



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Nilgiri Game Association

FOR THE

Year ending the 30th June, 1894.

"OBSERVER" PRESS—OOTACAMUND.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Nilgiri Game and Fish Preservation Association,
FOR THE
Year ending the 30th June 1894.

The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen during the year :—

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|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. N. G. BEADNELL, Esq. | 8. W. C. DEANE, Esq. |
| 2. H. D. WILBRAHAM, Esq. | 9. R. L. KINDERSLEY, Esq. |
| 3. E. R. KINDERSLEY, Esq. | 10. L. C. LIEBENROOD, Esq. |
| 4. W. L. EDMISTON, Esq. | 11. E. G. WINDLE, Esq. |
| 5. COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. B. DEMONTMORENCY. | 12. H. WAPSHARE, Esq. |
| 6. MAJOR R. KEKEWICH. | 13. J. H. WAPSHARE, Esq. |
| 7. MAJOR THE HON'BLE R. T. LAWLEY. | 14. H. W. F. GILLMAN, Esq. I.C.S. |
| | 15. F. J. HILL, Esq. |
| | 16. M. CLEMENTSON, Esq. |

MR. RHODES MORGAN was the *Honorary Secretary* and the Collector, for the time being, (Messrs. J. D. REES and O. WOLFE-MURRAY) the *Presidents* of the Association.

The following gentlemen were also members of the Association. Capt. H. L. Rosher, Lt. Gifford, Lt. H. S. Hammond, Lt. B. St. John Clarkson and Capt. J. Asser.

The Committee met 6 times as follows :—

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|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 12th July, 1893. | |
| 2. 23rd August " | (General Meeting) |
| 3. 18th October " | |
| 4. 6th December " | |
| 5. 15th March 1894. | |
| 6. 5th May " | |

An important alteration was made in the rules of the Association, which will be found printed in the Appendix.

Rules, under Act V of 1882 (Forest Act). The following are the existing rules framed under Sections 21 (h) and 26 (f) of the Forest Act for the regulation of hunting, shooting and fishing within the Nilgiri District and parts of Coimbatore and Malabar.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, January 10, 1894.

No. 40.—In supersession of the notifications quoted in the margin, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under sections 21 and 26 (f) of the Madras Forest Act, to make the following rules for the regulation of fishing anywhere within the following limits :—

(1) the south bank of the Bhavani river from Attipadi, in the valley of that name, to its junction with the Moyar river;

(2) from that point the north bank of the Moyar river as far as the boundary of the Nilgiri District, and thence the boundary of the Nilgiri district as determined for ordinary administrative purposes to the junction of the Moyar river with the Kakanhallu river on the Mysore-Nilgiri boundary, about 4 miles north of Tippakadu;

(3) thence the boundary of the South-East Wynaad division of the Nilgiri district to Nilgiri Peak;

(4) from that point the western crest of the Nilgiri Hills to its termination below Sispāra;

(5) thence along the northern, western and southern crests of the Silent Valley range to its southernmost point;

(6) from that point to Attipadi; and of hunting and shooting in all the reserved and rented forests, fuel and fodder reserves, grazing-grounds and areas under special fire-protection within the said limits.

Rules.

1. No person shall shoot at, wound or kill the females or immature males of any of the following animals within the limits of any reserved or rented forest or of any fuel or fodder reserve, grazing-ground or area under special fire-protection :—

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Bison or gaur. | (5) Antelope. |
| (2) Sambar. | (6) Barking deer. |
| (3) Spotted-deer. | (7) Four-horned deer. |
| (4) Ibex. | |

2. No person shall kill, wound or shoot at any mature male sambar or spotted deer if it is hornless or if its horns are in velvet.

3. No person shall kill, wound, shoot at or capture pea-hens at any time throughout the year or the hens of jungle-fowl between the 1st of March and the 1st of October of each year. No person shall take the eggs of pea-hens or of jungle-hens at any time throughout the year.

4. No person shall hunt, kill, wound or shoot at any game as defined in Madras Act 11 of 1879, within any of the reserved or rented forests, fuel or fodder reserves, grazing-grounds or areas under special fire-protection comprised within the aforesaid limits, until he has obtained a license from the Collector of the Nilgiris.

5. Any person may obtain from the Collector a license to shoot game on payment of a fee of Rs. 30. The Collector may refuse to grant a license only if the applicant has been convicted of an offence against the rules under the Forest Act relating to hunting, shooting and fishing, or against the provisions of Act 11 of 1879. The license shall not be transferable and shall be available only for the currency of the fast year to which it relates whether it be taken out at the commencement of, or during the currency of, the year.

The Collector of the Nilgiris shall, however, have authority, at his discretion, to reduce the payment for each license to Rs. 5 in the case of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's forces on proof to his satisfaction that the application for the license is for bona fide sporting purposes.

6. The seasons during which such licenses shall permit hunting or shooting of game in the reserved or rented forests or other areas specified in Rule 4 comprised within those limits, shall be duly notified, from time to time, by the Collector of the Nilgiris and shall be clearly endorsed on the license.

7. The Collector may from time to time, by notification in the District Gazette, declare all or any rivers, streams or lakes closed against fishing during any year, or part of a year, within any part of the aforesaid scheduled area and may similarly declare the whole or any part of any reserved or rented forest, fuel or fodder reserve, grazing-ground or area under special fire-protection within such scheduled area, closed against shooting or hunting for the whole or any part of any year. He may also prohibit within the same areas and for like periods the pursuit, killing or capture of any particular species of game or fish.

8. The poisoning of water, the dynamiting of fish, the setting of cruives or fixed engines for the capture or destruction of fish, the damming and baling of water for the capture of fish, the netting of fish with nets, the meshes of which are under 1½ inches square, and the setting of traps and snares for the capture of game are absolutely forbidden anywhere within the limits of the scheduled area in which these rules are in force.

9. Any breach of the above rules within any area reserved under Section 16, of Act V of 1882 will render the offender liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to the punishment provided by Section 21 of the Act and any breach of the above rules in any of the above mentioned areas other than those reserved under Section 16 of the Act, will render the offender liable on conviction before a magistrate to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or to fine which may extend to Rs. 200 or both.

The following notifications, issued under Act II of 1879, which still remain in force, are reproduced below :—

No. 41.—It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Nilgiri Game and Fish Preservation Act, 1879, that, with the view to protect acclimatized fish which may be believed to be in the undermentioned streams and lakes within the Nilgiri district and specified in the schedule to the said Act or which may be hereafter introduced therein, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby prohibits the poisoning of the waters of the said streams and lakes and the throwing of dynamite or any other deleterious matter therein, and the use of nets of a mesh below one inch and a half :—

Streams and Lakes.

