	Indra Narayan Dube	Central Provinces
1934	C. Sreedhara Mannadiar	Madras
1935	V. Govinda Menon	Madras
1936	N. Sreedharan Pillai	Travancore
1937	N. P. Choksi	Bombay
1938	G. N. Mansukhani	Sind
1939	Husain I. Shaikh	Bombay

"Brasier" Prize for the best practical all round Ranger.

1914	C. G. Ganapathi	Madras
1915	J. A. P. D'Cruz	Madras
1916	K. Kunhiroyan	Madras
1917	N. Tiruvikraman Tampi	Travancore
1918	A. B. Fenn	Madras
1919	Abdul Hamed Khan	Hyderabad
1920	K. G. Monappa	Madras
1921	N. M. Karumbayya	Coorg
1922	K. A. Bhandary	Private, Central Provinces
1923	Syed Hadi Hosain	Central Provinces
1924	K. Puspa Rajalingam	Ceylon
1925	T. S. Sankaran	Madras
1926	Y. Vydyanatham	Madras
1927	Hukum Singh	Central Provinces
1928	B. Sohan Singh	Bombay
1929	D. V. Nagaratnam	Madras
1930	Sankarlal Dube	Central Provinces
1931	H. Sen Gupta	Bonai State
1932	Jag Mohan Singh	Central Provinces

1933	J. C. Sarwate	Central Provinces
1934	K. B. Aiyappa	Coorg
1935	P. Narayanan Nair	Madras
1936	B. M. Bopaiyya	Madras
1937	S. F. Uppin	Bombay
1938	S. H. Bagot	Ceylon
1939	K. K. Somayya	Coorg

Holders of the Pentland Shield for the best all round Athlete.

1916	C. H. Ashe	Madras
1917	C. S. Nanjappa	Coorg
1918	C. B. Chengappa	Coorg
1919	C. B. Chengappa	Coorg
1920	M. B. Subbayya	Madras
1921	S. Ramalingam	Madras
1922	M. B. Aiyanna	Coorg
1923	Syed Hadi Hosain	Central Provinces
1924	Khan Mohammed	Central Provinces
1925	Khan Mohammad	Central Provinces
1926	Mohammad W. K. Khokhar	Central Provinces
1927	Kewal Krishen Bakshi	Central Provinces
1928	B. Sohan Singh	Bombay
1929	A. Astewala	Bombay
1930	Brij Raj Singh	Central Provinces
1931	M. Ishaque	Central Provinces
1932	V. N. Sharangapani	Bombay
1933	J. C. Sarwate	Central Provinces
1934	Mir Mahomed Ali	Hyderabad
1935	Ahmed Shariff	Madras
1936	N. Dileep Singh	Kathiawara, C. I.
1937	S. H. Bagot	Ceylon
1938	V. S. Holkar	Indore
1939	F. B. Nazareth	Bombay

Cricket Captains.

1912-13	L. J. Taylor	Madras.
1913-14	C. G. Ganapathy	Madras.
1914-15	J. A. P. D'Cruz	Madras.
1915-16	P. Krishnan	Travancore.
1916-17	C. S. Nanjappa	Coorg.
1917-18	M. Narasinga Rao	Madras.
1918-19	A. Seshagiri Rao	Mysore.
1919-20	V. Krishna Rao	Madras.
1920-21	A. Narayana Rao	Central Provinces.
1921-22	A. Narayana Rao	Central Provinces.
1922-23	M. B. Aiyanna	Coorg.
1923-24	A. Jayasundara	Ceylon.
1924-25	Khan Muhammad	Central Provinces.
1925-26	H. P. Varma	Central Provinces.
1926-27	K. Krishnan	Central Provinces.
1927-28	A. Raghaviah	Private, Madras.
1928-29	A. Astewala	Bombay.
1929-30	A. B. Phadke	Jawhar State.
1930-31	Harbans Singh	Indore.
1931-32	G. Mahmood	Hyderabad.
1932-33	K. S. Singh	Jobat State.
1933-34	K. Krishnamurthi	Private, Madras.
1934-35	T. R. Vijairaghavan	Madras.
1935-36	Kumar Dileep Singh	Kathiawara State.
1936-37	Kumar Dileep Singh	Kathiawara
1937-38	V. S. Holkar	Indore
1938-39	H. I. Shaikh	Bombay

Hockey Captains.

1912-13	E. H. Roze	Madras
1913-14	E. H. Roze	Madras
1914-15	J. A. P. D' Cruz	Madras
1915-16	C. H. Ashe	Madras
1916-17	C. S. Nanjappa	Coorg
1917-18	U. K. Thimmayya	Coorg
1918-19	Abdul Hamed Khan	Hyderabad
1919-20	K. K. Appayya	Madras
1920-21	C. S. Ganapathy	Coorg
1921-22	M. B. Aiyanna	Coorg
1922-23	Syed Hadi Hosain	Central Provinces
1923-24	L. N. Tiwari	Central Provinces
1924-25	Khan Mahammad	Central Provinces
1925-26	Mohammad W. K. Khokar	Central Provinces
1926-27	Kewal Krishen Bakshi	Central Provinces
1927-28	B. Sohan Singh	Bombay
1928-29	Sitaram Singh	Central Provinces
1929-30	S. L. Parasar	Central Provinces
1930-31	M. Ishaque	Central Provinces
1931-32	J. M. Singh	Central Provinces
1932-33	J. C. Sarwate	Central Provinces
1933-34	K. B. Aiyappa	Coorg
1934-35	S. Sirajuddin	Madras
1935-36	M. Z. Kuraishy	Bhopal State
1936-37	E. G. D' Souza	Bombay
1937-38	S. H. Bagot	Ceylon
1938-39	J. P. D' Cunha	Bombay

Football Captains.

