(1) Number of ...

(2) Date of receipt ...

3) Initials of the Examiner ...

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

... DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.		Press Mis.
Dated		18

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 20. Read the following letter from H. CLEGHORN, Esq., M. D., Conservator of Forests; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, dated Útakamund, 8th August 1859, No. 744.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Proceedings of Government, No. 1637, dated 4th July 1859. I arranged at once to visit the Múdúmalli forest, in company with Captain Morgan, and spent four days inspecting the capabilities of the forest and the system of management. The result of my examination is given in the accompanying memorandum (enclosure A.)

2. In regard to the value of the timber, as none but the best teak is accepted, I consider that 1 Rupee charged on delivery at Jackatalla is at least 25 per cent. below the market price, which at present is 1¼ Rupee at Útakamund.

3. The enclosed copy* of a letter to the Special Executive Engineer, Jackatalla, enumerates the different forests from which the timber required for the barracks might be obtained, and shews that the Múdúmalli forest is the nearest, and in spite of the difficult carriage, the most eligible source of supply.

* Enclosure B.

A.

Report on the Mùdùmalli forest with suggestions as to the system of management.

1. The Múdúmalli forest is in the district of Malabar, lying between the Segúr forest in Coimbatore and Goondelpett in Mysúr, and includes "an area of about 200 square miles. The extreme length is 24 miles, the average breadth 8 miles." It is rented by Government from the Rajah of Nellumboor for the supply of teak to the Jackatalla barracks. The lease was entered into in 1857, I believe, with the concurrence of Mr. Robinson, then Acting Collector of Malabar, and was for a term of five years of which 3½ are still to run. The annual rent is 2,300 Rupees.

Vide Captain Morgan.

2. GENERAL CHARACTER OF FOREST AND ITS CAPABILITIES.—The general character of the forest is good, containing a large quantity of

Teak, *Tectona grandis.*

Blackwood, *Dalbergia latifolia.*

Benteak, *Lagerstræmia microcarpa.*

Marahdoor, *Terminalia glabra.*

Vengay, *Pterocarpurs marsupium.*

There are some grassy knolls covered with good pasture, and the largest teak is in the valley of Gogahulla and on the banks of the Moyàr river. The trees are considerably more lofty than those in Segúr, and the jungle generally much resembles that on the north and eastern frontier of Wynáad.

3. BOUNDARIES.—East Tippacaddoo, north west Nellicotta, south Segúr.

4. DETAIL OF FOREST OPERATIONS.—The *Wood-cutters* are Coorumbers, inhabiting the forest; the *sawyers* come from Mysore; the dragging of the logs to the forest track is performed partly by elephants, of which eight belong to the Commissariat and six to the forest stock, paid out of barrack estimates, and partly by buffaloes purchased for the purpose.

5. The carriage from the forest to the barracks is performed by two sets of contractors, chiefly Mahommedans, one set carrying only as far as Útakamund, and the second from Útakamund to Jackatalla. The cause of the whole distance not being performed by one setof contractors is that the bullocks would then be two days above ghât, which the owners say proves very injurious to the cattle from the low country, giving rise to bronchial affections.

Executive Engineer Jackatalla enumerates the dif

6. CHARGES FOR FELLING.—The logs are cut and squared by Coorumbers, at the rate of one anna the cubic foot, which is a fair wage and corresponds with the charge in many parts of western Mysúr.

7. SAWING.—The rate is 40 running feet per Rupee, when the log does not exceed one foot in the square; when the cut exceeds 13 inches in depth, the rate is 20 feet per Rupee, the Mysúr rate is 45 square feet per Rupee,—the average here is 30, which, considering the unhealthy climate and distance from their home, is not excessive. There is little sawing done now, except by dividing large logs, which are otherwise unmanageable for carts.

8. CARRIAGE.—When the weather is favorable, the Commissariat bullocks, (lately arrived), are employed in conveying logs from the western extremity of the forest to the eastern limit, viz., the high road at Tippacaddoo, a distance of 18 miles, from which the wood is conveyed by contract carts to Útakamund.

9. MEASUREMENT.—The logs are measured at Múdúmalli by the Manager or his Assistant and payment is made accordingly. Every axeman (Coorumber) receives his due partly in money, but chiefly in grain, (by preference, and I may say of necessity,) at the market rate, and a settlement takes place weekly;—the average earnings of an axeman is five Rupees *per mensem*, but an industrious man easily earns eight Rupees.

