M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 1553-54 — Press ~~Mis.~~

51-53

Dated 5 — 8 — 18 64.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 5th August 1861.

No. 51. Read the following letter from Captain H. R. MORGAN, Officiating Conservator of Forests, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Mudumallai, 16th May 1861, No. 469:—

SIR,

1. With reference to the Orders of Government, No. 102, dated 15th January 1861, I have the honor to forward a revised List of the increased Establishment for the Conolly Teak Plantations of Nellambúr.

2. I have reduced the Peons by six, as I consider that number sufficient.

3. I have re-classed the coolies, as owing to the general rise in wages good coolies are not obtainable for 5 Rupees a month.

4. There is a discrepaney between the present Establishment now forwarded by me and the former one; it is attributable to an error in the Collector's Office where the list was compiled.

5. I have inspected the whole of the plantations. The twelve plantations from 1843 to 1854 require thinning. Some idea may be formed of the number required to be taken out, when the Sub-Conservator allowed that in the 1846 plantation only 2,000 trees out of one lac planted had been thinned out, or one in every fifty, whereas it should have been at least one in four, or twelve times then umber. Brown of Arniston (the great authority) page 299, lays down that in the case of hard wood trees reared for the sake of "value of timber," and for giving shelter at the same time, the distance between each tree should be equal to about half its height. Now, the trees in the 1846 plantation are more than 35 feet in height, and with but few exceptions standing only seven feet apart, whereas at the first thinning, which ought to have taken place in 1856, they should have been left some twelve feet apart, and ought this year to average about eighteen feet apart; but consequent upon no regular thinning system having been pursued, it would be risking too much to thin them out to more than 12 feet apart this year, and in January 1864, they can be left standing at 18 feet apart. The evil effects of overcrowding were particularly manifest in the plantations from 1846 to 1854; the results were hide-bound decaying branches and thin stems.

6. If I cannot proceed myself to these plantations in December next, the time for marking the trees, I propose that Major Babington should go, as it is absolutely essential to their proper development that they should be thinned out this year. At present some of the plantations are standing still, and some have gone back.

7. The present grant of Rupees 6,000 will, I fear, only suffice for keeping the planting operations up to the mark, and I would therefore request Government to sanction an extra sum of Rupees 2,000 for the thinning that should take place this year. The value of the thinnings will amount to far more than 2,000 Rupees.

8. This year they will plant out about 30 acres or some 36,000 plants, about one-third of the full number, but next year if the present Establishments are occupied solely with clearing new ground, they will be able to accomplish three times the amount. To clear and plant out a lac of plants requires about 12,000 coolies. *Vide* tabulated statement, and it will be seen that the Establishment is little more than equal to this.

9. A fault in thinning has been committed; the old stumps were left; from these, shoots sprung up incapable of becoming good trees, but quite sufficient to absorb the food required by the healthy plants; in thinning, the young plants should be taken up by the roots and all old stumps removed.

10. A survey of these valuable plantations is very requisite.

11. I have requested the Collector to assist the Sub-Conservator in having boundary marks of stone, bearing the date of the plantation and number of trees planted, set up at the corner of each plantation. At present Chatoo Menon, the Sub-Conservator, alone knows the boundaries and the number of trees planted.

12. I was much struck with the appearance of young trees planted in the vicinity of the natural teak; they were stunted to the last degree, showing that the larger trees had absorbed the whole food in the soil, whereas where the young teak was planted near a blackwood or other

tree, it had hardly suffered at all. From this I am led to think that a small amount of blackwood, which is as valuable as teak, in the market, would be an advisable mixture in the plantations, say 50 to an acre ; these trees to stand until the final thinning at 50 years of age. The teak left finally would not then be so much impoverished.

13. I was accompanied over the plantations by the Sub-Collector, Mr. MacGregor, who gave me valuable information, and whose sketch map of the plantations and report, is forwarded for the information of Government.

14. With regard to the extension of the plantations, the ground situated at B on the map is rich soil, and free from natural teak, and the most suitable ; the extension this year is situated at A on the map, and the whole of that part of Government ground is nearly occupied.

15. Mr. MacGregor has sketched a new line of road to run direct from Eddakurrah to Nellambúr, only crossing one river instead of two ; this is the line of the new western trace, and if opened out only for the short distance of ten miles, would be an advantage to the public and improve the Government Forests.

