

Madras Record office.

Government of Madras.

Revenue Department

G. O. No. 572

Dated 29. 4. 1859

Not to be folded or roughly handled.

Fort Saint George, Revenue Consultation of 29th April 1859.

No. 39. Read the following letter from J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.; dated Fort Saint George, 15th April 1859, No. 1336.

SIR,

* *In Con. 19th August 1858, No. 3664.*

† *Enc. in from Collector of Canara, 2nd in Con. 10th March 1859, No. 978.*

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit as desired in para. 3 Extract Minutes Consultation,* 5th August 1858, R. D., No. 1086, a copy of the Forest Rules† in force in the District of Canara.

2. A report on the subject of Kumari cultivation will be laid before Government in the course of a few days.

No. 40. ORDER THEREON, No. 572; dated 27th April 1859.

A copy of the Rules will be sent to the Conservator of Forests, for such remarks as he may wish to make on them.

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

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 572.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 27th April 1859.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

*Submitting a copy of the Forest Rules in force
in the District of Canara, and stating that
the report on Kumari cultivation will be for-
warded in a few days.* } (Here enter 15th April 1859, No. 1336.)

A copy of the Rules will be sent to the Conservator of Forests, for such remarks as he may wish to make on them.

(A true Extract.)

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

To the Conservator of Forests with Rules.

Exd. H. M. Elliot.

IN CON. 10TH MARCH 1859, No. 978.

From W. FISHER, Esq., Collector of CANARA,

dated Mangalore, 2nd March 1859, No. 32.

With reference to Extract from Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, (No. 3162) dated 19th August 1858, accompanied by Extract Minutes Consultation under date 5th Idem, I have the honor to furnish for the information of Government, a set of Forest rules in use in this District. They have been compiled by the Assistant Conservator, from the instructions issued to him from time to time for the management of Contracts, and the general duties of his department.

2. They are the result of the experience gained of late years, during which the value of timber has increased with the enormous demand for it.

3. Long as these rules may appear to be, I have condensed them as far as possible, whilst under revision in my Office, but the difficulties to be provided for are numerous, and local circumstances in the Balaghât and Pyenghat, and in North and South Canara, differ widely, and must all be attended to.

4. A set of rules lately framed for the supply of timber, bamboos, and firewood for domestic purposes, have been incorporated in those now furnished, and the latest restrictions on Coomery cultivation necessarily find a place in the Code.

5. One of the questions yet to be solved, regards the admission of Sawyers into the jungle. Economy demands this, but the difficulty of guarding against abuses has hitherto induced me to check the cutting up of timber in the Forests. I am now inclined to think however, that the evil, if one at all, is necessary, and must be induced, and hereafter even encouraged.

6. Timber for exportation, will almost always be removed in log, in consequence of the ease with which it can be floated down to the Coast, and put on board Ship. Not so however with that required for domestic use, and by charging for this description of wood by the candy or cody, and taking measures to ascertain the number of Sawyers employed in the forest, I hope to economise and cheapen timber, and at the same time prevent extensive frauds.

7. I learn that the use of the saw (which is comparatively a recent introduction) has so cheapened the construction of Native houses, partly by economising timber, and partly by improving the buildings themselves, that expensive as timber is in Mangalore at this moment, a man can build his house now as cheaply as he could when timber only cost as much as was paid for cutting and carrying it, and planks beams and rafters were prepared with the adze, or the chisel.

8. As yet however, I have only opened the door to the admission of the Sawyer, leaving further provision to be made when I can form a better judgment than I can at present, of the difficulties the innovation will lead to.

9. The rules have no pretension to completeness, and additions and alterations must be made from time to time. They exhibit the experience we have gained, but no doubt shew that we have yet much to learn as regards forest management.

ENC. 1.

RULES for the FOREST DEPARTMENT in CANARA.

1. No tree of any kind, firewood, or bamboos, growing on Government land can be cut without permission.

Timber for Public purposes
by whom supplied.

2. Timber for the inland market and for the Public Departments (such as Bombay Dockyard and Gun Carriage Manufactory, Engineer's Department, in Scind, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Lingasoooor, the Gin factory at Dharwar, &c.) are supplied direct by the Forest Department.

For local wants by whom supplied.