10. The measurement in the forest is of the *actual cubic contents* of each log,—a difference, however, occurs in the accounts of *re-measurement* at Jackatalla, which (from the explanation given to me) arises from taking the measurement to which the log would square to in its whole length, the former I need hardly remark is the usual mode. A further difference arises from the officers at the barracks measuring within the draghole, which is in accordance with the general custom. This explains the difference of measurement noted by Government in paragraph 5 of the orders of Government, dated 4th July 1859, No. 1637.

11. FRAGMENTS.—There is a large quantity of slabs, cracked planks, tops, butts, &c., which though not suitable for the barracks are saleable in the Útakamund market and elsewhere. Such as are at the Karkhana might be disposed of at a fixed rate, (say 10 to 12 annas according to quality) by the Manager, to any person who sends for them. Such as are at the Goondelpett workshop migh suit the Engineer for the Bangalore railway. I have written to Mr. Beattie on the subject. Any remaining fragments after the completion of the barracks might be sold by auction. The probable receipts from the sale of fragments may be put down at 5,000 Rupees.

12. CARRIAGE COST OF.—The distance from Tippacaddoo to Útakamund is 23 miles and is paid for at five annas per cubic foot. The distance from Útakamund to Jackatalla is 10 miles, and the timber is carried by a distinct set of contractors or by bullocks belonging to the barracks, the rate is equal to three annas per cubic foot, making eight annas in all from the forest to the barracks.

13. LOGS IN FOREST.—During the four days I traversed the forests, I saw and counted about 1,030 logs, averaging 15 cubic feet, equal to 18,000 cubic feet. In addition to this, Captain Morgan informed me, that there were in other parts which I had not time to visit, and at the Goondelputt workshop which I inspected, about 11,000 logs making a total of 30,000* feet of seasoned teak. It will thus be seen that there is no dearth of good wood, but the chief difficulty of supply is the steepness of the Segúr ghât, and the heaviness of the roads during the monsoon months.

* 25,000 Múdúmalli
5,000 Mysúr.
3,0000.

14. ESTABLISHMENT.—The establishment is employed temporarily, the monthly cost at this date is 542 Rupees, (including the salary of the Superintendent), this is 20 Rupees less than the sum given in Colonel Lawford's letter, dated 26th May 1859. Mr. DeMonte is in charge of the workshop, all the other employees are natives, several valuable lives have been lost from the unhealthiness of the forests. I found several cartmen and bullock drivers suffering from fever and its consequences, enlarged spleen and general debility, and insisted strongly upon their being supplied with thick cumblies and sleeping on high cots.

15. ELEPHANTS.—There are at present 14 elephants at work in these forests. The eight animals belonging to the Commissariat having dragged to the road side the greater parts of the logs will probably be transferred in the course of this month to Anamallay where they are much required.

16. BULLOCKS.—Of fifty pairs of bullocks received two months ago from Hoonsoor, 47 pairs are at work, one bullock was killed by a tiger, two died on the ghât, and in two months, six untrained animals were lost in the jungle.

17. KIRKHANA.—The whole of the buildings are mud edifices. These are Captain Morgan's hut, the office, bullock shed and sawpits, all roofed in with bamboo mats. I think it might be worth while to build a small pucka granary for the remainder of the lease; the loss and injury to the food, supplies (rice, raggee, grain, chillies, cocoanuts, &c.,) must be very considerable during the monsoon, and the risk of fire in the dry weather is great.

18. TANK.—A small tank constructed by Captain Morgan is of great use to the department; there are *now* 10 feet of water in it, and in the hot-weather, this gives the sole supply for the elephants and establishment.

19. ROADS.—The forest is divided into two parts by a long narrow swamp, in which the elephants often stuck fast, and over which they could not drag the heavy logs. By damming one end of this, the tank beforementioned has been formed, and this bund now forms a communication for carts, &c.

20. A fair cart road has been constructed from the Karkhana to Nordee, a distance of 10 miles, and a second road to Cacanulla, a distance of 7 miles. The road from the Karkhana to Tippacaddoo (8 miles) has been opened and improved, another road to the Gogohulla valley has been commenced and will soon be completed.

21. The working of this rented forest has not hitherto fallen under my supervision, but in accordance with the order of Government, I beg to offer the following suggestions.