16. If a few copies of Mr. MacGregor's sketch map were lithographed, it would be a convenience to the Department.

From P. GRANT, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to Captain H. R. MORGAN, Officiating Conservator of Forests, dated Calicut, 20th November 1860, No. 6,148 :—

Sir,

1. I have received your predecessor's letter dated the 15th ultimo, calling for information about the "Conolly Teak Plantation."

2. The receipts from the Plantation last year, amounted to Rupees 4,715, and the disbursements to Rupees 3,011-0-1, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,703-15-11 in favor of Government.

3. A question on one or two points regarding stump fees has been raised by the owner of some of the lands leased, and its settlement in his favor would tend to diminish our present expected annual profits. All returns of money as yet arise from the sale of the thinnings of the young plantations, and of the old wood cut down to make way for the plantations.

4. Besides these two sources, merchants have been allowed to cut down timber, on payment of the stump fee, on other parts of the land leased for planting, and it is to the money thus realized, that a claim has been preferred. The subject has engaged my attention for some time back, and I hope ere long to place the whole matter before Government for their consideration.

5. There are one or two minor claims made, but they are of little importance, and would never have arisen, had it not been for the great change which has lately taken place in the value of every kind of timber.

6. The accompanying Report* on the Forests by the Mr. MacGregor, my Special Assistant Collector, will give you a very correct idea of the present state of the plantations. You will learn from it that the point demanding most immediate attention, is the thinning of the young trees. My own observations on this subject tally with those of Mr. MacGregor.

* Dated 17th November 1860, with sketch Map (to be returned).

7. For the last few years, the number of trees planted has fallen considerably below the average of previous seasons ; but this is easily accounted for by the fact that the Establishment has had to give much of its time and attention to the thinning of the young trees ; whereas formerly, they directed their undivided energies to the preparation of the land to be newly planted.

8. The former average number of plants might have been got into the ground, had there been no difficulty in connection with the labor market, but the part of the country in which the plantations are situated is out of the way, and possesses very few inhabitants, and the greater part of them are attached to the proprietors on whose estates they work, and whose service they are unwilling to quit for the sake of temporary employment.

9. With regard to the future working of the plantations, the Native Conservator, Chatu Menon (to whom is due the success of the undertaking), thinks that with an extra Establishment of the same strength as the present one, he would be able to lay down 70,000 plants per annum.

The old Establishment would not be able to put down more than 50,000 seedlings, as they have the extra duty of attending to the thinning of the plantations now in growth.

However the total Establishment, at an annual expense of Rupees 6,000, would lay down 1,20,000 young trees. The ultimate benefit to Government will be enormous in a money point of view, and the sooner the trees are got into the ground, the better.

10. It is impossible to say what the expected annual returns will be, but it is believed that the expenses of the present Establishment will be covered in future, and that in the course of a few years, we shall see the receipts equal to the disbursements.

11. A statement containing the various items of receipt and disbursement is forwarded as requested.

P. S.—The accompanying statement contains the present and proposed Establishment as recommended by the Conservator. To my idea, it admits of considerable modification in regard to the number of superior servants, which seems to be unnecessarily large, whereas the number of coolies is put down at too limited a figure. The adjustment of the regular Establishment might be arranged and reported on after the experience of one or two working seasons shall have been gained, and enabled us to judge correctly of what is really necessary.

(Signed) P. GRANT, *Collector*.

Year of Plantation.	Number of seedlings planted.	Date of thinning first time.	Do. do. second time.	Number of coolies both permanent and extra employed in the year.
43	24,764	52	59	1,820
44	57,022	52	58 & 59	5,000
45	72,964	55	58 & 59	11,830
46	1,01,703	55	58 & 59	13,270
47	1,07,000	58	59	12,760
48	1,40,800	58	59	13,890
49	1,03,880	58		12,610
50	1,07,500	58	59	12,520
51	1,23,960			12,552
52	37,201	58	59	11,416
53	50,900			11,480
54	85,200			12,224
55	1,04,314			12,328
56	93,000			12,312
57	38,800			8,790
58	43,460			8,796
59	38,800			8,780
60	41,680			8,780

1. The Nellambúr Plantations contain at present about ten lacs of trees in all the intermediate stages of growth, from 1 to 18 years.