3. Timber for local wants is partly supplied by the Revenue, and partly by the Forest Departments.

Duties of the Establishment.

4. The Assistant Conservator annually furnishes to the Conservator of Forests, through the Collector, an outline of his operations during the working season.

Mode of working the Jungles.

5. All trees (if teak) are girdled, or (if Junglewood) marked, by the Establishment; the Jungles being worked in succession.

Number of trees girdled.

6. Contracts for felling and conveying timber to the depôts, usually include from 2,000 to 3,000 trees, this being the number a Contractor is able

No 39 & 40.

Rev. 1859 to 1860

Cons. 29th April 1860

1860

From the Secretary to the
Board of Revenue
to the Secy. to Govt.
Revenue Dept.

Dated 15th April 1860

Received from the Secy. to Govt.
15th April 1860

For the purpose of the
Cons. 29th April 1860

Containing a copy
of the Forest Rules in force
in the District of Canara,
and stating that the
Report on the same
submitted will be
forwarded to the Secy. to Govt.

North Can Order

No 572 of 27th April 1860

to convey and float during seasons. This must depend on whether there is more than one Contractor or not. Cut by Establishment and conveyed by Contractors.

7. Teak and Blackwood trees are also cut and trimmed by the Establishment—the Contractors having merely the conveyance of them.

8. To prevent discord between Contractors and confusion in the accounts, two or more contracts for the same kind of timber (though from different forests) cannot be given, if the timber is to be floated down the same river.

9. Below the Ghats, teak contracts are of two kinds.—for “laik,” (good) and for “nakary” or “nalaik” (rejected) timber. The first comprises trees producing 1st class logs, being seldom less than 6 feet in circumference;—the second, crooked, hollow or otherwise defective trees, which will not improve by standing longer.

10. Contractors are required to produce Security according to the extent of their contracts, or for the advances made to them. The security of a contract for conveying 2,000 trees (circa 4,000 logs) varies from Rupees 20,000 to 30,000—the bond being executed on Stamp Paper, and duly registered.

11. The conditions of contracts necessarily vary with reference to localities and circumstances. The chief conditions however, are:

- 1st. To fulfil the contract within 2 years.
- 2nd. To give a receipt for the logs made over to the Contractor in the forests.
- 3rd. To pay the usual “Kootikanikay” (charge) for Bamboos required by the Contractor for floating his trees.
- 4th. Permission to cut Jungle trees for 4 boats on payment of the “Kootikanikay” of Rupees 1½ per tree.
- 5th. To haul up the logs in rows at the depôt above high water mark, with their numbers uppermost.
- 6th. To separate the “laik” from the “nakary” teak.
- 7th. To receive so much per candy for timber selected for Government Departments, and so much per Rupee for timber rejected and sold by auction.
- 8th. To receive half the amount of his security in advance in four instalments—the first and third at the commencement of his work in both seasons—and the 2nd and 4th when the timber of each season is in the river ready for floating.
12. The Contractor is liable to the following penalties:
 - 1st. Payment of the market value for any log lost, or which he fails to deliver at the depôt.
 - 2nd. Can claim no hire for timber not forming part of his contract when brought to make up a deficiency, or in excess of his contract.
 - 3rd. Payment of the expenses incurred in arranging the logs, should he fail to arrange them according to his agreement.
 - 4th. To pay treble the market value for logs sold, or otherwise disposed of by him.
 - 5th. To make good any loss that may accrue to Government by the resale of the contract, should he fail to fulfil its conditions within the stipulated period, and to forfeit all claim to any advantage that may arise.

13. Contracts for the so called “Nakary” teak, are worked under the same conditions as the above, but as no advances are made, the security required is for a smaller amount according to the value of the timber.

14. Above the Ghats, timber contracts are comparatively small, and are chiefly made with Wudders, with whom such stringent rules cannot at present be enforced. They require advances, and can seldom give other securities than their buffaloes. These contracts, however, last but for 3 or 4 months, and are either.

- 1st. To cut a certain number of trees at a certain rate, or
- 2nd. To cut the trees and square the logs at a certain rate per candy.
- 3rd. To cart logs to the Depôts at a certain rate per candy; or
- 4th. To do all the above on a small scale (as some now do).