1912-13	C. G. Ganapathy	Madras
1913-14	S. Sundaravaradachari	Madras
1914-15	Mahomed Sheriff	Mysore
1915-16	Korah Fenn	Cochin
1916-17	H. D. Patell	Madras
1917-18	A. B. Fenn	Madras

1918-19	A. Seshagiri Rao	Mysore
1919-20	L. E. Juriansz	Ceylon
1920-21	S. Ramalinga Ayyar	Madras
1921-22	K. A. Bhandary	Private, Central Provinces
1922-23	A. K. Bose	Bombay
1923-24	Md. Abdul Aziz Khan	Hyderabad
1924-25	R. Ramaswami Ayyar	Madras
1925-26	V. N. Leapingwell	Madras
1926-27	D. P. Ketkar	Central Provinces
1927-28	D. P. Ketkar	Central Provinces
1928-29	H. K. Mukerjee	Behar and Orissa
1929-30	No record. The game was moribund.	
1930-31		
1931-32		
1932-33	Ahmed Khan	Hyderabad
1933-34	W. Vores	Private, Madras
1934-35	Ahmed Shariff	Madras
1935-36	T. J. Abraham	Private, Travancore
1936-37	Md. Abdul Kader	Hyderabad
1937-38	A. A. Memon	Sind
1938-39	R. Nilakantan Nair	Private, Travancore

Holders of the Richmond Athletic Cup.

1913	R. E. Lemos	Madras
1914	J. A. P. D'Cruz	Madras
1915	C. S. Nanjappa	Coorg
1916	C. S. Nanjappa	Coorg
1917	C. B. Chengappa	Coorg
1918	C. B. Chengappa	Coorg
1919	L. E. Juriansz	Ceylon
1920	S. Ramalinga Ayyar	Madras
1921	M. B. Ayyanna	Coorg
1922	P. Madhavan Nair	Madras
	J. R. Bhushanam	Private, Madras
1923	M. M. Rahim	Central Provinces

1924	L. G. Lagu	Bombay
1925	Mohammad W. K. Khokhar	Central Provinces
1926	A. Raghaviah	Madras
1927	G. Gangolly	Bombay
1928	A. Astewala	Bombay
1929	M. Ishaque	Central Provinces
1930	M. Ishaque	Central Provinces
1931	Moinuddin Khan	Hyderabad
1932	J. C. Sarwate	Central Provinces
1933	C. M. John	Private, Madras
1934	Ahmed Shariff	Madras
1935	T. J. Abraham	Private, Travancore
1936	C. C. Monnappa	Madras
1937	A. Olimuthu	Madras
1938	No meeting	

Winners of the Marathon Race (Moopil Nair Prize).

1915	A. K. Kandan	Madras
1916	C. S. Nanjappa	Coorg
1917	Feb. C. S. Nanjappa	Coorg
1918	Feb. P. K. Parameswaram Pillay	Travancore
1919	Feb. V. Narayanaswami Ayyar	Madras
1920	Jan. M. P. Subbayya	Madras
1920	Dec. N. S. Poonacha	Coorg
1921	Dec. M. B. Aiyanna	Coorg
1923	Feb. P. Madhavan Nair	Madras
1924	Mar. D. J. Tanpure	Bombay
1924	Sep. Muhammad Kassim	Bombay
1926	Feb. R. B. Gupta	Behar and Orissa
1926	Nov. Boota Singh	Central Provinces
1928	Feb. Sitaram Singh	Central Provinces
1929	Mar. Sitaram Singh	Central Provinces
1930	Mar. Brij Raj Singh	Central Provinces
1931	Mar. Raghu Raj Singh	Central Provinces
1932	Mar. Ismail Khan	Central Provinces

1933	Mar.	N. C. Madappa	Madras
1934	Mar.	N. C. Madappa	Madras
1935	Mar.	B. M. Bopaiyya	Madras
1936	Mar.	P. S. Sivaramakrishnan	Madras
1937	Feb.	C. C. Monnappa	Madras
1938	Mar.	A. Olimuthu	Madras
1939	Feb.	F. B. Nazareth	Bombay

Holders of the "Fischer" Cup.

(For Gymnastics upto 1922 and after 1922 for Tennis Singles Champion).

1918	A. B. Fenn	Madras
1919	D. Venkateswarulu	Madras
1920	D. Venkateswarulu	Madras
1921	S. Ramalinga Ayyar	Madras
1922	S. C. Ramalingam	Ceylon

TENNIS.

1923	Syed Hadi Hosain	Central Provinces
1924	R. D. Philips	Ceylon
1925	Khan Muhammad	Central Provinces
1926	Ahmadullah Khan	Central Provinces
1927	Kewal Krishnen Bakshi	Central Provinces
1928	B. Sohan Singh	Bombay
1929	D. V. Nagarathnam	Madras
1930	Abdul Hamid	Central Provinces
1931	V. N. Sharangapani	Bombay
1932	V. N. Sharangapani	Bombay
1933	K. Krishnamurthi	Private, Madras
1934	K. Krishnamuathi	Private, Madras
1935	V. Govinda Menon	Madras
1936	P. K. Patnaik	Private, Orissa
1937	P. K. Patnaik	Private, Orissa
1938	V. S. Holkar	Indore
1939	F. B. Nazareth	Bombay

The Madras Forest College
For the year 1938-39

RECEIPTS.	Amount.		
	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Opening balance on 1-7-1938.			
Capital :-			
In G. P. Notes, 3% 1941 in the custody of Accountant-General Posts & Telegraphs, Calcutta, face value ...	1,500	0	0
In Pass Book 31-7-3 Cash 45-1-0	76	8	3
Interest on Funds and on Savings Bank account ...	50	3	7
From S. P. M. R. for rent of club house in July 1938 ...	26	0	0
Subscriptions from students ..	182	14	9
Amount realized by sale of G. P. Notes ...	304	14	7
Grand Total ...	2,140	9	2

Certified that the accounts were audited by me and found correct.

(Sd) N. Krishnaswami,
Manager, Madras Forest
College. 5-7-39.