2. This number is only given as an approximation to accuracy ; the accounts show in round figures 13,70,000 to have been planted, and 2,00,000 to have been removed by thinning.

3. The annexed table exhibits in a condensed form the amount of labor employed and work performed since the commencement of operations.

4. The rate of progress has fallen off during the last four years to a very considerable extent. This is partly owing to the increased number of plantations to be cleared and thinned, and partly to the fact that for several years it has been necessary to thin the plantations of oldest growth.

5. A more decided cause for the check received must, however, be traced to the fact that the amount of labor expended on the plantations has for the last four years been diminished by one quarter, that whereas there were formerly on an average 12,000 coolies, there have been for the last four years less than 9,000.

6. In 1856 it appears that one-quarter of the permanent Establishment of coolies transferred their services from the Government to the Nellambúr Rájá, that they have not been

re-placed, and that the amount of extra labor employed diminished rather than increased during the same period.

7. Not only have the operations of planting been checked, the thinning has not kept pace with the requirements of the case.

8. In 1858 when several of the plantations were thinned under the superintendence of Officers of the Department, it will be seen that some were thinned as early as their 6th and 7th years.

9. There are now plantations of 6, 7, 8 and 10 years growth, which have not been thinned at all.

10. The injurious effects of this are indicated by unhealthy bark and stunted limbs, symptoms of the want of light and air.

11. As an instance may be mentioned the plantation of 1854. I recollect to have gone through it with Dr. Cleghorn and Colonel F. Cotton in October 1859, and both those gentlemen were of opinion that thinning was then urgently required. It has not yet been touched nor have two other plantations of older growth, the condition of which therefore must be worse.

12. The task of thinning is one that is continually increasing, as not only does a fresh plantation annually arrive at the stage requiring it, but the older plantations also come to need it a second and third time. Its demands cannot be met by the regular Establishment of labor that has hitherto been maintained merely for the operations of planting and keeping in order.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Native Conservator	50	0	0
1 Head Dáfádár	10	0	0
1 Gumáshta	8	0	0
2 Dáfádárs @ Rupees 8 each	16	0	0
8 Peons @ Rupees 5 each	40	0	0
23 Coolies @ Rupees 5 each	115	0	0
Total	239	0	0
For 12 months	2,868	0	0

13. In the margin is given the Establishment as at present existing. In addition to this there is an Adihar at Nellacootah who is fed by Government at a monthly expense of from 4 to 5 Rupees, but a charge which has no reference to the Teak Plantations.

14. Of the 8 Peons one is always on duty at Nellacootah, and his pay might fairly be deducted from the legitimate charges of the plantations.

15. Of the remaining Peons some are occasionally on duty at some of the outlying Forests. Allowing for this, which does not occupy much of their time, the force of three Dáfádárs and seven Peons is more than is requisite for the duty of setting to work daily 23 Coolies.

16. The strength of the latter may therefore be considerably increased while maintaining the supervising element at its present point. It is in this direction that the increase in the Establishment should be made.

17. From what I have shown of the present state of affairs, some such increase must have been made, if only to maintain the former rate of progress, and prevent the injury accruing to the young plantations from neglect.

18. Of Government ground in the vicinity of Nellambúr, that which has not already been planted is for the most part rocky or swampy ground unfit for planting, or contains a considerable proportion of natural Teak, and could only be cleared for planting at a sacrifice of future revenue.

19. If therefore it be resolved to increase the rate of planting, it is necessary to look out for a station further up the valley from which to carry on further operations.

20. There are several tracts of Forest belonging to Government in various directions, nearly all of which, as suggested by Doctor Cleghorn, I have at different times visited.

21. Several of these contain large quantities of natural timber, of which a certain quantity is annually disposed of to merchants who take the trees for so much as they stand.

22. The most important of these are Nellacootah and Mooriam.

23. At the former a Peon of the Forest Department is stationed, but the other tracks of Forest depend for protection on the occasional visits of Peons from Nellambúr, and judging from

the difficulty I have found in finding any one of them at all acquainted with the localities, these visits must be few and far between.

24. These Forests are becoming more valuable yearly from the rise in the price of the inferior descriptions of timber, of which they contain large quantities.

25. It would, therefore, not be advisable to clear them for planting, and though portions might perhaps be cleared without much sacrifice, their situation is too far removed from the inhabited part of the District to admit of operations being carried on in them for the present.