1. Ootacamund lake and stream issuing therefrom.
2. Marlimund Reservoir in Ootacamund.
3. Lawrence Asylum lake and stream issuing therefrom.
4. Pykara river and its confluent from their sources down to the limits.
5. Avalanche or Kunda river and its confluent.
6. The Kattèri and its confluent.

No. 42.—The Governor in Council hereby notifies, under section 5 of the Nilgiri Game and Fish Preservation Act (II of 1879, Madras) that from and after this date until further orders, the catching or killing of fish is prohibited in the Bay of the Ootacamund Lake at the foot of Awdry House. The limits within which fishing is prohibited as above will be demarcated by posts erected by the Nilgiri Game Association, one of which shall be placed below St. Thomas' Church and the other below Black Wood Cottage.

No. 43.—Under the provisions of Madras Act II of 1879 (an Act to provide for the protection of game and acclimatized fish in the district of the Nilgiris in the Madras Presidency) and in supersession of the notification published at page 70, Part I, of the Fort St.

Fort St. George Gazette, 28th October 1890 page 825.

George Gazette of the 8th February 1881, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby fixes the undermentioned periods as the seasons during which it shall not be lawful to shoot at, kill, capture, pursue, or sell, or attempt to kill, capture, or sell large and small game, respectively, in the year 1891 and future years, viz. :—

Large game (including all game other than hares and feathered game). } The 1st of June to the 31st of Oct. inclusive.

Small game (hares and feathered game). } The 15th of March to the 30th of Sept. inclusive.

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,

Secretary to Government.

The following notices have been published, in the District Gazette (by the Collector) under rules 6 and 7 of the above rules.

NOTICE.

Under Rule 6 of the rules under Sections 21 and 26 (f) of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) sanctioned by Government in Notification No. 40, dated 10th January 1894, published at pages 113—115 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 30 January 1894, Part I, the Collector of Nilgiris hereby notifies for public information the following close season for the Fasli year ending 30th June 1895.

For Reserved Forests, Fuel and Fodder Reserves, Toda putta lands, grazing-grounds and areas under special fire-protection within the limits laid down in the above notification except those in the South East Wynaad Division.

1st of June to 31st October—for large game.
15th of March to 15th of September—for small game.

Under Rule 7 of the rules quoted above, the following Reserved Forests, areas under special fire-protection, and rivers and lakes are closed against hunting, shooting or fishing during the current Fasli year, viz., up to the 30th June 1895.

List of closed Reserves.

OOTACAMUND RANGE	COONNOOR RANGE.
Cairn Hill.	Sim's Park.
Aramby.	Rallia.
Snowdon, West.	
Marliamund Plantation.	
Konabettu Forest (part of Seegur Reserve).	

Rivers and Lakes.

Ootacamund Bay below
Awdry House.
Dodabetta Reservoir. } Closed against all fishing.

Pykara River.
Avalanche River with Emerald valley river and its
affluents.
Marhamund Reservoir.
St. Lawrence Lake.
Ootacamund Lake. } Closed against Trout fishing.

All Reserved Forests, fuel and fodder reserves, grazing-grounds and areas under special fire-protection in the above area are closed against the shooting of Ibex. The beating of sholas in the Kundah Reserve either with beaters or dogs is prohibited during the current Fasli year, viz., up to 30th June 1895. The capture of Trout (except with the permission of the Collector for a special purpose) is prohibited. Fishing on the Nilgiri Plateau with nets of any size is prohibited. No Pheasants, Guinea fowl, Chickore, Partridges, Pea fowl or other game birds introduced by the Nilgiri Game and Fish Preservation Association shall be shot at, killed or captured within the areas specified above.

Ootacamund,
29th June 1894.

(Signed) J. D. REES,
Collector.

NOTICE.

Under G. O. No. 401 Revenue, dated 8th June 1894, the Collector of the Nilgiri District hereby notifies for the information of those whom it may concern that no license is required for fishing anywhere within the following limits:—

(1) The South bank of the Bhavani River from Attipadi, in the valley of that name, to its junction with the Moyar River.

(2) from that point the north bank of the Moyer river as far as the boundary of the Nilgiri District, and thence the boundary of the Nilgiri District as determined for ordinary administrative purposes to the junction of the Moyar river with the Kakanhalla river on the Mysore—Nilgiri boundary about 4 miles north of Tippakadu;

(3) thence the boundary of the South-East Wynaad division of the Nilgiri District to Nilgiri Peak.

(4) from that point the western crest of the Nilgiri Hills to its termination below Sispára.

(5) thence along the northern, western and southern crests of the Silent Valley range to its southernmost point.

(6) from that point to Attipadi.

(2) If the Collector wishes to declare all or any rivers, streams or lakes within the above limits, closed against fishing during any year or part of a year, or to prohibit the capture of any particular species of fish within the above area, he will publish a notification in the District Gazette to that effect from time to time. Such notification for the current fasli year i. e., year ending 30th June 1894 is published in the District Gazette, dated 1st May 1894, page 6, Forest Sheet.

(3) The poisoning of water, the dynamiting of fish, the setting of cruives or fixed engines for the capture or destruction of fish, the damming and baling of water for the capture of fish, the netting of fish with nets, the meshes of which are under 1½" square, are absolutely forbidden anywhere within the above limits.

4. Any breach of the rules in paras 2 and 3, within any area reserved under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, will render the offender liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or to fine which may extend to 500 Rs. or to both; and any breach of the above rules in any of the above mentioned areas, other than those reserved under section 16 of the Act, will render the offender liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or to fine which may extend to Rs. 200 or both.

(Signed) C. G. DOUGLAS,
for Collector of Nilgiris.

Ootacamund, }
16 June 1894. }

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CHAPTER II.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE FOREST GAME AND ARMS ACTS.

The following statement of Prosecutions undertaken during the year gives details of each case.

Statement of prosecutions under the Forest, Game and Arms Acts for the fast year ending 31st June 1901.