Students' Club Accounts.
(ending June 30th 1939)

EXPENDITURE.	Amount.		
	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Games Articles ...	9	8	0
Pay of Club peon ...	156	0	0
Newspapers, etc. ...	54	0	9
Electric energy charges ...	19	11	0
Club day expenses ...	328	15	0
Sundry purchases of stationery, etc. ...	3	11	9
Audit fees ...	20	0	0
Bonus to Club peon ...	48	1	3
Cost of G. P. Notes sold ...	300	0	0
Closing balance :-			
In Savings Bank account 0-9-5 } Cash Nil }	0	9	5
Capital :-			
In G. P. Notes 3% 1941 in the custody of Accountant-General, Posts & Telegraphs, Calcutta, face value ...	1,200	0	0
Grand Total ...	2,140	9	2

(Sd) P. W. F. Walpole,
7-7-39.
Vice President.

(Sd) J. H. Longrigg,
9-7-39.
President.

“ June Week,” 1939.

The oral examinations (finals) began on Friday afternoon 23rd June and finished on Tuesday afternoon, 27th. Visitors remarked how dry the College estate has become and it is hoped to include in this issue a note on this subject with rainfall figures. This year there was no contest for the Cowley-Brown cup nor for the Virapambhoi cup as only one Division of students is in residence. On Wednesday morning 28th, group photographs were taken of the usual big group, also of the Cricket XI and of the office staff. The Conservators' conference sat that day and next morning, followed by the cricket match. At Cricket visitors felt the absence of Messrs. H. P. Ward and A. L. Griffith who are away on leave and of their captain who fell ill the day before. A mixed doubles tournament for the visitors was held on the three tennis courts of the College on Wednesday afternoon. The Board of Visitors' meeting was held on Friday 30th June. That afternoon a tennis match Forest Department v. Coimbatore Club was played on the Club's courts. Two pairs from each side played and the result was a draw, each winning one. Prize day was on Saturday 1st July. His Excellency Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras, presided. About 200 guests were present in the speech hall at 4 o'clock when **Mr. J. H. Longrigg** opened the proceedings with the following address :-

“ Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

My first duty this afternoon is the pleasant one of welcoming you, Sir, on your third visit to the College and to thank you for having come down specially from Ooty to preside here today. I assure you that your kindness is greatly appreciated.

“ We welcome also the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture & Rural Development, Mr. Munisami Pillai.

The Madras Government have fully committed themselves to train their Forest Rangers in future at the Dehra Dun Forest College, a College which is famous all over the world. There-

fore, this is the last Prize Day of *our* College and for that reason the occasion is not without sadness for many of those who are present here today. The abolition of the College, like a surgical operation, has come as a shock to the Department. The Madras Forest Department has, I believe, been proud of this College. I speak from a long experience, for my first attachment, a brief one, to the staff of the College was in May 1914, more than a quarter of a century ago. As is well known the Forest College was located here partly in order to be near the Agricultural College and we have gained in various ways from the proximity. But I regret to say that as compared with the sister College, we have never enjoyed the confidence or the support of leading non-official public men. Scientific Agriculture they appreciate but scientific forestry has evoked only apathy or opposition.

“ This has been styled a Ranger's College but it is interesting to note that some of the students deputed here by Hyderabad Travancore, Ceylon and other Governments have since risen to the gazetted ranks in their respective Forest Services and one of the successful students here today is the son of an old student of this College. His father took Honours here in 1915 and is now a Deputy Conservator of Forests in Travancore.

“ What the Forestry subjects and other subjects are which we teach here will appear when I read out the list of prizes in a few minutes time so I need not speak of them now.

“ During the past year the College has been at half strength, only one division of students being in residence and that not a strong one numerically. The teaching staff was also reduced last year and a lot of extra work and responsibility has fallen upon Mr. Walpole. I should like to thank him for the cheerful way in which he shouldered all those extra duties.

“ The students have not suffered in their studies through their small numbers but, I am afraid, they missed something of social life through our not having a full College and they lost

something in games. For example, we could not hold an athletic sports meeting. Football and tennis have been rather poor. However, we invited outside friends to join our cricket club and hockey club and so any student who was good at those games was enabled to play plenty of matches in good company.

"The year has been uneventful. The students camped in the forests for 18 weeks during the second year of their course as usual and everything went smoothly.

"The out going division contains no Madras student. They come from Bombay, Sind, Hyderabad, Travancore, Ceylon and Coorg.

"In the matter of health, they have been rather an unlucky division. One student arrived from Bombay two years ago with typhoid fever on him. He nearly died and he lost more than 2 months work at the very beginning of the course. However he made a complete recovery and about 18 months later he won the 7 miles cross-country race. Then last November the Hockey captain (who is also our wicket keeper) had his appendix out and in December the Cricket captain suffered the same operation. This was hard on our games and we had to draw upon outside assistance as I have mentioned already.

"In games we played chiefly cricket, hockey and tennis. In matches against other colleges, schools and clubs at cricket, we won 5 lost 4 and 2 were draws: at hockey we were very successful with 8 wins, one lost and one drawn scoring 38 goals to 14. Swimming was done in Malabar as usual.

"I come now to the results of the examinations and I am glad to say that there was no sickness whatever during the period of the Final Examination and every student sat for every written paper and also underwent the whole of the Oral examinations.

"15 students sat for the final examinations. The results were very satisfactory. Three students won Honours Certificates, two of them having secured over 81 % of the total number of marks during the course and at the final examinations and the third got more than 79 %. We have to go back 14 years to the year 1925 to find a year in which so many as 3 men have taken Honours here in a single year. The usual number has been one and in five of the recent years there was no award of Honours. All the remaining students obtained Higher Standard Certificates. There is no Lower Standard award this year and no failure. All the students passed the examination in First Aid and will receive the certificate of the Saint John's Ambulance Association.

"The class average of marks obtained in the final examinations conducted by outside examiners is 70 % and for the whole course is 72 %.

"I do believe the students have had an interesting and a happy time during the past two years. It is certain that they have much improved. Every one of them has made a great advance. All, or almost all of them, will pass straight to an appointment under their respective governments. When they join the Forest Service I want them to continue to improve their power of observation of Nature which is so important to men of our profession, so that, after leaving the College they can continue to learn.

"I wish all the students happiness and success in their careers on which they will enter very soon.

"In conclusion, I thank Your Excellency again most sincerely for presiding today and I request you to present the certificates and prizes."