26. As regards suitability for the growth of timber, I consider these situations far superior to any others possessed by Government in this valley.

27. I have lately visited the places known as "Kana Kootha" and "Pakode," and the accompanying sketch will show that the position of these has been incorrectly indicated in the Map attached to the Forest Book.

28. They are situated so to form with "Walawasherry" and the northern part of "Penankode" a compact District, and I would strongly recommend that District as the scene of the proposed enlarged operations.

29. On some portions of the latter natural teak is found in considerable quantities, but not so as to interfere with operations. The soil is evidently favorable, and there is a good deal of river bank on which the plantations show the Teak to exhibit a decided preference.

30. In "Kana Kootha" and "Pakode" there is no valuable timber standing.

31. The great obstacle to the progress of Forests operations in these parts, is the difficulty of procuring labor.

32. The comparatively uninhabited state of the country renders the task of maintaining a permanent Establishment a difficult one, and renders it all but impossible to procure extra hands temporarily.

33. In the vicinity of Nellambúr itself labor is with difficulty procured, but north of that there is no labor market whatever.

34. The laboring population, scanty as it is, occupies a position of utter dependence on the landowners on whose farms they reside.

35. It has been the persevering policy of the latter to exclude settlers from this valley, who would otherwise long ere this have occupied much of the waste land, and established bazars and markets.

36. As it is, Coolies must be brought from a great distance, from the populous Amshoms to the south; and not only this, they must bring everything they require with them in the shape of provisions for each day that they intend to remain.

37. The consequence is that labor is scarcely to be obtained, and at the most exorbitant rates.

38. I have never seen any District where the same quantity of waste natural rice ground was to be found.

39. As far north as Eddakurrah the swamps have more or less been brought under cultivation, the farms being in the hands of the landed proprietors, and worked by a class of cultivators but one degree removed from slaves.

40. Beyond this the swampy glades which separate the different patches of forest stretch over thousands of acres, and are with rare exceptions entirely waste, though requiring but little labor to convert them into rice lands of the best description.

41. The only road through this valley is that connecting Nellambúr with the Kakoor Ghát.

42. It is only practicable for bullocks; is by no means the shortest line, and crosses two deep rivers.

43. At each crossing a small canoe is stationed, by which men and goods are conveyed over.

44. This is the route by which the Coffee from the Gudalúr and Nellialam Districts of Wainád finds its way to the coast, and it may be easily imagined what delay and inconvenience is occasioned by the twice repeated operation of loading and unloading the numerous bullocks employed.

45. A line taken direct, besides being much shorter, would cross below the junction of these two rivers. It would pass through the Government lands of Walawasherry, where I have no doubt that by giving encouragement to men of enterprize a good bazar may soon be established, and one of the great obstacles to the growth of a population and labor market thus removed.

46. The existence of a large thriving community at Manaar Ghát, a place similarly situated with reference to the base of the hills and analogous in many respects, gives good ground for this expectation.

47. The question of the construction of a road for carts from the foot of the Carcoor Ghát to Mambat, might well be submitted for the consideration of Government. Besides tending to promote the interests of Government and of the public in opening up this fine valley, the road alluded to would materially benefit a large part of Wainád, at present much isolated.

48. Mambat is a point from which goods can be conveyed to the coast at nearly all seasons by boat.

48. The Engineering difficulties in the way of the project are inconsiderable, scarcity of labor would be the great obstacle.

(Signed) A. MacGREGOR,
Head Assistant Collector.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) H. R. MORGAN, Captain,
Officiating Conservator of Forests.

No. 52. ORDER THEREON, 5th August 1861, No. 1,553.

1. Ordered that application be made to the Government of India for an annual grant of 6,000 Rs. for the planting operations at the Conolly Plantations. The Government cannot at present sanction the extra grant of 2,000 Rupees to meet the expenses of thinning. Both operations may be arranged for out of the sanction of 6,000 Rupees for the present, and if found practicable, the additional grant required will be included in the Supplemental Budget.

2. Paragraphs 15 and 16 of Captain Morgan's letter will be referred to the Chief Engineer, who will be requested to have 20 copies of Mr. MacGregor's Sketch Map lithographed for the convenience of the Forest Department.

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

Ordered that the following letter be despatched.

No. 53. From J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 5th August 1861, No. 1,554.