Offences under what Act and Section Committed.	Charged	No. of persons convicted	By what Magistrate.	Sentence.	Remarks.
1. Fishing in Marlinund Reservoir.	4	4	Sub-Magistrate, Ootacamund.	Fined Rs. 7 each, in default 1 month's simple imprisonment.	
2. Attempting to capture Game during the close season without a license on the road to Kenthola.	4	4	Do., Coonoor.	Fined Rs. 5 each.	
3. Shooting Sambar in Kolakambay Reserve.	4	4	Do.	Fined Rs. 4 each.	
4. Selling a dead spur fowl	1	1	Do.	10 day's simple imprisonment.	
5. Dynamiting fish at Tippakadu	3	2	Do., Gudalur.	Fined Rs. 5 each, in default 10 day's imprisonment.	Only one paid fine and the other underwent imprisonment.
6. Failing to give notice to the Police or Magistrate of the sale of a gun.	1	1	Head Assistant Magistrate.	Fined one rupee.	
7. Keeping a gun without License	1	1	Do.	Do.	
8. Keeping in possession a gun, powder, and caps without License.	1	1	Do.	Fined Rs. 20, in default to undergo 1 month's rigorous imprisonment.	The gun &c. were confiscated to Government.

✓ The decrease of offences generally is satisfactory.

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CHAPTER III.

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During the year rewards were disbursed for the following :—
6 Bonellis Eagles, 1 Horned owl, 2 Civet cats, 5 Mungoosees, 10 Wild cats and, 1 Leopard cat. Rupees 57-8-0.

On the 18th October 1893, all further rewards were stopped temporarily except for Wild Dogs and Bonellis Eagles, and on 6th December 1893 a Trapper was appointed.

He does not however commence operations till May as he was engaged in attending to pressing work on the Trout Ponds. The traps were set regularly, from the 26th May, and the following is a list of Vermin caught.

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2 Mungoses.	2 Civet Cats.
1 Porcupine.	5 Jungle Cats.
2 Otters.	

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1 Porcupine.	5 Jungle Cats.
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The work is now proceeding systematically, the whole of the traps being set nightly, baited with salt fish; as the Trapper gains more experience better results may be expected.

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The wild Dogs are still very troublesome and destructive to Game. They are fortunately subject to some very infectious disease which decimates the packs, at times. Many dogs have been found dead in the Forests sometimes three or four together in one spot, all wasted by illness.

CHAPTER IV.

INCREASE OF GAME AND RESULTS OF PROTECTION.

Sambar.—The destruction of Brockets, though illegal, is still being carried on secretly, by certain license holders. A gentleman shooting recently on the Kundahs reports having discovered 2 heads of small Brockets concealed in bushes and two more small skulls from which the frontal bone with horns attached had been removed. Enquiries are being made into the matter by the District Forest Officer, and the offenders will be prosecuted when discovered.

Ibex.—It is with much regret that the Association has to report the complete disappearance of the two small herds of Ibex at Tarnad and Konabettu. It is possible that they may have shifted their quarters temporarily. The few herds on the Kundhas may in a few years time increase, and spread to other Ranges now deserted; but in order to effect this, protection must be efficient and long continued. The Ibex at Pakasuramalai are increasing satisfactorily.

Bison.—It will probably be necessary to prohibit the shooting of Bison altogether for the next 3 or 4 years, as there are very few Bulls left (even young ones) for breeding purposes.

Spotted Deer.—These deer would increase very fast in the Bhavani Valley and Seegur Forests were it not for the constant depredations of wild dogs. Systematic efforts must be made to destroy them by poison, and steps would have been taken to effect this, could any reliable person have been found to be entrusted to use so dangerous a substance properly.

Antelope.—There has been a small increase in the herds but the wild dogs are very destructive.

Small Game.—The Jackals and Bonellis Eagles between them do great damage to the hares on the scrub country in the slopes. The hares lie in very thin cover, and the Eagles kill them in their forms, or strike them if they attempt to move about during the day. The large horned owls prey on hares a good deal too at night.

Woodcock.—Have been still very scarce. These birds now shun the hills as they are so much harried. They probably settle more on the Western Ghats where they are undisturbed.

Jungle fowl.—The increase has been very satisfactory in all the large woods, but some sportsmen still shoot down the hens as they are not unfortunately protected during the shooting season; hence in the small isolated sholas they are almost extinct.

CHAPTER

EXOTIC AND INTRODUCED GAME.

Chikora.—No reports have been received about these birds. The number turned out in each locality was far too small to be of any use.

Pheasants.—Mr. Wapshare reported having seen a hen Pheasant near Marlumund plantation close to Gayton Park and Mr. Akilandayah, the owner of Tudor Hall, saw a cock and a hen near Aramby Plantation. These were the Chinese birds turned down some years ago.

The English Pheasants were removed from Kartairy to the new Pheasantry at Snowdon, where they have thriven on the whole well enough. One hen pheasant died shortly after her arrival from Kartairy. The cause of death was ascertained to be abscess of the liver.

Three of the other hens have commenced laying, and up to date 30 eggs have been obtained and set under hens; no chickens have been hatched out yet. The hens are still laying; but very irregularly. The birds all look in the most perfect health and plumage.

Rabbits.—Nothing more has been heard of the rabbits turned out at Kartairy.

Peafowl.—Every possible effort has been made to procure the professional trappers (Parthees) from Mysore and elsewhere. The Inspector General of Forests, Mysore, The Deputy commissioners and Amildars have done their utmost to find these men, but to no purpose. Where they have gone is a mystery. At one time they were the bane of the Forests, trapping the small game wholesale, and now, when they are really wanted, they are not to be found; however, they will no doubt be eventually got hold of with steady persistence.

Guinea fowl.—The Honorary Secretary has been fairly successful with his private experiment. The guinea fowl have now increased to thirty-four including chickens, and over sixty eggs have been set to hatch. Any gentleman finding the nests of jungle fowl in May and June, or August, September and October, when the guinea fowl lay, will be supplied with eggs to substitute for those of the jungle fowl on application. This is the only feasible way of introducing guinea fowl into our Forests and Sholas. The jungle fowl will doubtless make a capital foster-mother.

CHAPTER VI.
IMPORTED AND INDIGENOUS FISH.

Trout.—During the year three reports were submitted to the Committee regarding the progress of the experiment with Trout which will be found printed as an appendix.

Since the date on which these reports were submitted the following works have been executed.

1. The wire netting has been erected to enclose the whole of the lower ponds and exclude buffaloes, and a rose fence planted along it. The entrance to the ponds is by a strong Teakwood gate kept under lock and key.

2. Masonry escapes have been built at the outlet of each of the Fry Ponds, and provided with a sliding door covered with a screen of wire gauze to prevent the escape of small Fry.