Lord Erskine then distributed the certificates in the following order of merit, and the prizes:-

Higher Standard with Honours.
(Silver medallists)

1. H. I. Shaikh Bombay.
2. V. D. Mehendale Bombay.
3. K. K. Somayya Coorg.

Higher Standard.

4. F. B. Nazareth Bombay.
5. S. Ramakrishnan Nair Travancore (Private).
6. P. W. Rutnam Ceylon.
7. S. H. Korhalli Bombay.
8. X. M. Fernando Ceylon.
9. J. P. D'Cunha Bombay.
10. L. R. B. C. Baktani Sind.
11. N. V. Dacha Hyderabad.
12. R. Nilakantan Nair Travancore (Private).
13. S. V. Halbhavi Bombay.
14. N. A. N. Khan Sind.
15. Md. Ibrahim Ali Hyderabad.

S. No.	Name of Prize.	Name of winner.	Nature of prize
1	Gold medal for the best senior student on marks.	H. I. Shaikh.	Gold medal.
2	Silver medals for Honours.	1. H. I. Shaikh 2. V. D. Mehendale 3. K. K. Somayya.	Silver medals.
3	"Campbell-Walker" prize for the best student in <i>Forestry</i> (Silviculture, Forest Management and Utilization.)	V. D. Mehendale	(a) "Manual of Indian Silviculture." (b) "The Jungle in Sunlight and Shade" (c) Leather wallet.
4	"Lodge" Prize for <i>Engineering</i> .	H. I. Shaikh.	Brown leather suitcase.
5	"Brasier" prize for the student likely to make the best outdoor Ranger.	K. K. Somayya.	(a) Wrist watch. (b) Leather wallet.
6	Madras Conservators' prize for <i>Survey and Drawing</i> .	H. I. Shaikh.	(a) "With a Camera in Tigerland." (b) Leather wallet (c) Clock.
7	Do. <i>Botany</i> .	V. D. Mehendale.	(a) "Some beautiful Indian flowering trees" (b) Photo frame (croc. skin) (c) Clock.
8	Do. <i>Range Administration</i> .	V. D. Mehendale.	Brown leather attache' case.

9	"Indian Forester" Essay Prizes.		
	(a) Past students.	1. P.S. Sivarama-krishnan.	Cash.
		2. S. G. Venkata-raman.	Cash.
	(b) Present students.	V. D. Mehendale	Cash.
10	Essay prize for the best article published in the College magazine in 1938-39.	1. X.M. Fernando 1937-39 division.	Cash.
		2. A. Yegnaswami 1933-35 division.	Cash.
11	"Pentland" shield for the best all round athlete.	F. B. Nazareth.	Challenge shield and miniature.
12	"Fischer" cup for tennis singles.	F. B. Nazareth.	Challenge cup and miniature.
13	Medal for runner up in tennis singles.	L. R. B. Chandu-mal Baktani.	Silver medal.
14	Tennis Doubles.	S. H. Korhalli & F. B. Nazareth.	Silver medals.
15	"Manarghat Moopil Nair" cup for cross country race. (Marathon 7 miles)	F. B. Nazareth.	Silver cup.
16	Runner up. do.	L. R. B. Chandu-mal Baktani.	Silver medal.
17	Aggregate cup for do.	Sind team	Challenge cup.
18	Swimming medal for 140 yards race.	V. D. Mehendale	Silver medal.

The prize distribution over, **Lord Erskine** made the following speech:—

(Note: The text is from the newspaper, so also the cross headings).

"Mr. Principal, Chief Conservator of Forests, Ladies and Gentlemen,—With to-day's function the Madras Forest College ceases to be. I feel sure that all those who have been connected with it either as pupils or as teachers, since its opening over a quarter of a century ago, will share the regret which you, Mr. Longrigg, have expressed, that an institution with so fine a record of service to Forestry in India should disappear. The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajagopalachariar, when presiding on this occasion twelve months ago, at a time when sentence had not long been passed, likened himself with his inimitable gift for simile to an executioner suffering from twinges of conscience. Therein he did himself less than justice, for the sentence, if I may call it so, of closure, which in fact had been more than once under consideration by pre-Reform Governments, was passed only after the fullest consideration of every aspect of the case. The feeling to which he gave expression then, and in which I too deeply participate, did not arise from any conscientious doubt, but from a very sincere regret at parting with this long-established and successful School of Forestry.

Possibility of Revival.

"I need not, perhaps, take up your time with a review of the grounds on which my Government have felt it necessary to take such a step, but you may be well assured that, when the question of closing the College was taken up, on considerations of economy, the *pros* and *cons* were most carefully weighed before the final decision to use the axe was reached. Whether that decision is to be regarded as only temporary is, perhaps, as yet, a matter for speculation, but no doubt the reference made by the Prime Minister last year to the possibility of revival at

some future time should facilities and resources become available, will not be forgotten. The possible alternatives have all been diligently canvassed, since it is obviously very necessary that there should be no deficiency in the training of our Forest Rangers, on whose ability the work of the department so largely depends. At present it has been decided that those who are selected are to undergo their theoretical course in the Forest College at Dehra Dun, followed by practical training in a Forest Division in Madras. The difficulty, of course, which has to be faced, lies in the disparity between the nature of Forestry work and conditions in this presidency and those obtaining in Northern India. The working of teak (a source which in a few decades will be yielding a net revenue to the Province of over a quarter crore of rupees *in perpetuo*) the management and marketing of sandalwood, even now productive of one of the largest items of revenue in the Madras Forest Budget, and the opening up and regeneration of evergreen forests, can hardly be taught on the practical side, save in the Madras Presidency itself, where too, a very high pitch of efficiency has been reached in the handling of all these various Forestry operations.

"I see from the Principal's report that the present senior division, the last group of students that will be trained in Coimbatore, contains no representative of the Madras Presidency, but that there are students in it from places so far distant as Sind and Ceylon. Despite the practical difficulty arising out of the enormous diversity to be found over this great sub-continent in the nature of Forest areas and in the factors conditioning the work to be done in them, the reputation of the Coimbatore College has been such as to attract, for many years now, students from a number of other provinces, I am sure the valuable training they have received will always be a subject of grateful recollection to those alumni of the College who have passed out from year to year and are already making a success of the fine vocation which they have chosen.