I. That the management continue as at present under the charge of Captain Morgan, Executive Engineer, who shall reserve the *best* timber (1st) for the Jackatalla barracks and (2nd) other Government purposes. This officer is well qualified for the work and after many attacks of fever is in a measure acclimatised.

II. That to assist in defraying the working expenses, the inferior logs and fragments be sold as opportunities offer.

III. That in anticipation of the continued demand for teak on the Neilgherries for Government purposes even after the barracks are finished, a new ghât be kept in view. At present the carriage up to Útakamund costs 50 per cent. on the value of the wood below. Indeed, additional carriage is not available, none but practised bullocks come up the ghât.

IV. There being no public officer so much interested in the state of the ghât and road from the Mysore boundary to Jackatalla, and no one who sees so much of the traffic and its requirements, I would again venture to suggest that this line of road be placed under Captain Morgan, and this would give him full employment.

V. In order to lighten the carriage as much as possible, I would advise that after the elephants have dragged the logs to the depôt below, the end pieces with the dragholes be sawn off. This seems a trivial matter, but when many hundred logs are being carried, the removal of 8 or 10 inches (which is useless) would be of some importance. There is much old wood strewed about on the side of the ghât, belonging to Edulgee and Hoossain Bava, the former contractors of the Segúr forests. As this is liable to cause confusion and to facilitate pilfering, I warned these timber merchants that they must remove to one place whatever they could prove to be their property in course of a fortnight.

Executive Engineer

VI. In reference to the method of keeping the accounts, Captain Farewell, Special Executive Engineer, informs me that he has instructed Captain Morgan to adhere strictly to the rules of the Department Public Works.

VII. If any other large public building is likely to be erected on the Hills requiring much timber, I trust that I may receive early intimation, as the collecting of sawyers and Coorumbers is a matter of difficulty and attended with considerable expense.

(Signed) H. CLEGHORN, M. D.,
Conservator of Forests.

B.

Letter from H. CLEGHORN, Esq., M. D., Conservator of Forests; to the Special Executive Engineer, Jackatalla, dated Útakamund, 27th July 1859, No. 719.

With reference to the letter* of the Deputy Chief Engineer to your address, regarding the quality of Segúr and Múdúmalli teak, and the provision of timber for the completion of the barracks, I beg to make the following observations.

* Dated 21st June 1859.

1st. There are four forests from which you can receive the required timber for the Jackatalla works, viz.:

I. Anamallay.
II. Segúr.
III. Múdúmalli.
IV. Mysúr.

ANAMALLAY.—2nd. The Anamallay timber was tried and found to be superior, but very expensive, the carriage up the Coonoor ghât being most difficult, even for logs of moderate size, (as 20 cubic feet,) besides this, the long scantling is peculiarly suited for ship-building, and the short pieces are in great demand for the Railway, Gun Carriage Manufactory, &c. It seems undesirable to have recourse to this source of supply.

SEGUR.—3rd. The late contractor at Segúr *(Hoossain Bava,)* has a considerable supply of wood in his yard at Útakamund, and a large quantity at his depôt below ghât: the wood is good, but *generally* of short lengths, averaging 12 feet, which does not suit your purposes; the cost is ¾ rupee per cubic foot below, and one rupee four annas above ghât, in logs one rupee eight annas sawn. There can be no objection to a selection of such rafters, &c., as are found to suit the required measurements.

MUDUMALLI.—4th. I have visited Múdúmalli forest in order that I might report at length on the system of management in accordance with the orders of Government, dated 4th July 1859, No. 1637. The size of the logs there is much greater than at Segúr, averaging 16 or 18 feet, and I think if Colonel Lawford had had the same opportunities of judging as I have had this week when traversing the forests, he would not have condemned the timber. The quality generally appears to be excellent, the quantity in seasoned logs is not far from 25,000 feet, of this I saw about 18,000 feet, which had been dragged out to the side of the forest road.

MYSORE.—5th. There are quarterly auctions held in the town of Mysúr, and there are (I believe, about 1,000 logs available in the Heggadevincotta forest; the rate of the last public sale was about one rupee. Two hundred selected logs have lately been sent to the Goondelpett workshop, and this seems to be a good arrangement. The additional distance is about 50 miles, and the same difficulty occurs in reference to the Segúr ghât.