3. The whole of the Ponds have been completely piped, and each Pond provided with a rough stone masonry wall at the infall of the water to prevent erosion.

4. The whole area and the supply channel have been pitted up, and planted with *Cupressus*, *Grevilleas* and other ornamental trees, and the grounds laid out neatly, and planted with shrubs, ornamental plants, &c.

5. Channels to divert wash have been cut where necessary. Total length 1,250 yards.

6. A rough stone dam and channel have been provided to divert excess storm waters to the Pykara river.

7. The dam of the Stock Pond has been strengthened and turfed.

Snowdon Trout Ponds.—The Chairman of the Ootacamund Municipality having very kindly made over the smaller Reservoirs at Snowdon to the Association for Trout breeding, the dams of the upper and lower Reservoirs were repaired, both having been breached. The stoning of the face of the lower dam was also restored. The whole area was securely fenced in with a strong paling of Bluegum posts, backed by a living fence of dog-roses, *Fraxinea utilis*—(For which the Association is indebted to Mr. Jamieson of the Government Gardens) and Agaves.

In the upper Pond several deep square pits were excavated in the bed of the Tank as Traps to prevent Poachers from netting the Pond at night. The banks were trimmed and a walk constructed round the Pond. The grounds were cleared of thorns and rubbish, and planted up with ornamental trees and shrubs.

On the 21st May 1894, 300 strong Trout Fry were put into the Upper Pond and 78 into the small Stock Pond in Marlumund Plantation. The largest of these Fry (which was captured) in the supply stream in Snowdon was 4 inches in length.

These fry consisted of *S. Fario*, *S. Levenensis*, and *S. Fontinalis* but how many of each kind it is impossible to say, as they escaped, when very small, through the meshes of the perforated zinc into the hatching boxes below, and thus got mixed up; but the bulk of them are doubtless Salmon Trout.

The Association has now four large stock Ponds capable of holding more than 1,000 breeding Trout, and 8 Fry Ponds capable of turning out 6,500 yearlings.

Thus in the future there will be little or no necessity for further expenditure on these Ponds, excepting an occasional cleaning out and the deepening of some of the shallower ones with the insertion of iron piping to facilitate emptying them.

No Trout have been seen in the Pykara river as yet; but this is not surprising if the fish have not bred.

Mr. Silk, the Manager of the Marquis of Exeter's Fishery, has promised the Association 20,000 ova next November to make up for the losses suffered this year and it has been arranged to get out ova of four different species of Trout in order to ensure success.

If *S. Levenensis* will not breed, no doubt some of the American Trout will, and the most promising of these are the Rainbow Trout and the American Brook Trout.

Perch Fry.—The Perch Fry sent out by Mr. Silk in the care of Mr. Hall all died, as might have been expected. The transport of fry by steamer requires special knowledge and the most unremitting care and attention.

Carnatic Carp, Tench, Mahseer, &c.—The common *Barilius* introduced by the Honorary Secretary into a private tank have been a complete success. Two fish only 2 years old were weighed and found to be 2½ and 2¼ oz. respectively though rarely found to exceed an oz. in weight in the plains. Snakes were found to be terribly destructive. Some 200 have been shot and almost every snake contained 2 or 3 fry. Several Mountain Carp were obtained from Wynaad and turned out, but have not been seen since.

CHAPTER VII.

The Honorary Secretary also introduced 103 *Barilius* into the Billieul Lake, 56 into the Marlumund Reservoir, 50 into the Snowdon Reservoir and 4 were taken to Pykara and placed in Fry Pond No. 6. Some Hope river carp (33) were also introduced into the Private Pond referred to.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Other Societies.—Kodaikanal. The Palni Association imported two lots of ova, but met with very poor success owing principally to their water supply having run short, which caused the death of most of the fry. The small number saved were turned into a small Pond.

Nerara Ellia.—The most active steps have been taken by Mr. Fowler and the other gentlemen concerned in importing ova and stocking their waters. They have met with a very fair measure of success, and the Trout turned out are reported to have bred, which is most encouraging to us.

CHAPTER IX.

FINANCES.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 3,587-2-8 which added to last year's balance, makes a total of Rs. 5,197-12-10 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,717-10-8 thus leaving a balance of Rs. 480-2-2. A statement showing the financial results is appended.

APPENDIX.

EXPERIMENTS WITH TROUT ON THE NILGIRIS.

Instructions were sent to Mr. Silk to despatch three consignments of Trout ova of 20,000 each in December and January.

On the 6th December the first consignment arrived by the S. S. "Manora" and consisted of 40,000 ova of which 20,000 were Rainbow Trout ova and 20,000 (apparently) Loch Leven. These ova were packed in a large box and slung in the stair-way of the ice house, the "Manora" having no cool room. In consequence of the ova box having been made double the size ordered by the Honorary Secretary, it had to be slung in a horse box, and thus conveyed to Mettupalliam at great additional trouble and expense. The ova were found to be in very bad order on arrival at Ootacamund where they were examined by Messrs. Wilbraham, Edmiston and the Honorary Secretary. Masses of ova were found glued together, covered with mildew and smelling offensively. With great trouble the good ova, of which there appeared to be about 10,000, were carefully cleaned and separated.

A few days subsequently there was a sudden change in the weather. Heavy clouds banked up and some rain fell and the temperature of the water rose from 53° to 61°. There was immediately serious loss in the Loch Leven ova. On the 20th December the

smaller ova (Rainbow Trout) began to hatch out and by the end of the month the whole of the ova had hatched. Some 6,000 fry in all were obtained, of which only 572 were Loch Levens.

The fry thrived fairly well, as the weather again became frosty till the 12th January, when the weather again became cloudy and showery, and the temperature of the water rose. This occasioned considerable mortality, from 20 to 50 fry dying daily. There was an improvement again on the 15th when the temperature of the water fell to 53°. The remaining fry, about 5,000 in number, are in very good order, and have commenced to feed on sheep's brains &c.

On the 14th January 1894 the "Golconda" arrived with 20,000 *Salmo fairio* ova. Again the ova box was made too large and occasioned much trouble in consequence. No intimation of the despatch of the ova was received till the 11th and there was barely time to secure the ova on their arrival and make the necessary arrangements for their transport. They arrived at Ootacamund on the 15th at 3 p.m. and were removed and put into the hatching boxes early the next morning. About 12,000 ova appeared to be in good order; but 2,000 of these are doubtful having specks on them. The large stock Pond at Pykara was completed on the 16th and the wire fencing is now being fixed on the stone-wall built all round.