[The great difficulty, in the beginning, of the Amany system was to get the Wudders out of the Soucars' hands, and to engage them to work in the forest for us. This is now overcome, and they will soon have sufficient confidence to take comparatively large contracts. But no public transaction in the proper sense of the word, can as yet be made with them, as they come to no agreement, or rather agree to any thing, saying—“Give us what you think right, and we will be satisfied.” Instead of giving the work to the Soucars, who get it done by the Wudders, it is given direct to the latter, who undertake it at once, without any written agreement, on being paid a proper rate of hire.]

15. Teak trees being (as already stated) divided into two classes, at the Classification of Teak. Coast Depôts by the Contractor, the Timber Agent of the Bombay Government makes his selection from both, and classes them under the following three heads in the list forwarded to the Assistant Conservator.

- | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|
| 1st. | Logs of 8 or more candies, (Superior) |
| 2d. | Do. above 3 do. (1st Class) |
| 3rd. | Do. below 3 do. (2d & 3d Classes) |

16. Good Teak not required by the Agent is again separated from the rejected, by the Department. This is called “Engineering Timber” 2nd or 3rd Class. If required by the Engineer's Department of Canara, it is left undisposed of, if not, it is sold by auction, the Contractor receiving his share of so much per Candy as for selected timber.

17. Teak unfit for the above 2 Classes is sold by auction as “Nakary,” from the sale proceeds of which, the Contractor receives his share of so much per rupee.

18. Junglewood has no classification, the best being selected by Public Departments and the rest sold by auction.

19. The larger sales of timber are held either by one of the European Revenue Officers, or by the Assistant Conservator. Smaller sales held by Tahsildars or Overseers require confirmation.

20. Public Departments selecting timber at the Depôts, are charged the average auction price for Jungle, and the market value for Teakwood.

[It seems to have been understood that the Bombay Government is charged the average auction price only for selected logs. This is not the case. If sound and large logs are selected and defective ones rejected by the Agent, the former are charged for at the market value, the price obtaining in the markets of Canara and Malabar being taken as a guide.]

21. Before the introduction of the Amany system, loppings &c., of Teak and Junglewood loppings, how disposed of. junglewood were not collected, but left in the jungles to decay or burn, except in places contiguous to towns and villages, where they were collected by Contract, as above, the Contractor receiving so much in the rupee of the auction proceeds, according to contract, which is put up for public competition. This has been lately introduced with regard to junglewood clearings also.

22. Such Contracts are worked as follows:

- 1st. The Establishment selects the jungles and marks the wood.
- 2nd. All wood thus marked, is to be squared and carted to some Depôt within a given period, never exceeding one season.

3rd. The Contractor to receive no advance, but to be paid out of the sale proceeds.

23. The Assistant Conservator annually submits to the Sub Collector a list showing the quantity of firewood and bamboos to be exported from certain jungles, and the privilege to cut and cart is sold by public auction in each talook (Sonda, Yellapoor, and Soopah.)

Conditions of the contract.

24. The Contractor, who is required to pay the amount of his Durkhast by 12 instalments, exports firewood and bamboos under the following conditions.

- 1st. He exports the articles by appointed roads.
- 2nd. He enters only such forests as are set apart for him.
- 3rd. If firewood and bamboos are not found in one and the same jungle, he is permitted to export them from different jungles.