CONCLUSION.—I have thus reviewed the different sources of supply, and would only remark in conclusion, that there is no lack of good timber; the great difficulty in supplying it is from the steepness of the ghât and the state of the roads at this season. It seems to me indispensably necessary to have an officer of experience and energy to superintend the Segúr and Múdúmalli forests; the supervision of these with the Goondelpett workshop occupies Captain Morgan fully. I have borne testimony to his peculiar fitness for this office, and I think that his removal at present would occasion much difficulty.

I may advert to the fact of the *lease* of the Múdumalli forest which was entered into expressly for the supply of timber to the barracks, of which three years are yet to run, and I may also add that in visiting the timber depot here with Mr. Rhode, Inspector General of Prisons, and Captain Morgan, we were all struck with the mode of measurement, which was not that usually adopted, and taking the average of three logs was at least 20 per cent. below the actual contents. This of course should be included in the profit arising from the working of the forest.

No. 21. ORDER THEREON, 24th September 1859, No. 2293.

The Governor in Council resolves to communicate this report to the Chief Engineer for his information and for transmission to the local officers, who will attend to such of Dr. Cleghorn's suggestions as relate to them.

Nos. II and V.

2. With reference to the first suggestion in paragraph 21 of the report, the Chief Engineer's attention will be called to paragraph 3 of the order of the 6th instant No. 2140. If it is necessary that Captain Morgan should remain in his present charge, then, as there stated his departmental allowances must be debited to the Jackatalla barracks, and he must not be included, while so employed, in the general establishment of the Coimbatore district. But with respect to that officer's continued employment in the forest, the Government await the Chief Engineer's reply to the order of July 8th, No. 1663.

3. As to the Ségúr ghât and road to the Mysúr frontier, the Government have already expressed their opinion in the same order (paragraph 3) that the charge of these should be entrusted to the Superintendent of the Múdúmalli forest.

Idem IV.

4. With reference to suggestion VI, Dr. Cleghorn will be good enough to report whether he found Captain Morgan's forest accounts correctly kept. The Government desire that the Chief Engineer will give his particular attention to this point. In paragraph 4 of the order 4th July last No. 1637, Colonel Bell was requested to inquire and report whether, during his late long official residence on the Nílgiri hills, Colonel Lawford inspected Captain Morgan's books and found them correctly and punctually kept. To this enquiry no reply has yet been received; it is requested that it may be furnished without further delay.

5. The second and third suggestions should be attended to. On the fifth, viz. that a new ghât should be made, the Governor in Council observes that the District Engineer has already been directed to prepare plans and estimates for a new line in substitution of the upper part of the Ségúr pass.

6. In the tenth paragraph of his report, Dr. Cleghorn points out that the discrepancy noticed in paragraph 5 of the order 4th July last is owing to the method followed at the barracks in measuring the timber. This must be corrected in the manner pointed out by Dr. Cleghorn.

7. With reference to the fourth paragraph of the report, the price to be hereafter allowed for the teak should be Rupee 1-4 per cubic foot, being the market rate at Útakamund. But this being done the whole cost of the carriage including the purchase and keep of elephants must be charged to the forest and no part to the barracks.

8. The Governor in Council desires that careful attention be paid to the Conservator's suggestion in paragraph 14 respecting cumblies and cots, for the coolies employed in the forest. It is to be regretted that this was not thought of before. If cumblies are supplied in the first instance at the cost of Government, the price of them must be recovered from the pay of the recipients.

9. Paragraph 16 will be communicated to the Commissary General. Untrained bullocks such as those referred to appear to have been, ought not to have been sent to Captain Morgan.

10. The Chief Engineer will act on the suggestion in paragraph 17, if he approves of it.

11. The Governor in Council observes from the 1st paragraph (5th clause) of Dr. Cleghorn's letter to Captain Farewell dated 27th July 1859, that Colonel Lawford was mistaken in his low appreciation of the Múdúmalli teak.

From Chief Engr. 13th July 1859, No. 2678, paragraph 3.

12. The Government resolve to point out to Dr. Cleghorn that when he has occasion to make a report, the most convenient plan is to draw it in the form of a letter, instead of sending it up as an enclosure in a separate covering letter.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

No. 44. Ootacamund 8th August 1859.