Three small fry Ponds for the reception of the young fry have, however, still to be made and this work will probably be completed in a fortnight.

The young fry of last year which are now some 6 inches in length will be transferred to the stock Pond in a week.

The consignment of ova for the Palnis which arrived in December proved a total failure, the second consignment of 20,000 just received by the "Golconda" may turn out more successful, at least it is to be hoped that they will.

(Sd) RHODES MORGAN,
Honorary Secretary.
Nilgiri Game Association.

Ootacamund.
17th June 1894.

To
THE PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE OF THE
GENTLEMEN,
Nilgiri Game Association

In continuation of my report dated 17th January 1894, on the hatching of the ova received from the Marquis of Exeter's fishery, I have much pleasure in now submitting a further report on the general progress of Pisciculture subsequent to the date of that report.

TROUT PONDS AT PYKARA.

The stock Pond at Pykara has been wholly completed in accordance with the plan and estimate. The following work has been done :—

(a) This Pond has been partly excavated and partly built up. It is now 97 yards in length by 50 yards in width (average). It is 15 feet deep near the dam and 9 feet in depth at the upper end. The depth of water near the dam is 14 feet and at the upper end 4 feet. Two Cairns have been erected as shelter for the Trout. A solidly built stone masonry escape, 4 feet wide by 11 feet long, with a depth in front of 5 feet and the back of 9 inches (average), for the out-flow of storm waters, has been provided. A twelve feet walk has been constructed all round, and a stone wall 2 feet 3 inches high, by 2 feet in width by 247 yards in circumference has been built completely round the Pond. This is surmounted by a 2 in. mesh galvanised wire fence fixed to iron standards, cemented into the stone wall, and upheld by a steel galvanised wire rope. A substantial teakwood doorway, 7 feet high by 4 feet, has been fixed in rough stone masonry for the entrance. This door has been provided with brass hinges, strong staples and a brass (Harley's) padlock. The water supply enters by a stone culvert near the entrance and falls from a height of 4 feet.

The channels supplying water have been piped throughout and as the water on its way to the stock Pond passes through no less than six large fry ponds, no sediment enters the stock Pond; the water is therefore clear and bright.

Twenty-eight *S. Lerenensis* yearlings were safely conveyed to Pykara and placed in the stock Ponds, on the 20th January 1894. These fish were reared in the Snowdon Fry Pond from ova received in March 1893.

The temperature of this Pond and the Pykara river, as ascertained on various dates, was found to be as follows :-

Place.	Date.	Hour.	Depth.	Temperature.
Stock Pond.	14th Feby. 1894.	6. a. m.	4 feet.	52° at the upper end.
	Do.	Do.	Do.	57° Lower end near escape.
	15th Do.	4. p. m.	4 feet.	62°
	2nd March 1894.	3. p. m.	4 feet.	66°
	5th March 1894.	7. a. m.	4 feet.	62½°
Pykara river.	14th Feby. 1894.	6. a. m.	5 feet.	57° Surface 56°
	15th Do.	4. p. m.	4 feet.	61½°
	2nd March 1894.	3. p. m.	4 feet.	66°

and these temperatures were found to be in close agreement with the various temperatures of the Pykara river as will be seen from the above statement.

The largest yearlings were 8 inches in length and under ½ a lb. in weight on the 1st February 1894. I introduced into this Pond 2,022 fresh water shrimps (Gammari) and 488 Sand-fish from the Hope river, as food for the Trout. This Pond unfortunately from its position has no natural shade, and the fish put in have to rely on a heavy bank of weeds at the lower end and the 2 stone Cairns for shade. However, the banks have been planted up with nine *Salix tetrasperma* (Indian willows) and 32 *Pinus insignis*, both quick growing species.

It was originally intended to have constructed a sluice for emptying the Pond, and a gravel Redd for capturing spawning trout but both these works had to be postponed temporarily owing to financial pressure. They can be executed later on. Both are very necessary works.

The appended statement of expenditure gives full particulars of the works executed by the Contractors, Masons, and daily labour &c.

Fry Ponds.

It being very necessary to provide immediate accommodation for the fry in the Snowdon Hatchery, and Government having generously been pleased to place the Game Funds at the disposal of the Association, I proceeded in anticipation of the sanction of the Committee to at once construct 7 Fry Ponds.

The work was given out on a lump sum contract for Rs 160 for the whole 7 Ponds, which have been duly completed, so far as excavation and turfing are concerned. The following is a description of the Ponds.

Fry Pond No. I. This is the smallest of the Ponds, it is 35 feet long by 40 feet wide with an average depth of 3 feet of water. The deepest portion is 5 feet. It is shaded by a clump of 3 small trees, and contains a good many weeds. On the 26th January 1894 I placed 124 *S. Lerenensis* fry hatched from the 1st consignment received this year. Later on, the Pond was stocked with 251 Gammari and 124 Sand Fish. Water Lilly (English) seeds were planted in it in June last, and there are now numerous seedlings from 1 in. to 6 in. high growing in it.

Fry Pond No. II. In shape this Pond is an isosceles triangle. It is 100 feet long by 50 feet at the dam, with a depth of 5 feet of water in front, from whence it shallows to the infall where it is only 6 in. There being no natural shade, no fry have been put into it; but the banks have been planted with *Salix Babylonica* and pits prepared higher up for planting *Cupressus Macrocarpa*. It has

been planted thickly with watercress and water lily seeds. The dam has been fringed with a row of large clump of *Osmunda Regia* (Royal fern) and *Richardsia Arums* (Calla Lillies).

Fry Pond No. III. I took advantage of a small shola to construct a capital Fry Pond touching it, so as to obtain the advantage of natural shade. This Pond is roughly shaped like a turnip, the tail running up into the shola. It is 12 feet deep at the dam and 4 feet at its upper end, water lily seed and water cress have been sown in it, and the dam is fringed with Royal fern and Calla Lillies. On the 26th January 1894 I stocked it with 403 *S. Pinnatis* fry raised from the 1st batch of 4,000 ova received. It was also stocked with 264 *Gammari* and 36 sand-fish on the 1st February 1894.

Fry Pond No. IV. This Pond is semi-circular in shape, 9 feet deep at the dam shallowing to a few inches at the infall. It has been planted with water cress and will be planted up with suitable trees, and water-weeds in June. The length of the Pond is 45 feet, width 50 feet.

Fry Pond No. V. This is similar in shape to No. II, but longer, 5 feet deep at the dam, and shallowing at the upper end. It has been planted with water cress and will be shaded with suitable trees.