SIR,

1. An inquiry having been made last year into the timber resources of the Western Coast, in consequence of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty wishing to be informed, whether timber of large dimensions could be supplied for H. M.'s Dockyards in England, the Conservator of Forests reported that there was not much timber of the kind required in Canara and Malabar; and adverting to the existing and increasing scarcity, and the recently augmented demands for timber of all kinds, he suggested the expediency of proceeding more vigorously with the planting of Teak in the Conolly plantations at Nellumboor in Malabar, which promised well, and were beginning to pay About 70,000 trees were being annually planted at a cost of about 3,000

Rupees; but for double the grant, the rate of progress could be doubled; and Dr. Cleghorn was solicitous of having the annual grant increased accordingly to 6,000 Rupees, feeling confident that the money thus laid out would prove a good investment. The disbursements in 1859-60 were Rupees 3,011, and the receipts merely from thinnings Rupees 4,715. This Government considered the project worthy of adoption, the outlay being trifling, while the prospect of a highly remunerative return was very promising.

2. I am now directed to submit for the information of the Government of India, a report from the Officiating Conservator of Forests,* giving cover to a fuller report from the Collector and the Sub-Collector of Malabar, on the condition and working of the plantations.

* Dated 16th May 1861, No. 469, and enclosure.

It will be seen from these papers that there are twelve plantations containing about one million trees in round numbers, in all stages of growth from 1 to 18 years. The present Conservator, Captain Morgan, states that the distance between each tree should be equal to half its height; so that according to this rule, the trees planted in 1846 being now 35 feet high, should stand about 17½ feet apart from each other, whereas with but a few exceptions, they are only 7 feet apart. The evil effects of such over-crowding are said to be particularly manifest in the plantations of the years of from 1846 to 1854, the result being hide-bound decaying branches and thin stems; so that it is absolutely necessary to provide for proper thinning at once.

3. The application in the prescribed form which is herewith submitted, is forwarded for an annual grant of 6,000 Rupees; the cost of the establishment now maintained being given by Captain Morgan at Rupees 231-8 per mensem, or Rupees 2,778 per annum. With the increased grant of 6,000 Rupees it is expected that a lac and twenty thousand trees will be put down during the year. The proposed sum of 6,000 Rupees has been already provided for in the Budget of the Conservator of Forests; and under the circumstances above explained, I am directed to solicit that the Government of India may be pleased to accord their formal sanction to the funds thus provided being made available in the manner contemplated, the profits of the plantations being expected to more than cover the outlay proposed.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—*Statement of Increase to Establishment*

Year.	Charges.		
	Ordinary.	Etrdy.	Total.
.....	.....	.....	.....

Extract from Home Dept. of Govt. of India.		Office to which the proposition refers.	Nature of Charge.	Present Scale.			Proposed Scale.			Proposition.									Casual or Extraordinary.	Grounds of Proposition.	Local Government's recommendation.	Orders of the Govt. of India.			
										Permanent.				Temporary.										
										Increase per month.			Decrease per month.			Increase per month.			Decrease per month.						
No.	Date.			RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	Period.	RS.	A.	P.	Period.	RS.	A.	P.			Home Dept. Remarks.	Finl. Dept. Remarks.	Finl. Dept. Orders.
		Conservator of Forests.	*Conolly Teak Plantations of Nellambúr.*																							
			1 Sub-Conservator	50	0	0	1 Sub-Conservator	50	0	0																		
			1 Deputy do	10	0	0	1 Deputy do	17	8	0																		
			2 Dáfâdárs at 8 Rupees each	16	0	0	1 Head Dáfâdár	15	0	0																		
			1 Gumáshta	8	0	0	2 Dáfâdárs at 9 Rupees each	18	0	0																		
			8 Peons at 5 Rupees each	40	0	0	1 Gumáshta	10	0	0																		
			Total Establishment	124	0	0	1 do	9	0	0																		
			Labor	107	8	0	6 Peons at 6 Rupees each	36	0	0																		
			Total per mensem	231	8	0	Total Establishment	155	8	0	268	8	0															
			Total per annum	2,778	0	0	Labor and Contingencies	344	8	0																		
							Total per mensem	500	0	0																		
							Total per annum	6,000	0	0	3,222	0	0															

Vide letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 5th July 1861, No. 1,554.

Favorable.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
5th August 1861.