Upon,

F. C. Cleghorn Esqr. M. D.
Conservator of Forests.

To,

J. D. Bourdillon Esqr.
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Proceedings of Government, No. 1[illegible] dated 4th July 1859. I arranged at once to visit the Moodoomullay Forest, in company with Captain Morgan, and spent four days inspecting the capabilities of the Forest and the system of management. The result of my examination is given in the accompanying Memorandum. (Enclosure A.)

2. In regard to the value of the timber, as none but the best Teak is accepted, I consider that 1 Rupee charged on delivery at Jackatalla is at least 25 per Cent below the market price, which at present is 1¼ Rupee at Ootacamund.

3. The enclosed Copy of a letter to the Special Executive Engineer Jackatalla enumerates the differ[illegible]

Forests from which the timber required for the Barracks might be obtained, and shews that the Moodamulley Forest is the nearest, and in spite of the difficult carriage the most eligible source of supply.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant.

H. Cleghorn
Conservator of Forests.

A

No

P.M.C. 1859 Dept
Rec'd of Govt. 4th October
No. 2204

From
The Conservator of Forests
To The Secretary to Govt
Revenue Department
Fort St George

Dated 8th
Rec'd 17th } August 1859.

Enclos. 2.

Reports his visit to the Moodamullay Forest with Capt. Morgan, and submits Memorandums relative to the system of management is to be used.

No 20.

Pth Bo: July 1859 No 27-28.

C14 Sep: R21

No. 2293. 24th Sept. 1859.

pasture, and the largest Beat is in the valley of Gogabullee and on the banks of the Moyār River. The trees are considerably more lofty than those in Segoor, and the jungle generally much resembles that on the North and Eastern frontier of Moyāār.

3. Boundaries.— East Kiffacadee, West Nest. Kellicolla, South Segoor.

4. Detail of Forest operations.— The wood cutters are Coorumbers, inhabiting the Forest, the Sawyers come from Mysore; the dragging of the logs to the Depot Beat is performed partly by Elephants, of which 8 belong to the Commissariat and 6 to the Forest Establishment, paid out of Korrach Estimates, and partly by Buffaloes purchased for the purpose.

5. The Carriage from the Forest to the Depot is performed by two sets of Contractors, chiefly Mahommedans, one set carrying only as far as Ootacamund, and the second from Ootacamund to Jackatalla. The cause of the whole distance not being performed by one set of Contractors is that the Bullocks would then be two days above that which they could proceed very injurious to the Cattle from the low Country, giving rise to Bronchial affections.

6. Charges for felling. The logs are cut and squared by Coorumbers, at the rate of Rs 4 the Cubic foot, which is a fair wage and corresponds with the charge in many parts of Western Mysore.

13

7. Sawing.— The rate is 40 running feet per rupee when the log does not exceed one foot in the square; or when the cut exceeds 12 Inches in depth, the rate is 20 feet for three. The Sawyers are paid, which considering the wages [illegible] and the time [illegible] is not [illegible] Price is little remunerative now, except by [illegible] the Sawyers manage [illegible]

[illegible] the Forest is favorable, the [illegible] the Depot Beat at Kellicolla [illegible] the Forest [illegible] Establishment [illegible] Rupees [illegible] and payment is made accordingly.

[illegible] Coorumbers [illegible] partly in money, [illegible] grain, by the measure, and I may say [illegible] each, at the market rate, and a settlement [illegible] the average earnings of an Coorumber is 5 Rupees per month, but the industrious may easily earn 8 Rupees.

10. The measurement in the Forest is of the actual Cubic Contents of each log; a difference, however, occurs in the Accounts of the measurement at Jackatalla, which upon the explanation given to me arises from—

taking the measurement to which the log would square to in its whole length, the former method hardly remarks in the round note. Further difference arises from the officers of the Board measuring within the drag hole, which is in accordance with the general custom. This explains the difference of measurement noted by government in para 5 of the Orders of Government dated 6th July 1859. No. 1537.

11th Fragments. — There is a large quantity of stone, cracked planks, Logs, Balks &c which though not suitable for the Barracks are saleable in the Bolarum Market and elsewhere. Such as are at the Hatchanoor might be disposed of at a fixed rate, say 10 to 12 Annas according to quality by the Manager, to any person who sends for them. Such as are at the Secunderabad workshop might suit the Engineer of the Bangalore Railway. — I have written to Mr Scallie on the subject. Any remaining fragments after the completion of the Barracks might be sold by auction. The probable receipts from the sale of fragments may be found among the papers.