Fry Pond No. VI. This is very similar to No. III, but larger and deeper and much longer, the upper part being very well shaded by a small shola. This is the best of all the Fry Ponds but has not been stocked yet.

Fry Pond No. VII. This Pond is a complete oval and wholly excavated. It is 45 feet long by 40 feet wide and 9 feet in depth all through. There is a small natural spring in it, the water from which is of crystal clearness; a very pretty Pond, but unfortunately there is no existing shade and it must be planted up. It has no connection with the series of 6 Fry Ponds above the stock Pond, all of which are in the same line of drainage, whereas this Pond depends for its supply of water on an artificial channel about 50 yards long which conveys water diverted from the Pykara Reserve.

Other works.—In connection with the stock and Fry Ponds it has been found necessary to construct a series of works to keep them properly fed, and divert storm waters, prevent the escape of fry and keep the water free from contamination. The following are the works executed, with the cost.

Main Supply Channel. This Channel is 1½ feet wide by 1½ feet deep and is 1,141 yards in total length. It has been diverted from a place called "Nir Panni Thur" by the Todas (a frosty swamp) situated in the Pykara Reserve. Both banks of the channel have been fitted up and will be planted in June with *Acacia Dealbata* and *Cupressus Macrocarpa* 6' by 6' alternately. The channel cost Rs. 41 and the 910 pits Rs. 9. Beds were made last July and stocked with the necessary plants. The main channel of the swamp will have to be cleared and planted up with willow cuttings. When these works are completed, it will be possible to regulate the temperature of the water which now varies most alarmingly in February between 6 A. M. and 3 P. M. as the following table of temperature proves:—

TABLE OF TEMPERATURE.

Place.	Date.	Hour.	Depth.	Temperature.	Remarks.
Channel	14-2-94	6 A. M.		51 °	Running water near spout.
Do.	15-2-94	3 P. M.		59 °	
Do.	2-3-94	12 noon.		68 °	
Fry Pond No. 3.	14-2-94	6 A. M.	4 feet.	52 °	
Do.	15-2-94	3 P. M.	Do.	60 °	
Do.	2-3-94	2 P. M.	Do.	61 °	
Do.	5-3-94	7 A. M.	Do.	61 °	
Fry Pond No. 1.	15-2-94	3 P. M.	Do.	58½ °	
Do.	2-3-94	12 noon.	Do.	65½ °	
Do.	5-3-94	7 A. M.	Do.	61½ °	

During the heavy frosty nights the water in the swamps falls to 38 degrees and is frozen in places. By 3 p. m. the hot February sun warms the water in the shallows 70 degrees, and this water trickling into the main stream raises its temperature to 68 degrees. At 70° Trout die at once, so it is a matter of the first importance to keep the temperature as low as we can get it; I have been obliged to divert the water from the Fry Ponds in the middle of the day in consequence of the high temperature.

IN-FLOW AND OUT-FLOW INTO STOCK AND FRY PONDS. Each Pond has a rough stone and masonry wall built at the inflow from 4ft. to 7ft. high. Through the courtesy of Mr. Lewis I have been able to obtain some condemned earthen-ware pipes, which I have used as a connection between the various Ponds, thus keeping the water supply pure. The water falls from a height into each Pond, thus securing aeration. To further secure the proper oxygenation of the water I have arranged an artificial fall into a ravine with a drop of 10 feet where the water falling on rocks is dashed into fine spray. The whole course of the stream from its rise to the Stock Pond is unfortunately sluggish, so it was very necessary to devise some artificial method of aerating it as frequently as possible.

Escapes.—A masonry escape has been provided for the outlet of every Pond faced with Portland cement. Each escape is provided with a drop shutter of teak, the frame being covered with galvanized wire gauze.

Storm waters.—The catchment area of the small valley in which the Ponds are situated is under 100 acres; but to provide against any abnormal flow of storm waters breaching the Fry Ponds, and thus endangering the large stock Pond, a channel 190 yards long by 3 feet by 2 feet has been cut above the Ponds and carried down to the Pykara River. The channel is not quite finished, as it

has to be continued to the ravine where the natural drainage of the valley finds its way down to the River. At this point it will be necessary to build a rough stone masonry wall in which a pipe will be fixed to regulate the quantity of water allowed to enter the Fry Ponds, all surplus storm waters finding their way direct to the Pykara River.

It will also be necessary similarly to regulate the water supply from the main supply channel, and to provide it with a silt trap. Some 6,000 bricks have been burnt for the execution of these works. I append a statement of accounts of the work done up to date. A comparison of these accounts, with the estimates furnished by Sir James Maitland of the cost of constructing similar works at Home, will show how very cheaply we can execute such works out here.

Further works to be executed.—There is not very much more to be done, but the following works are necessary:—

- (1) Completion of storm water channel and masonry regulator
- (2) Planting up failures and establishing shade, &c., for Ponds.
- (3) Fixing wire netting to keep out Toda buffaloes.
- (4) Completion of piping and masonry for supply channels between Ponds now in progress.
- (5) Deepening upper portions of Fry Ponds to 6 feet.
- (6) Construction of Redd and trap.
- (7) Provision of sluices to empty all Ponds.

I must here specially bring to the notice of the committee the kind assistance rendered to me by Messrs. Wapshare, Beadnell and others. To Mr. Wapshare we are indebted for the generous gift of the wire netting needed for the outer fence; to Mr. Lewis for the pipes and to Mr. George Oakes for special concessions in the reduction of the prices of the netting provided for the Stock Pond.

With this I must conclude trusting that the committee will be satisfied with the work done and the economical expenditure of the funds entrusted to me, and that such steps may be taken by my successor as may enable the Association to achieve successful results from this enterprise.

I remain
Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully
(Sd) RHODES MORGAN,
Honorary Secretary,
Nilgiri Game Association.

15th March 1894,
Ootacamund.

Report on the Trout Fry hatched out this Season and the Snowdon Stock Ponds.