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

in this Department recommended for the sanction of the Government of India.

Statement shewing the present and proposed Establishment of the Native Conservator of Forests in the District of Malabar.

	Present Designation	Amount of Pay per Month				Proposed Designation	Amount of Pay per Month		
1	Native Sub Conservator	50	"	"	1	Native Sub Conservator	50	"	"
1	Assistant --- do ---	10	"	"	1	Assistant -- do ---	17	8	"
2	Overseers @ 8 Rs each	16	"	"	1	Gumashta ------	14	"	"
1	-- do ----------	5	"	"	1	Copyist -------	5	"	"
1	Duffadar -------	5	"	"	1	Head Duffadar --	14	"	"
7	Holkars @ 5 Rs each	35	"	"	2	Asstt -- do -- @ 9 Rs each	18	"	"
4	-- do --- @ 4 Rs --	16	"	"	12	Peons @ 5 Rs each --	60	"	"
50	Coolies @ Rs 3 1/2 each	175	"	"	43	Coolies @ 5 Rs each --	215	"	"
1	Adikar -------	2	8	"	1	Adikar -------	2	8	"
	Per Month --	314	8	"		Per Month --	397	"	"
	Per Year --	3774	"	"		Per Year --	4764	"	"
	Contingent Charges	200	"	"		Contingent Charges	*412	"	"
	Total Rs	3974	"	"		Total Rs	5176	"	"

* The extra charges have been put down on a rough calculation - They may increase, and therefore the proposed allowance of Rs 1000 to the Plantation will be required.

Signed D. Grant
Collector

True Copy.

Capt
Offg: Cons of Forests

1860 Dept.
Sub & letter from the
Offg. Conservator of
Forests dated 16th May
1861 No 489.

Enclosure Three.

Rs 12207

Statement of the
Establishment of Elephants
allowing the present
and proposed Establishment
and Pay of the Native
Guard of the Nellore
Conservator of Forests
in the Presidency of
Madras.

Revised List of the increased Establishment for the Conolly Teak Plantations of Nellaw=hir.

No.	Present Establisht.	Amount			No.	Proposed Establishment	Amount		
1	Sub Conservator	50	"	"	1	Sub Conservator	50	"	"
1	Deputy do	10	"	"	1	Deputy do	17	8	"
2	Duffadars @ Rs 8 each	16	"	"	1	Head Duffadar	15	"	"
1	Gumashta	8	"	"	2	Duffadars @ Rs 9 each	18	"	"
8	Peons @ 5 Rs each	40	"	"	1	Gumashta	10	"	"
21	Coolies @ 5 Rs each	105	"	"	1	do	9	"	"
1	Adikari	2	8	"	6	Peons @ Rs 6 each	36	"	"
	Rupees	231	8	"	6	1st Class Coolies at Rs 6 ea	36	"	"
					15	2nd Class do at Rs 5.8 ea	82	8	"
					20	3rd Class do at Rs 5 ea	100	"	"
					5	4th Class do at Rs 4 ea	20	"	"
						Rupees	394	"	"
						Rs 394 × 12 = Rupees	4728	"	"
						Contingencies	272	"	"
						Rupees	5000	"	"

16th May 1861

W. Morgan Capt.
Offg. Conservator of Forests

1860 Dept.
In a Letter from the Offg.
Cons^{r} of Forests dated
16th May 1861 - N^{o} 169 -

30-10-15

Enclos. Two.

Rs 1220/67

Revised List of
the increased Estab-
=lishment for the Conolly
Teak Plantations of
Nellambúr.

D. 5th Aug^{t} 61

O N^{o} 1533.

D 51-52-53

11

V 23

Revenue Dept

No 1554

To The Secretary to the
Government of India.

Sir

I am enquiry hav-
I
-ving been made last year
with the timber resources
of the Western Coast, in
consequence of the Hon'ble
Commissioners of the
Admiralty wishing to be
informed whether Teak
of large dimensions could
be supplied for H.M.
Dockyards in England
the Conservator of Forests
reported that a few trees
might be found, but
not much timber of
this

Dec 12th October 1860 Nos 205-206
" 15th January 1861 " 207-208
" 7th March " 103-104

31-1-13

Febry 17

From Chief Engr of
26th Septr /61 to Chief 215 of 1862

From the Offg Secy to the
Govt of India dd 25th Feby 63
& No 581 on the

197-6/61

581

No 51 & 52. 53

27 July Rd Augt

Remd
Rec'd 21st Augt

From The Offg Conservator of Forests
To The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Fort St George.