12. Carriage - Cost &c. The distance from Jeypaudda to Dehuanund is 92 miles and is paid for at 2 annas per Cubic foot. The distance from Dehuanund to Jackalalla is 18 miles

and the timber is
carried by Coolies without cart or Bullock
[illegible] to the Barracks. The rate is equal
to 3 annas per cubic foot, making Rupees 138 all
[illegible]
[illegible] During the four days I was
[illegible] work was not resumed after [illegible]
[illegible] Cubic
[illegible] Bolarum Bungalow since
[illegible] work in other parts which
[illegible] the Secunderabad
[illegible] appear to get
[illegible] It
[illegible] is no doubt a great
[illegible] Chief Engineer of Hyderabad it
[illegible] during the Summer months
[illegible] The Establishment is
entirely Europeans — to mention the cost at
[illegible] including the Salary
[illegible] this is 18 Rupees less
[illegible] given in Colonel Langford's
[illegible] Mr Scott is
in charge of the workshops, all the other employés
are natives. Several valuable lives have been lost
from the unhealthiness of the Forests. I found
several Parsees and Bullock drivers suffering

from fever and its consequences, enlarged spleen and general debility, and insisted strongly upon their being supplied with thick coumblies and sleeping on high cots.

15. Elephants. There are at present 12 Elephants at work in these Forests. The animals belonging to the Commissariat having dragged to the road side the greater parts of the logs will probably be transferred in the course of this month to Anamallay where they are much required.

16. Bullocks. Of fifty pairs of bullocks received two months ago from Coonoor, 10 pairs are at work, one bullock was killed by a tiger, two died on the plain, and in five months [illegible] sustained animals were lost in the Jungle.

17. Karkihana. The whole of the buildings are mud edifices. These are Capt. Morgan's tent, the Office, Bullock shed and two sawpits, all roofed in with Bamboo mats. I think it might be worth while to build a small pucka granary for the remainder of the lease;- the loss and injury to the food, supplies (Rice, Raggee, Jowaree, Chillies, Cocoanuts &c.) must be very considerable

from the monsoon and the risk of fire in the dry weather is great.

Tank. A mud tank constructed by [illegible] Coonoor is of great use to the cattle, there are now 10 feet of water in it in the hot weather this gives the cattle [illegible] for the Elephants and Establishment.

Roads. The Forest is divided into two parts by a long narrow swamp, in which [illegible] often knee deep, just at present [illegible] running one end of this, the tank before mentioned has been formed, and this bund now forms a communication for carts &c.

[illegible] has been constructed on the Coonoor side to Sandee a distance of miles, and a second road to Cocamulla a distance of 3 miles. The road from Sandee to Cotagherry [illegible] miles to be [illegible] and bridged, and the road to the Gopalchetty valley is now commenced and will soon be completed.

The working of this [illegible] Forest has [illegible] under my supervision, but in accordance with the Order of Government, I beg to offer the following suggestions.

I That the management continue as at present under the charge of Captain Morgan, Executive Engineer, who shall preserve the best timber (1st) for the Jackatalla Barracks and (2d) other Government purposes. This Officer is well qualified for the work and after many attacks of fever is in a measure acclimatised.

II That to assist in defraying the working expences, the inferior logs and fragments be sold as opportunities offer.

III That in anticipation of the continued demand for Teak on the Neilgherries for Government purposes even after the barracks are finished, a nursery be kept in view. At present the carriage is to be estimated at 33⅓ per cent on the value of the wood delivered. Indeed, additional carriage is not available, some but practised bullocks come off the Ghat.

IV There being no public Officer so much interested in the state of the Ghat and road from the Mysore boundary to Jackatalla, and no one who sees so much of the traffic and its requirements, I would again venture to suggest that Section of road be placed under Captain Morgan, and this would give him full employment.

V In order to lighten the carriage as much as possible I would advise that after the Elephants have dragged the logs to the Depôt below, the ends pieces with the drag holes be sawn off. This seems a trivial matter, but when many hundred logs are being carried, the removal of 8 or 10 inches (which is no loss) would be of some importance. There is much old wood strewed about on the side of the Ghat belonging to Colonel and Mountain Bara, the former Contractor for Sugar Juice. As this is liable to be carried away and be sadly pilfering, I warned the Native merchant that they must remove to one place what they could prove to be their property in course of a fortnight.