Of the 989 *S. Fontinalis* fry hatched out last January, the following disposals were made:—

Species of Fry.	Date of Transfer.	Places where turned down.	No. put out.	Remarks.
Loch Leven. <i>Salmo Levenensis</i>	26th January 1894.	Stock Pond, Pykara	Yearlings 28	}
Do.	Do.	Fry Pond No. I	Fry 124	
<i>S. Fontinalis</i>	Do.	Do. No. III	Do. 403	
Do.	Do.	Pykara River	Do. 586	
<i>Gammari</i> <i>Fresh water</i> <i>Shrimp</i>	1st February 1894	Stock Pond	Do. 631	
Do.	Do.	Fry Pond No. I	Do. 251	
Do.	Do.	Do. No. III	Do. 264	
Do.	Do.	Pykara River	Do. 876	
Sand-Fish	Do.	Stock Pond	Do. 124	
		Fry Pond No. I	Do. 124	
		Do. No. III	Do. 36	
		Pykara River	Do. 104	
<i>S. Fontinalis</i>	13th February 1894	Second long pool above bridge $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile.	522	
Do.	Do.	1st Stream left bank of river above bridge.	125	
Do.	Do.	Second Stream 1 mile above bridge left bank of river.	161	

I regret to state that owing to the large size of the holes in the perforated zinc of the trays in the hatching boxes, a very large number of *S. Fontinalis* fry, which I estimated at over 2,000 made their escape and got into the Marlimund Reservoir. I had been absent some days in camp, and on my return noticed that the number of healthy fry in the larger trays had seriously diminished. The Game watcher in charge explained that they had got through the perforations of the zinc; but were quite safe in the boxes below. On examining the boxes I was not satisfied with the number found there, so immediately searched the main channel from which the hatching boxes are fed, and found the stream full of fry. I also found the silt traps full of fry, after much trouble I succeeded in catching all the fry, and put them back in the boxes, but a very large number had got into the piping which leads direct to the Marlimund Reservoir, and could not be recovered. This is regrettable as this Reservoir contained Carnatic Carp and Murrel, and is, therefore, an undesirable place for young fry.

As a temporary expedient muslin was placed over the entrances to the escape pipes, and the further loss of fry put a stop to. I tried in vain to get perforated zinc with smaller perforations. It will be necessary to get such out from Home and that speedily. A small number of fry have been retained in the boxes where they are daily fed. Those put out in the Pykara Fry Ponds are daily fed by the watcher Adam Khan.

S. Fario Fry.—The few fry that were hatched out are still in the hatching boxes. There were only about 500 secured out of the last lot of 20,000 due to the ova not being eyed when despatched. They took 28 days to hatch out. Large numbers of sound ova suddenly burst, and a white curdy matter came out of them. On examination fully developed fry were found inside. These doubtless perished owing to the great alternations of temperature between morning and 3 p. m. The eyed *S. Fontinalis* ova seemed much hardier, and almost all the sound ova hatched out. This species (The American brook Trout) is evidently far hardier than the other two species.

Stock Ponds.—The Fry Pond was emptied, and 30 yearlings obtained, some of these were double the size of the others. This is only 40 per cent. of the Fry put in. Sir James Maitland reckons on 50 per cent. of strong Fry growing into yearlings, and accounts for the loss as due to some of the Fry outstripping the others in growth and then devouring them. It is difficult to prevent such loss.

An attempt was made to find the Trout put into the Marlimund and South Supply Reservoirs. I accordingly sent for Kutti with his boat and nets. Both casting and drag nets were thoroughly tried in Marlimund, with the result that a number of undersized Carp and Tench, and some Murrel were found; but no Trout. The South supply Reservoir was next tried. There the water being very clear, and no other fish but Trout having been introduced, there was no difficulty.

The Trout could be seen feeding, and 5 were secured without much difficulty with the drag net, and conveyed to the stock Pond into which they were put. These fish were all males but one. The female was heavy in spawn, and this on the 6th March 1894. The Redd was duly constructed and the fish watched for a fortnight; but only two approached the Redd, and up to date no ova have been laid. The fish secured averaged a lb. in weight, though now 5 years old; but this is mainly due to the want of food in this Reservoir.

I took some live minnows and put them into the Reservoir in order to stock the place with food. Had this been done before, the Trout would doubtless have been much heavier.

It is a matter of the most paramount importance that we should secure fertile ova from locally bred fish and this can only be done by repeated experiments with different species, and hybrids till we secure some species which will breed and provide fertile ova. The trouble, expense and uncertainty of obtaining ova from England or Scotland renders the annual stocking of rivers entirely from such sources practically prohibitory.

On visiting the Reservoir where I obtained the Trout, I was convinced that many of them must have been poached by the ragged cowboys grazing cattle on the hill side, who displayed far too intimate a knowledge of where the large fish were.

Some of the Trout have doubtless escaped out of the Reservoir during the last heavy October floods, for the watcher in charge told me he had seen Trout in the muddy little tank below. It will be necessary to place a wire screen in front of the escape to obviate this.

Mr. Silk has generously promised to present the Association with 20,000 ova next November as some compensation for the loss we have suffered this year. He has promised to send Rainbow Trout ova, as he was unable to send us any this last season and substituted *S. Fontinalis* instead.

(Sd.)

RHODES MORGAN,

Honorary Secretary,

Nilgiri Game Association.

15th March 1894,
Ootacamund.

}

*The Rules of the Nilgiri Game and Fish Preservation Association,
as amended at the General Meeting held on the 23rd August 1893*

1. The name of the Association shall be "the Nilgiri Game and Fish Preservation Association."
 2. The objects of the Association are the preservation of the existing indigenous game and the introduction of game birds and animals and fish, either exotic or indigenous to India.
 3. Any person taking out a license under the Game Act shall be eligible for membership.
 4. Any licensee desirous of becoming a special member of the Association, shall submit a written request to the Honorary Secretary to that effect, and, if elected a member, an entrance fee of Rs. 5 must be remitted to the Honorary Secretary. Such special membership shall cease on the expiry of the license. Any other person shall be eligible for ordinary membership on payment of Rs. 5 and election, but shall have no vote.
 5. An annual general meeting shall be held on the 15th July each year or such date subsequent thereto as may be fixed by the President, when the committee shall submit an annual report of their proceedings with a statement of accounts.
 6. A special general meeting shall be held at any time on the application of 10 members of the Association to the Honorary Secretary provided 14 days clear notice of such meeting has been given in writing to the Honorary Secretary and that the notice specifies the subject to be discussed at such special meeting.
 7. The control of the funds and the entire management of the Association shall be under a committee comprised of the President and not less than 12 members to be elected at the annual general meeting.
 8. The Collector, by virtue of his appointment, shall be *ex-officio* President.
 9. The Committee shall elect its own Honorary Secretary.
 10. The Committee shall meet once a quarter or oftener, if necessary. Four members of the committee shall form a quorum and the Chairman shall have a casting vote.
 11. The accounts of the Association shall be audited yearly by two members of the committee and the Honorary Secretary.
- It shall be competent for the committee to form Bye-laws to be in force till the following annual general meeting.