Dated 16th May 1861
Rec'd 21st
No 64
Enclos. Four
No

Report on the "Connolly Teak Plantations" of Nellambur. Submits revised List of the increased Establt. Solicits sanction of an extra sum of Rs 2000 for the thinning that should take place this year, and requests that a few Copies of the Sketch Map of the Plantation may be lithographed for the use of the Department.

No 1553. 5th Augt
With an Order

No 1553

ordered that application be made to the Govt of India for an annual grant of 6000 Rs for the planting operations at the Connolly plantations. The Govt cannot at present sanction the extra grant of 2000 Rs, to meet the expenses of thinning. Both operations may be arranged for out of the donation of 6000 Rs for the present, and if found practicable, the additional grant required will be included in the Supplemental Budget.

2 Paras 15 and 16 of Capt. Morgan's letter will be referred to the Chief Engr, who will be requested to have 20 copies of Mr Macgregor's sketch Map lithographed for the convenience of the Forest Dept.

WM

Fort St George
5th August 1861.

4 Copies

To The Comr of Forests Pay 25
13 " Chief Engr with Map & D S
14 " Board of Revenue

4 Copies to the Govt of India

the Kinds required in Canara and Malabar; and adverting to the existing and increasing scarcity, and the recently augmented demands for timber of all Kinds, he suggested the expediency of proceeding more vigorously with the planting of Teaks in the Conolly plantations at Nellamboor in Malabar, which promised well and were beginning to pay. About 70,000 trees were being annually planted at a cost of about 3,000 Rupees; but for double the grant, the rate of progress could be doubled; and Dr. Cleghorn was

solicitous

solicitous of having the annual grant increased accordingly to 6,000 Rupees, feeling confident that the money thus laid out would prove a good investment. The disbursements in 1859/60 were Rupees 3,011 and the receipts merely from Trimmings Rupees 4715. This Government considered the project worthy of adoption, the outlay being trifling, while the prospect of a highly remunerative return was very promising.

2. I am now directed to submit for the information of the Government

A

of India, a report from the Officiating Conservator of Forests, giving cover to a fuller report from the Collector and the Sub Collector of Malabar, on the condition and working of the plantations. It will be seen from these papers that there are twelve plantations containing about one million trees in round numbers, in all stages of growth from 1 to 18 years. The present Conservator, Captain Morgan, states that the distance between each tree should be equal to half its height; so that according to this rule, the trees planted in

* dated 16th May 1861 No 469, and enclosure.

in 1846 being now 35 feet high, should stand about 17½ feet apart from each other, whereas with but a few exceptions they are only 7 feet apart. The evil effects of such overcrowding are said to be particularly manifest in the plantations of the years from 1846 to 1854, the result being kids bound decaying branches and thin stems; so that it is absolutely necessary to provide for proper thinning at once.

3 The application in the prescribed form which is herewith submitted, is

is framed for an annual grant of 6,000 Rupees; the cost of the establish-ment now maintained being given by Captain Morgan at Rupees 231-8 per mensem, or Rs 2778 per annum. With the increased grant of 6,000 Rupees it is expected that a lac and twenty thousand trees will be put down during the year. The proposed sum of 6,000 Rupees has been already provided for in the Budget of the Conser-vator of Forests; and under the circumstances above explained, I am directed to solicit that the Government of India may

may be pleased to accord their formal sanction to the funds thus provided being made available in the manner ~~for the purpose~~ contem-plated, the profits of the plantations being expected to more than cover the outlay proposed.

W.S.

I.D.S.

Fort St. George.
5th August 61.

Revenue 1861 Sept.
Pro: of Govt for August

No 1554.

To
The Secretary to the
Govt of India.
Dated 5th August 1861.

With annexed.
Memo
From the Offg Secy to the
Govt of India dd 25 February 63
& No 581 - in No

Applying for
sanction to the annual
Grant of 6000 Rs for an
establishment to the
Teak Plantations in
Malabar.

No 53.

To Govt of India

$6000 Rs for Conservancy
Plantations

(8)

Govt of India
Revenue Dept
Pro: of Govt for August