VI In reference to the method of working the Forests, Captain Purnell Executive Engineer, informs me that he has instructed Captain Morgan to work them according to the rules of the Department Subject to Porter.

VII I am the large public building is likely to be erected on the Hills requiring much timber, I trust that I may receive early intimation as the collecting of Sawyers and Carpenters is a matter of difficulty and attended with considerable expence

H. Cleghorn M.D.
Conservator of Forests

1859 Rect.

Enclosure A

Copy Letter from the Conservator of Forests Dated 27th August 1859 No 714.

Report on the Moodamullay Forest with suggestions as to the system of Management. Dated

B

No 714. Ootacammund 27th July 1859.

From,

The Conservator of Forests

To,

The Special Executive Engineer.
Jackatalla.

Sir,

With reference to the letter of the Dy. Chief Engineer to your address, regarding the quality of Segoor and Moodamullay Teak, and the provision of Timber for the completion of the Barracks, I beg to make the following observations.

1st There are 4 Forests from which you can receive the required timber for the Jackatalla works viz. I. Anamallay
II. Segoor.
III. Moodamullay.
IV. Mysore.

Anamallay 2d The Anamallay timber was tried and found to be superior but very expensive, the Carriage up the Coonoor ghat being most difficult, even for logs of moderate size, (as 20 Cubic feet) besides this, the long scantling is peculiarly suited for ship-building, and the short pieces are in great demand

for the Railway, Gun Carriage Manufactory, &c. It seems undesirable to have recourse to this source of supply.

Segoor 3d The late Contractor at Segoor (Hoos=sain Bava) has a considerable supply of wood in his yard at Ootacammund, and a large quantity at his Depôt below Ghat - the wood is good, but generally of short lengths, averaging 12 feet, which does not suit your purposes; the cost is 3½ rupees per Cubic foot below, and 1 rupee 6 Annas above Ghat, in logs 1 Rupee 8 Annas sawn - There can be no objection to a selection of such posters, &c as are found to suit the required measurements.

Moodamullay. 4th I have visited Moodamullay Forest in order that I might report at length on the system of management in accordance with the orders of Government dated 5th July 1859 No 1637. The size of the logs there is much greater than at Segoor averaging 16 or 18 feet, and I think if Colonel Lawford had had the same opportunities of judging as I have had this week when traversing the Forests, he would not have condemned the timber. The quality generally appears to be excellent, the quantity in seasoned logs is not far from 25,000 feet, of this I saw about 18,000 feet, which had been dragged out to the side of the Forest Road.

Mysore 5th There are quarterly auctions held in the town of Mysore, and there are (I believe) about 1000 logs available in the Heggadevincotte Forest -

the rate of the last public sale was about 1 rupee. Two hundred selected logs have lately been sent to the Goondelpett workshop, and this seems to be a good arrangement - The additional distance is about 50 miles, and the same difficulty occurs in reference to the Segoor Ghat.

Conclusion. I have thus reviewed the two different sources of supply, and would only remark in conclusion that there is no lack of good timber, the great difficulty in supplying it is from the steepness of the Ghat and the state of the Roads at this season. It seems to me indispensably necessary to have an Officer of experience and energy to superintend the Segoor and Moodamullay Forests, the supervision of these with the Goondelpett workshop occupies Capt. Morgan fully. I have borne testimony to his peculiar fitness for this office, and I think that his removal at present would occasion much difficulty.

I may advert to the fact of the lease of the Moodamullay Forest which was entered into expressly for the supply of timber to the Barracks, of which three years are yet

to you, and I may also add that in visiting the Timber Depôt here with Mr. Rohde, Inspector General of Prisons, and Captain Morgan; we were all struck with the mode of measurement, which was not that usually adopted, and taking the average of 2. logs was at least 20 per Cent below the actual contents, this of course should be included in the profit arising from the working of the Forest.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) H. Cleghorn Esq.
Conservator of Forests.

(True Copy)

H. Cleghorn
Conservator of Forests.

Public Works Dept

No 2293.

Proceedings of the Madras Government

Under date the 24th October 1859.

Read the following letter from the Conservator of Forests.

Reporting the result of his communication of the 8th ultimo to Trash and submitting suggestions as to the system of management.

(Forecastor 8th August 1859 No 744)

The Governor in Council resolved to communicate this report to the Chief Engineer for his information and for transmission to the local Officers, who will attend to such of Dr Cleghorn's suggestions as relate to them.