Ootacamund,
1st July 1894.

From RHODES MORGAN, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary,
Nilgiri Game Association.

To THE COMMITTEE of the
Nilgiri Game Association.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the Audit of the Nilgiri Game Funds for the fasli year ending 30th June, 1893 prepared by the Head Clerk of the District Forest Office, under my direction.

2. *When last audited and for what period.*—The accounts were last audited by the same official, the period dealt with being from 1st July 1892 to 30th June 1893.

3. The following table shows at a glance the receipts and expenditure during the year under report :—

Opening balance on the 1st July 1893.		Receipts during 1893-94.		Total including the balance.		Expenditure during 1893-94.		Closing balance on the 30th June 1893.		REMARKS.					
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.						
1,610	10	2	3,587	2	8	5,197	12	10	4,717	10	8	480	2	2	

4. *Check of receipts.*—The total number of Licenses issued during the year was 153 of which 87 were of Rs. 30 each and 65 at Rs. 5 each and 1 at Rs. 15. The receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 2,950. The whole of this sum was credited to Forest Revenue under Government Order No. 8, dated 10th January 1894, and a contribution of Rs. 2,710 was made to the Association during the year and Rs 240 in July 1894.

The chellan or remittance Book was checked with the bank pass book and the entries corresponded. The cash book referred to in the last year's report was opened and maintained during the year in the form used in the Forest Department and was found to be very useful. The entries in the cash book were checked with the chellan and pass books and found to agree.

Dr.

Cr.

Item.	Particulars.	Amount.	Item.	Particulars.	Amount.
1	Opening balance on the 1st July 1893 ...	1,610 10	2	Construction of a Pheasant house at Parliament ...	189 14 9
2	Advance of previous year recovered from Contractor Nunthi ...	20 0 0	3	Making ova boxes ...	53 5 6
3	License fees from 1st July to 23rd August ...	540 0 0	4	Construction of a hatching shed ...	32 7 0
4	Donation for Membership ...	114 8 0	5	Cost of transporting 2 batches of Trout Ova from Matras ...	304 10 3
5	Donation from Mr. Rhodes Morgan to be paid to Ghouse for his trouble in the Trout experiment ...	20 0 0	6	Balance paid for Vermin Traps to Messrs. Burgess and Sons ...	298 11 4
6	Do. do. Captain Beadnell do. ...	1 4 0	7	Reward paid for Vermin killed ...	57 8 0
7	Contribution from the Collector from the amount realised by issue of Shooting Licenses ...	2,710 0 0	8	Paid to District Forest Officer license fees according to G. O. No. 580, dated 1st July 1893 ...	675 0 0
8	Amount received from Aroomugam Asary for unused Timber sold to him ...	84 13 6	9	Cost of constructing the stock and Fry Ponds at Pykara ...	2,230 13 11
9	Amount received from Mr. Crossley Kodaikanal on account of Ova boxes sold to him ...	49 6 10	10	Do. do. do. at Snowden ...	212 3 0
10	Amount of former year's balance recovered from Messrs. Oakes & Co. ...	18 6 4 11	11	Cost of feeding Pheasants and Trout ...	56 2 0
11	Discount allowed by Messrs. Oakes & Co. on articles purchased from them ...	23 8 6 12	12	Reward to Ghouse for his trouble in the Trout experiment ...	71 4 0
12	Amount received from the Deputy Collector on account of previous year's realizations ...	3 4 6	13	Do. Malomed Kasim ...	20 0 0
13	Sale proceeds of Vermin skins ...	2 0 0	14	Kurry's expenses &c. in examining the Marlimund and Dodabeta Reservoirs to see what fish they contained ...	25 0 0
	Total receipts of the year ...	3,557 2 8 12 10	15	Printing Annual Reports notices &c. ...	38 7 6
			16	Pay of Game Association Clerk ...	149 4 6
			17	Trapper ...	15 0 0
				Pykara Watcher ...	22 15 0
				Craigmore and Ooty Watcher ...	104 13 11
				Auditor's fees ...	15 0 0
			18	Post cards, labels and telegrams ...	24 9 0
				Paper, Pen, Ink &c. for office ...	8 1 0
			19	Uniform for 3 Watchers ...	30 0 0
				Belt for 2 ...	4 0 0
				Total expenditure ...	4,717 10 8
				Add balance due from Messrs. Oakes & Co. ...	29 7 5
				Cash balance with Honorary Secretary ...	21 4 2
				" at the Bank to the credit of the Association ...	429 6 7
	Total including the opening balance ...	5,197		Total ...	5,197 12 19

OOTACAYUN-D. }
4th July 1894.

(Sd.) RHODES MORGAN.
Hon'g Secretary, Nilgiri Game Association

Colacamund
October 1894.

C. G. Douglas, Esqr
Honorary Secretary
Nilgiri Game Association

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Public Department

Sir

I have the honor, by order of the Committee
of the Nilgiri Game and Fish Preservation
Association to submit herewith for the infor-
mation of Government a copy of the Annual Report
of the Association for the year ending 30 June 1894.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Yours

Your most obedient servant

Honorary Secretary
Nilgiri Game Association

DEPARTMENT.

[10-2]

reference on No. of 189

In replying the above should be quoted.



READ the following

Current No.

Public DEPARTMENT.

From

The Honorary Secretary
Nilgiri Game Association

No.

Dated 7/10

Received 11/10.

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Submitting Annual
Report of the Nilgiri Game
Association for the year
ending 30th June 1894

Am + line
his
order

Recorded.

SD
18/10/94

35 B.
17/10

W
17/10

Sub 991 15-11

22nd Nov 1894 N° 82

21/10

Receipt, No.

Receipt, No.

RECEIVED ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
1894, No. 1100000000

RECEIVED WITH DUTY

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

LETTERS OF GOVERNMENT

RECEIVED WITH DUTY

RECEIVED WITH DUTY FOR DEPARTMENT
OF THE GOVERNMENT

N.B.—

A — Copy to file

B — Copy to file

[6 / 11]
5,000-25-6-04

Pub 18949: 1b-1

ORDINARY, MS.

Pub DEPARTMENT.
RECEIVED
MAR 1894
No 127

INDEXED.

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Received letter from the
British High Commissioner
for the Sudan. Submission
copy of the report of
the committee for the year
May 3 to the June 1894.