- 4th. He can collect but dry fallen wood, unfit for building purposes, (which come under the head of "loppings"). Pieces above 2 feet in circumference, he is required to split.
- 5th. Bamboos to be counted by the piece whether whole or otherwise.
- 6th. The Contractor is required to export by the end of June the number of cart loads of firewood and number of bamboos allowed him; after that period his claims will not be attended to.
- 7th. Cartmen conveying firewood and bamboos are furnished with a Rahadary, after due enquiry.
- Firewood below the Ghâts 25. Below the Ghâts, firewood is cut from six kinds of timber viz., Kanagaloo, Boorla, Moorgalla (Kadabirada) Moorkala, Kowla and Tareemara (Kasagadamara).
26. The Assistant Conservator prepares a list of forests showing where, and what number of billets of firewood may be cut. The privilege of cutting is then put up to public competition.
- Conditions. 27. The conditions of the Contract are:—
- 1st. To cut the billets in lengths not exceeding 3 feet, and 2 feet in circumference.
 - 2nd. To remove the loppings and branches.
 - 3rd. To convey all the billets to the Coast within the stipulated period and afterwards to export them.
 - 4th. To pay 12 annas duty per ton on exportation, the tonnage of the Pattamar being taken, whether fully laden or not.
- Bamboos below the Ghâts. 28. Bamboos for exportation are allowed to be cut below the Ghâts at a charge of 5 Rupees per thousand, for all sizes.
- Above the Ghâts. 29. Bamboos granted above the Ghâts (independent of those granted for exportation) are divided into 4 classes,
- 1st. Large bamboos pay 12 annas ₹ 100.
 - 2nd. Small ditto " 8 ditto ₹ do.
 - 3rd. Large "Shemay" (thin bamboos) pay 6 annas ₹ 100.
 - 4th. Small ditto pay 4 annas ₹ do.
- Firewood (Village Rules.) 30. Firewood in each Village free to all Villagers. Dry wood in rafts may be brought down the rivers, but none must be floated *with* or *on* bamboos; and any case in which this permission is made use of to bring timber or wood, any piece of which is more than one man's load, will be dealt with according to law.
- Sleeper contract. 31. There has been but one Sleeper contract up to this time, and which is worked as follows:—
- 1st. To cut Muttu, Honal, Nandy, and Jambe trees marked by the Establishment.
 - 2nd. To pay a Kootikamikay of Rupees 1½ ₹ tree.
 - 3rd. To bring out of the forests by the end of February into clear places all trees cut in one season, and to forfeit all claim to those that may not be removed within that period.
 - 4th. To cut up trees into sleepers in the open places, from whence they are to be exported.
 - 5th. To finish the work within 2 years, after the expiration of which, to forfeit all claim to any balance that may remain.
- Applications for cultivation of Forest ground. 32. Applications for the permanent cultivation of new parcels of Forest ground are forwarded by the Revenue Authorities to the Assistant Conservator for his opinion and report. If he be unacquainted with the localities, or unable personally to inspect them, the matter is referred to the Overseers &c., for report. Places situated in the heart of the jungles, and to an extent of a few Acres only, are not granted.
- Trees how to be disposed of. 33. Trees standing on ground granted for agricultural purposes are to be cut under the superintendence of the Establishment, by the Cultivator, at his own expense. They are then sold by public auction and a period fixed for their removal.
- Timber and Bamboos for Buildings and Agricultural Implements. 34. Bonafide Ryots will obtain such wood or bamboos as they require for their Buildings or Agricultural Implements, through the Pottail, who will register the name of each applicant and the number and kind of trees or bamboos given, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. A memo. shewing the total number of trees and bamboos granted, to be forwarded on the 1st and 15th of every month to the Division Cutcherry.

No. 1336.

From J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue.
To J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D.
SIR,

* In Con. 19th August 1858, No. 3664.
+ Enc. in from Collector of Canara, 2d in Con. 10th March 1859, No. 978.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit as desired in para. 3, Extract Minutes Consultation,* 5th August 1858, R. D., No. 1086, a copy of the Forest Rules† in force in the District of Canara.

2. A report on the subject of Kumari cultivation will be laid before Government in the course of a few days.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Fort St. George,
15th April 1859.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Secretary.

Com: 10th Augt / 58 129th 11th 12th 13th

Revenue 1859 Rept.
Dated 29th April.

No 590.

From the Secretary to the
Board of Revenue.

To the Secretary & Comr
of the District.

Dated 15th April 1859.

1. Encl. No. 1336.

From the Comptroller of Forest
Dated 15th April 1859
Encl. 17th May

Submitting a copy of the
Forest Rules in force in the
District of Canara, and stating
that the report on the same
submitted will be forwarded
in a few days.

No 592.

Copy of the Rules
will be sent to the Comptroller
of Forests, for such remarks
as he may wish to make
on them.

Dated 15th April 1859.

[Signature]

Copy to the Comptroller
of Forests with a copy
of the Rules - Dated 15th April 1859.

No 5940.

With an Encl.
Dated 15th April 1859.