Forestry as a Career

"Forestry is a career the pursuit of which cannot but evoke a very real admiration for those who have adopted it. Only those whose hobbies have induced them to spend any length of time in remoter jungles can really appreciate the arduous nature of the work, the danger to health with which it is sometimes attended, and in general the discomfort and absence of amenities with which the Forest Officer is often faced if he does his duty whole-heartedly. Yet it has its compensations. In the course of his work, the Forest Officer comes in closest touch with a wide range of wild life, among the trees and beasts, which is hardly known to any but himself, and which, if he has a real bent in that direction can become of absorbing interest to him. He constantly sees Nature in her more grandiose moods and aspects and, above all, he has always to encourage him the knowledge that, whatever may be the case with other careers, the work he does is never ephemeral but must inevitably make a substantial contribution to the permanent good of future generations of those whose livelihood depends directly or indirectly upon the forests, above all, of the agriculturists.

Scientific Forestry.

"The value of hills and the forests which clothe them to the farmers of India, and so, in the end, to the entire population, may be a theme familiar to you, but its repetition needs no apology from me, for it is one whose importance cannot be over-rated and it is certainly not yet sufficiently widely appreciated. Herein lies yet another difficulty which the officers in charge of the day to day working of our forests have to face; namely, a resentment of, or opposition to, those scientific forestry operations which, as the Chief Conservator has pointed out on a previous occasion, are directed with an eye to the benefit of posterity, and have often to be pursued in a manner which the present generation of those who live near the forests is apt to look upon as being to their disadvantage. It may

often be hard to secure a due balance between the requirements of to-day and those of tomorrow, but it is impossible, once we realise the true position, to relax the efforts which must be continually kept up, if the supply of fuel and timber is not to be diminished by careless usage of present resources, and if the region of the plains and the agricultural community inhabiting it is to be protected from those two great enemies, flood, and drought, which would assuredly increase many times in severity if diminution of our forest areas and progressive denudation and soil erosion in the hill regions were not checked. It is for this splendid life work that your course here has been a preparation, and I feel sure that you have all made the best of your period of training to fit you for the task ahead of you.

"I am glad to see that the smallness of your numbers has not kept you from pursuing various athletic sports, with no little success, and I condole with you on the misfortune that brought illness to spoil an otherwise pleasant year.

"Before I close, I must thank you for your kindness in having invited me to preside over this the last prize-giving day of your College, for I am very glad indeed, to have been able to come to Coimbatore and meet you all before you disperse each to his own country or province. I should like to wish each one of you all the success you hope for and deserve in the magnificent career which now lies open to you."

Mr. C. C. Wilson, Chief Conservator of forests then addressed the gathering as follows:—

"Your Excellency, The Honourable Minister for Forests, Principal of the Forest College, ladies and gentlemen,

"It is with great pleasure that I join with the Principal in welcoming you, Sir, once again at this function which has been an annual one for some quarter of a century or more.

"And this is, perhaps, the last time it will take place, for the old Madras Forest College ceases to exist, to-day. There are many people in this country who feel that this is a matter for grave regret, and among them may be numbered both Your Excellency and the Honourable the Prime Minister as you, now, and he, last year, have impressed upon us is the case.

"Forest Officers, who are in a position to appreciate the value of the training that has been given to those who have passed through the College, and who realise how great is the *esprit de corps* that has been engendered among all those who have had anything to do with this institution, are unanimous in this feeling.

"There are in this room now six officers who have in the past held the position of Principal of the College, and who have striven to their utmost to make it of lasting benefit to the country: and, there are I suppose, twice as many more who have been instructors here: and many more who have been students, and to all of us it is a grievous matter, the closing down of one of the finest forest schools that there is. It is the urgent necessity for economy that has forced the Government to decide on this course: but the Honourable the Prime Minister last year gave us hope, in that he referred to the possibility of reviving this great institution when the resources of the Province have grown sufficiently to justify it: and knowing what we do of the vital value of forest preservation and improvement, more especially to a province such as Madras which contains great tracts of arid and infertile land, we can only hope that this day will not be too long postponed.

"The science and the practice of forestry have made great strides in the past twenty years in this country and they are still advancing rapidly. The numerous works of development, exploitation and regeneration that are being undertaken, of which the country in general knows little, are entirely for the benefit of the people of Madras, and when they come to fruition

they will prove of great value. The timber plantations that have been and are being established, will, when they come to maturity — which will be within quite a measurable period of time, some indeed have already done so — yield a net revenue of, roughly, thirty lakhs of rupees a year, probably more: and this timber planting is only a small part of our normal activities.

“The Forest Department has in hand also various new projects: one, prepared under the recent orders of Government, is for producing in this country all the tanning bark that is now imported from South Africa, of a value of many lakhs of rupees, which will involve the planting up of over 20,000 acres of land that is at present unproductive, and will yield, within eight or nine years, a net annual profit of over four lakhs of rupees, on a very conservative estimate: another for the formation of plantations of cashew nut, that will extend to over 2,000 acres, has already been started, and this should produce within a few years a net revenue of at least two lakhs per annum: further, wide-reaching and ambitious schemes for the re-organization of the whole of the forest grazing of the Province are being prepared under the orders of the Government, which if successfully put into operation will vastly increase the area available for pasture and will at the same time improve the quality of the cattle, and there are some $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of these that may be affected. Then, the road systems that already exist throughout our forests are being greatly extended and improved in order to make possible the exploitation of forests that have hitherto been looked upon as inaccessible.

“And another comparatively new departure consists in the extension of what we know as “kumri” cultivation under which system large areas of forest land that are at present of little direct productive value are being made available for cultivation by the poorer classes of ryot, for reasonable periods, free of all assessment, in return for which they are planting the areas with tree growth and fodder grasses.

“These are only a few of the growing activities of the Forest Department; but what I have said will make clear the urgent necessity for highly trained forest officers who thoroughly understand the local conditions.