2 With reference to the first suggestion in Para 21 of the Report, the Chief Engineer

1859 October

Extract from the Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated the 24th October 1859.

Read a letter from the Conservator of Forests, dated the 8th ultimo, with its enclosure.

Ordered,

That the Conservator of Forests be requested to address the Chief Engineer Jackatalla.

By Order,

Submitting observations regarding the practicability of keeping open and River Communications for the Conveyance of Timber.

Engineers attention will be
called to Para 3 of the order of
the 6th instant No 2140. If it
is necessary that Captain
Morgan should remain in
his present charge, Hewn, as
there stated his departmental
allowance must be debited
to the Nuckatallah barracks,
and he must not be included,
while so employed, in the
general establishment of the
Coimbatore district. But with
respect to Mad Officers con-
nitted on Enlargement in the
Forest, the Govt await the
Chief Engineers reply to the
order of July 8th No 1663.

3. As to the Sejier
ghaut and road to the Mysir
frontier, the Govt have already
expressed their opinion in
the same order (Para 3) that
the charge of these should be

entrusted

Adm IV

31

entrusted to the Superintendent
of the Madumalli forest.

4. With reference to
suggestion VI, Dr Cleghorn
will be good enough to report
whether he found Captain
Morgan's forest accounts
correctly kept. The Govt
desire that the Chief En-
gineer will give his
particular attention to this
point. In para 4 of the
order 4th July last No 1637,
Colonel Bell was requested
to enquire and report whe-
ther, during his late long
official residence on the
Nilgiri hills, Colonel
Lawford inspected Captain
Morgan's books and
found them correctly and
punctually kept. To
this enquiry no reply
has yet been received.

ib

it is requested that it may be transmitted to Lambeth Palace

5th The second and third suggestions should be attended to. On the fifth the Archbishop of Canterbury should be made aware that the Archbishop of Rupertsland already has obtained a Private Act and Schedule for a similar case in contemplation of the 19th section of the Act

6 As the Constitution of this Province differs from that of the Province of Canada in many points and that the discrepancy noticed in Clause 8 of the order of July last is owing to the ~~[illegible]~~ existing the Province

~~[illegible]~~

This must be corrected in the manner pointed out by

b.

but as Clergymen

This opinion to the several points of the proposed Act to be necessary attended for the best Schedule to Diocese to be framed, being the Measure now at Westminster.

That this being done, that a Table of the various endowments of Parsonages and Rectories must be obtained from the Province

5th The Governor in Council desires that attention be paid to the Canonical suggestion in the fourth suggestion Synodical Act and Schedule for the Province employed in this Province. It is to be observed that this was not thought

of before. Assemblies are supplied in the first instance at the cost of Government, the price of them must be recovered from the pay of the recipients.

9. Para 6 will be communicated to the Commissary General. Untrained buffaloes as those referred to appear to have been, ought not to have been sent to Captain Morgan.

10 The Chief Engineer will act on the suggestion in Para 7 if he approves of it.

11. The Governor in Council observes from the 1st para 5th clause of Dr. Cleghorn's letter to Captain Farewell dated 27th July 59 that Colonel Lawford was mistaken in his low appreciation

From Ch. Engr 13 July 59 No 2678 Para 3.

appreciation of the Buffaloes mallii teste

2 The Government resolves to point out to Dr. Cleghorn that when he has occasion to make a Report, the most convenient plan is to draw it in the form of a letter, instead of sending it up as an enclosure in a separate covering letter.

10 Copies
To the Chief Engr Offr.
3 " Conservator of Forests
3 " Commissariat Genl

Pr. 8th July/59 N. 27-28.

Public Works 1859 Dep.t
Pro: of Govt 4th October

No 2293.

Pro: of the Madras Govt
Dt 24th Sept. 59.

From the Chief Engineer Dt 1st Dec. 59
No 2571 in Sec. 28th/59. N. 2419
From Chief Engr Dt 3d Dec. 59 No 2583.
(rémt Mudumalle forest Case).

From the Conservator of Forests Dt
7th October/59. No. 266 in Cir.

Passing orders on
Mr. Cleghorn's Report
on the Mudumalli forest.

From the Chief Engr Dt 22d Nov.
1859. No. 2861.
From Govt to Chief Dt 22d September 60.
No 2054.

No 20 & 21.

Civil Dep. R21