“His Royal Highness, the Duke of Kent, who fully recognises the ever increasing importance of sound forest policy, speaking in London a few days ago, stated that systematic forestry had made greater advances in India and Burma than in any other part of the British Empire. It is our business to see that this progress continues on an increasing scale and it is largely the Range officers of the Forest Department who can ensure the success of the schemes and the projects that are initiated. They are the executive officers who actually have to carry out the works undertaken and if they are able, energetic and enthusiastic, success is assured.

“You young men, who have now completed your training will go back to your various Provinces and States and will take up the duties for which you have been trained here; and it is of vital importance that you should realise your responsibilities and understand that what you do will have a lasting effect on the future prosperity of your country. You have done well in your examinations; and I am pleased with your bearing and behaviour. I congratulate you.

“I must not detain you any longer. I thank the Honourable Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development for making time to attend this function today.

“As a member of the Government he has shown to the people that he intends that the preservation and the development of the forests shall proceed with the maximum efficiency that is compatible with the present necessity for economy; and when it is known that this Government, elected by the people, is bent on the preservation of the forests, the people themselves will begin to recognise that that policy is a wise one.

“And I am glad to be able to feel that there are already definite indications that the antagonism which forest conserva

tion has had to meet in the past is on the decrease, and that the people are beginning to recognise the importance of their forests to themselves..

"Once again, Your Excellency, I must thank you for your kindness in making time amongst your manifold and exacting duties to preside at this function today."

The Hon. Mr. V. I. Muniswami pillai, Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development then said that if there was a real necessity for a Forest College, the Government would reconsider their decision.

He did not want to go into the reasons which prompted the decision to close the college as His Excellency the Governor had already explained the reasons to them, but he wanted to say that the decision was taken after great consideration and thought over the matter.

Before that decision he had visited the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, where marvellous arrangements had been made to impart forest science to students. At present, the Rangers' college there was under the principalship of a member of the Forest Service drawn from this province, Mr. Rangana-
than, so that the forest interests of this province were safe in the hands of the Dehra Dun College authorities. From the Principal's report to-day it would be seen that there were many students in the senior class from other provinces. Madras was really a philanthropic province which served not only itself but also other provinces in the matter of forest training. As the Madras Prime Minister had said in a speech a few days ago although there were several provinces in India, they should consider that they all belonged to one common entity.

The Minister congratulated the students who were successfully passing out from this College to-day and also the staff who had taken so much trouble to fit the students for a successful career in the Forest department. He would assure the members of the Forest Department that the Government was fully aware of their interests and would protect them.

College Notes.

1. We have known of seeds sown and nothing came up and we have known of seeds sown and plants came up which were not the plants expected but one of our contributors in this issue writes of seed sown and the result was a feather. Can readers spot the reference?

It is on page 5 of this issue.

2. The last field excursion of the students before the College closes was the one taken by the Principal on 21st June up the Tadagam valley, on bicycles, to study soil erosion chiefly.

3. The water level in the big well was down to 8 inches before pumping and 4 inches after pumping on 28th June. For some weeks we have been using the old long disused well to the east of the Nursery, hoisting water by man power.

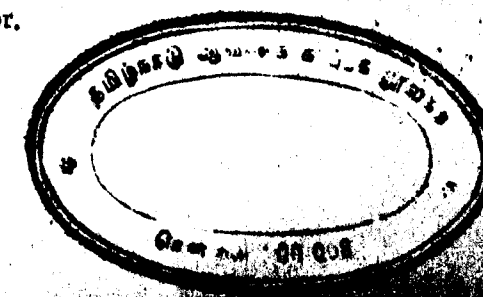
4. *Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Visitors, 30th June, 1939.*

"General. The Board of Visitors were of opinion that the Principal and the Instructor were to be congratulated on the excellent results shown not only in the examinations but also in the general behaviour, the self respect and self-reliance of the students of the College."

5. The Curator of the Gass Forest Museum, Mr. G. Viswanatham attended the Forest stall at the Swadeshi Exhibitions at Trichur (Malabar District) April 26th to May 5th, Tinnevely June 25th to July 9th and will go to the one at Trichinopoly July 15th to 31st.

6. L.R.B.C. Baktani, 1937-39 Division, has announced his marriage for July 8th at Shikarpur, Sind.

7. The College library is to be transported to Ooty entire, books and book cases, to the Office of the Provincial Silviculturist, by order of the Chief Conservator.



8. As the Magazine goes to press news is received of the fate of the Kanhirakadavu bridge one day this month. It had been opened to traffic at the end of March 1939. Students of the 1937-39 Division and readers of Mr. Fernando's article in our last issue (pp.11, 12) will be interested to hear that the river rose 9 feet in the day and by the evening it was lapping over the elephant camp at Nedungayam where District Forest Officer was camping. It is believed that a tree came down in the flood water and hit the Kanhirakadavu bridge. The whole thing was washed away after that except one section near the bank and it is said that there is hardly one stone left upon another. It must have been a wonderful sight to see those colossal baulks of bridge timbers weighing more than a ton each, being tossed about perhaps like match sticks. It is said that the only eye-witness was a Moplah woman who for some reason stayed behind at Kanhirakadavu.

*Principals of the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.
1912-1939.*

Name.	From.	To.	Tenure.
1. F. L. C. Cowley- Brown	12-6-1912	10-9-1915*	Y. M. D. See after No. 2
2. C. E. C. Fischer F. L. C. Cowley- Brown	11-9-1915	20-5-1917	1 8 10 5 10 20
3. C. C. Wilson	13-7-1920	5-8-1923	3 0 23
4. W. G. Dyson	6-8-1923	18-7-1924	0 11 13
5. C. R. F. Williams	19-7-1924	5-1-1930	5 5 17
6. J. C. Wrench	6-1-1930	25-7-1933	3 6 20
7. P. W. Davis	26-7-1933	5-1-1937	3 5 10
8. J. H. Longrigg	6-1-1937	31-7-1939	2 6 26

* The Principal was on leave for 6 months from 20-8-1913 and Mr. R. D. Richmond officiated.

EXTRACTS.

*Extract from the Indian information series.
Vol. 4. — No 27. Simla, May 15, 1939.*

1. Training in Forestry.

Facilities at Dehra Dun.

With the closing of the Forest College at Coimbatore in July 1939, the Indian Forest Ranger College at Dehra Dun will cater for the whole of India and will be the only institution in the country for the training of students of the Ranger Class. The college is intended for students from the provinces and Indian States, selected for the posts of Rangers and Deputy Rangers in the Subordinate Forest services, but it is also open to students from countries outside India. The number of students in 1937-38 was 33.

The course of this College lasts for two years, and the total cost of training a student comes to about Rs. 4,850.

The other institution at Dehra Dun, designated the Indian Forest College, was revived by the Government of India on May 13, 1938, for the training of superior Provincial Forest Service Officers. The training at this College differs from that given at the Indian Forest Ranger College. A post-graduate course leads up to the grant of a Diploma in Forestry which is equal to the degree course at a British University. With the cessation of recruitment to the Indian Forest Service, the course is designed to fit students for the superior Provincial Forest Service and to afford higher education in Forestry to students sent by Indian States and foreign Governments.

The course extends over two years, and an annual fee of Rs. 3,500 per student has been fixed for the first course, which covers the cost of tuition, lodging, light and water and other services at the headquarters. The total cost of training per student comes to about Rs. 10,550.

In the first course which commenced on May 13, 1938, there were sixteen students deputed as follows :—

United Provinces 4, Bombay 2, Bengal 2, Bihar 2, Orissa 1, Hyderabad State 2, Kashmir State, Kota State 1.

From "Journal of Forestry", Published by the
Society of American Foresters. Vol. 37. No. 1
January 1939.

2. John Evelyn: Forester Extraordinary.

All the older professions and sciences have established historical backgrounds. Members of such professions and scientific groups are intensely proud of the achievements of their great and near-great.

Most certain is it that John Evelyn, because of the breadth of his scholarship, his wide interests and achievements in many fields of learning, must be regarded as a truly great man,

John Evelyn is probably best known as a diarist. He must also well be considered an historian. If occasion should so demand, John Evelyn might be classed as a political leader of his time, or as a Greek scholar, or better still, a traveller. In fact, John Evelyn is difficult to classify. Foresters should regard him as a forester.

John Evelyn was the second son and the fourth child of Richard Evelyn and his wife Eleanor. He was born at Watton, England, on October 31, 1630. From the age of eleven onward and down to the month of his death, he kept a diary, as did his father before him. Because of this diary the record of Evelyn's life, despite its fullness and complexity, is unusually complete.

Foresters may legitimately lay claim to Evelyn as a Forester because of his book *SYLVA or A Discourse of Forest Trees*, published in 1664. *Sylva* is undoubtedly one, if not the greatest, of Evelyn's literary works. Few if any men or books so profoundly influenced the course of forestry in any country as John Evelyn and his *Sylva* influenced the course of forestry in England. Between 1642 and the Restoration, the situation as regards timber supplies had become critical enough to cause general alarm.

About this time Evelyn and his friend Robert Boyle became interested in founding a philosophical and mathematical society, which did not materialize because of the Restoration. A little later, however, these same men were among the most prominent

of the founders of the Royal Society. At least three or four times during his life Evelyn was asked to accept the presidency of that society, but on each occasion he declined.

On October 15, 1662, Evelyn records in his diary that "I this day deliver'd my 'discourse concerning Forest Trees' to the society, on occasion of certain queries sent to us by the Commissioner of his Majesties Navy, being first book that was printed by order of the society, and their printer, since it was a corporation." It should be a source of no little gratification to foresters that apparently the first publication authorized by the most distinguished scientific society in the world dealt with the subject of forestry.

Evelyn's *Sylva* is truly a significant book. It was published under the auspices of a society which even in those days was great; it was dedicated to the king; it was timely; and it espoused a worthy cause. That it bore fruit is evidenced by the fact that four years after its publication Evelyn was able to report to his King that "millions of trees had been planted."

In a very real sense John Evelyn was a forester — self-taught, to be sure — and unfortunately his name is all but forgotten among the rank and file of foresters.

The statement is often made that forestry has become of age. In a physical and economic sense this is perhaps true. In a spiritual and intellectual sense it is not so evident. Forestry will never become of age intellectually until the great names in forestry are as well known and highly respected among foresters as the great names in other fields of learning are known and respected in those fields of learning. Foresters must grow in intellectual stature. They must develop and establish the historical background not only of the science but of the practice of Forestry. As a beginning, let us claim John Evelyn as a forester, despite the fact that others may also lay claim on him. By so doing we will add greatly to the dignity and prestige of our profession.

3. Ecological aspects of afforestation in the Hill country — Criteria in the choice of species.

By H. M. Steven.

(Extract from "Forestry" the Journal of the Society of Foresters of Great Britain. Volume XII. Number 2. 1938.)

Economic considerations.

The first question is whether one should aim at quantity or quality. Here there is a conflict in national interest. On the one hand, quantity cannot be ignored if defence considerations are to remain important, while, on the other, the quality of much of our home-grown timber puts it into the lower grades, and an improvement is called for. When used in the raw state it is the macroscopic factors of quality such as ring-width, knottiness, etc., which are important. Knottiness and other defects can be modified by treatment, but if the maximum quantity is to be aimed at, then fast-growing species such as Douglas fir and Sitka spruce must be fully exploited on suitable sites. All the present evidence, however, points to the probability that timber will be used to a decreasing extent in a raw state. For pulp, fibre length is the most important point, while in plywood part of the timber used need not be of good quality. Of considerable interest in this connection are the recent developments in Germany; in certain new processes species and quality do not appear to be important. Forssmann wood, for example, is built up of many (fifteen) thin slices of wood, 0.1 m. m. thick, cemented together by still thinner layers, 0.03 m. m., of bakelite. It is stated to be based on the fact that the tensile strength of the actual wood-cells is very high, and it is the cell connections which are the weak links. In this process the bakelite forms the connections, and a very strong product results which is stated to be independent of species and quality. Similarly, the production of *zellwolle* is independent of fibre length, although the resulting fabric is different from rayon. It is unlikely that, in the near future at least, all our timber will be boiled up in vats or cut into paper-like sheets, but it is almost certain that there will be an increasing demand for timber for which the principal requirement will be bulk of wood substance rather than the present day criteria of quality.

Notifications Relating to Rangers.

Bellary Circle.

- 12—5—39. Mr. D. E. Lewin, Ranger, Third grade, Godavari Upper division extension of leave on average pay for one month with effect from 3-5-39 in continuation of the leave sanctioned. 2. On the expiry of his leave he should join duty in Giddalore Range.
- 12—5—39. Sri M. Subba Rao, Ranger, Fourth Grade, extension of leave on average pay on medical certificate for four months with effect from 11-2-39.
- 17—5—39. Sri A. Vyasulu, Ranger, Fifth Grade, Kurnool Range Anantapur Division leave for three months from date of relief. 2. Sri K. Subbanna, Trained Forester is recalled from leave and posted to charge of Kurnool Range vice No. 1.
- 17—5—39. In modification of this office S. O. No. 62/39, dated 12-5-39 Mr. D. E. Lewin, Ranger, Third Grade is recalled to duty and posted to Narasapatam South Range.
- 6—6—39. Mr. S. A. Dawson, Ranger, Fourth Grade on return from leave to Kurnool Range, Anantapur Division. 2. Sri K. Subbanna, Trained Forester and ag. Ranger, Kurnool Range, on relief by No. (1) is reverted as Forester, Anantapur Division.
- 23—5—39. 1. Mr. V. N. Leapingwell, Ranger, Fifth Grade, Palnad Range, Guntur Division, to River Range, Godavari Lower Division to hand over charge to Ranger, Vinukonda Range and proceed to River Range. 2. G. Appa Rao Naidu, Ranger, Third Grade, River Range, on relief by No. 1 to Narasapatam North Range, Vizagapatam Division. 3. Sri Ch. Ramamurthy, Ranger, Seventh Grade on relief by No. 2 to Palnad Range, Guntur Division.
- 16—6—39. Sri V. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Ranger Fifth Grade, granted extension of leave for one month with effect from 23-6-39 in continuation of the leave granted.
- 16—6—39. Sri Y. Subrahmanyam Naidu, Nandyal Range, Kurnool West Division to Kurnool Range, Anantapur Division, to join forthwith, after handing over charge to the Ranger Officer, Gundlabrahmeswaram Range. 2. Mr. S. A. Dawson, Kurnool Range, on relief by No. 1 to Nandyal Range Kurnool West Division.

Salem Circle.

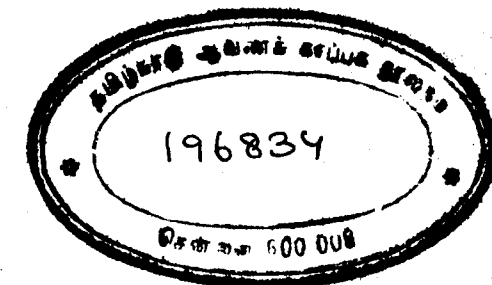
- 9—5—39. 1. Sri S. Varadarajulu Reddi, Ranger VII grade, on return from leave on 26-5-1939, to charge of Anchetti Range, Salem North Division, in relief of Sri M. M. Ponnappa, trained Forester in charge who will revert to his normal duties as Forester. 2. The posting of S. Ghulam Dastagir Saheb, Ranger 4th grade to Anchetti Range is cancelled.
- 17—5—39. Mr. B. Ghulam Dastagiri Saheb, Ranger 4th grade, Harur range, Vellore West division, on relief by Sri C. B. Pemmiiah, for special duty in Salem North division for the enumeration of Sandal trees in patta lands.
- 19—5—39. 1. Sri Y. Peddalakshmayya Naidu, Ranger 3rd grade, on return from leave on 3-6-1939, to Vontimitta range of Cuddapah North Division, reverting Sri S. Natarajan to his permanent post as Forester 5th grade. 2. The posting of Sri S. Ramachandra Ayyar, Ranger 1st grade, to Vontimitta range is cancelled, as the Ranger has been transferred to Forest Utilization Officer's division.
- 23—5—39. Sri Y. Peddalakshmayya Nayudu, Ranger 3rd grade, Cuddapah North division, extension of leave for 15 days from 3-6-1939 in continuation of the three months' leave already granted. 2. Subject to the production of certificate of fitness to return to duty, (a medical requisition has been issued to the District Medical Officer, Kurnool), the Ranger on return from leave on 18-6-1939, is posted to Vontimitta range Cuddapah North Division; reverting Sri S. Natarajan to his permanent post as Forester 5th grade of Chittoor Division.
- 25—5—39. Sri M.S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Ranger 5th grade, Chittoor Division, extension of leave on loss of pay on medical certificate for four months from 15-4-1939 in continuation of the four months' leave granted to him.
- 20—5—39. 1. Sri K. Jayarama Ayyar, Ranger 4th grade, to Odugathur range of Vellore East division, reverting Sri T. R. Vijayaraghavan, trained Forester and acting Ranger to his permanent post as Forester 5th grade. 2. Sri M. M. Ponnappa, trained Forester, 5th grade, Salem North division (now in charge of Anchetti range of Salem North division) on relief from Anchetti range by Sri S. Varadarajulu Reddi, to the No. I working Plans division, Salem.

- 31—5—39. Sri T. P. Goundar, Ranger 4th grade, Junior Instructor, Forest Guards' School, Salem North division, leave on average pay without medical certificate for two months from the date of termination of the Forest Guards' school.
- 6—6—39. Sri R. Thangavelu Pillai, Ranger 4th grade, Chittoor division extension of leave for one month from 22—6—1939 in continuation of the two months leave already granted. 2. Muhammad Ansar Badsha Saheb, trained Forester of Cuddapah North Division will continue to be *in charge* of Palmaner Range of Chittoor division until further orders.

Ootacamund Circle.

- 23—5—39. 1. Sri S. Narayana Naick, Acting Ranger to be Assistant Range Officer, Amarampalam. 2. Sri K. B. Mudappa, acting Ranger on Relief by No. 1 posted on special duty, in charge of Charcoal burning.

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