M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-32.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1537 Press ~~His.~~

219-221

Dated 16 - 7 - 1862.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read the following papers:—

No. 219. From A. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated on Circuit at Madanapalli, 6th June 1862, No. 21.

SIR,

1. With reference to the marginal letters,* I have the honor to report to Government that Captain Beddome, in a letter dated 30th May 1862, has suggested certain provisions for the conservation of the Cuddapah Forests, which are:—

* Government Order, 1st May 1862, No. 933.
Government Order, 19th May 1862, No 1,105, paragraph 8. My Letter of 24th May 1862, No. 17.

	Rs.
1 Sub-Assistant Conservator at..	150
Horse Allowance	30
1 Duffadár	15
10 Peons, at Rupees 6...	60
	225 per mensem.
	Rupees 2,700 per annum.

(1.) The forest establishment to issue printed licenses upon the Tahsíldár's vouchers; to protect the forests and prevent clandestine felling; to stamp the stumps, and to confiscate all timber felled below the specified conditions.

(2.) The Sub-Assistant to conduct all auctions of confiscated timber, but all sums to be paid by the buyers into the Táluq Treasuries before the timber is removed.

2. Government will observe that there is a difference of opinion between the Acting Conservator and myself in regard to the issue of licenses, and it is for Government to decide which plan to adopt.

3. In the first place, there is only one Táluq* in the District, in which there is any thing which deserves the name of a orest, and its chief produce is red wood, and it lies on the south eastern slope of the chain of hills running to Tripatty, the centre of which is Yerragoontlacotta near Codoor. There is also some jungle of a small extent on the eastern hill range of that Táluq, between Chitwail and Nellore in the neighbourhood of the Raupur ghát. The southern extremity of the Nullamalla hills extends into this district, between the Táluqs of Poddatúr and Budwail. Some timber is brought from Ahobalum, viâ Batchapully, but both these places are in Kurnool, and should be conserved from that District; and some timber comes by Kalasapaud on the east side of the Joti Canama into Budwail of this District, which might be also easily conserved by the Kurnool Department. As for the Lunkamalla range, which is the name of the hills between Nundialumpett and Sidhout, which I have visited, there is not much timber on it, or range requiring a separate establishment, and the Tahsíldárs of Poddatúr, Sidhout, and Cuddapah, could easily attend to it.

* Rajempett.

4. The Rajempett jungles, then, are those alone in this District of sufficient extent or importance to require a conservancy establishment, and from the reports I have received, I am of opinion that not more than, if so much as, Rupees 5,000, value of timber, could be cut annually in the forests without a too rapid thinning of them. The establishment proposed by Captain Beddome would consume more than 50 per cent. of the proceeds.

5. From August 1860 to April 1861, Rupees 2,741† was derived from these forests; from May 1861 to April 1862 Rupees 4,292‡, but what timber may have been actually cut and carried off in 1861 through Mr. Morison's agency, it is impossible to say, for, no accounts have been found; the cutters of wood are from other Districts, and could not now be traced. It appeared from a manuscript license book in the late possession of Mr. Morison's writer, that upwards of Rupees 2,000 of wood had been licensed to be cut

On Timber, &c.	On Fuel.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
† 2,644	97	2,741
‡ 3,974	318	4,292

in the first 3½ months of 1862, out of which, hardly any remittance was made to the Treasury. This system may have been going on last year, before Mr. Morison was provided with an establishment, but it is a sum which cannot be estimated, and it is likely that Mr. Morison would have had no more compunction in exhausting the jungles, than he had in violating the Rules of his Department by selling licenses, and receiving the money. I consider then, that Rupees 5,000 may be taken as a very liberal estimate for sales in the thinning of a limited forest.

6. I have not visited these forests, but my Head Assistant has, and he is of opinion that a European Overseer on Rupees 60 and twelve peons on Rupees 6 or Rupees 132 per mensem, per annum Rupees 1,584, would be an ample establishment for conserving the jungles of Rajempett. I am also quite of the same opinion and except that, I should avail myself of the rules of the Forest Conservancy Department in so far as applicable to this District. I would propose that the Forest Department of the District be placed entirely under the Collector; we should in fact revert to the former system of the Collector granting licenses for money received into his Táluq Treasuries, which administration cost Government nothing; but in order to prevent smuggling; to prevent undue waste of timber by felling small trees instead of large, I propose the establishment of an Overseer and twelve peons, who would accompany the wood cutters; mark the stumps and the trees to be cut; seize timber travelling without a license; and in fact act as preventatives.

7. To place a subordinate in a detached situation away from supervision, and to allow him to grant licenses, is putting temptation in a man's way. Mr. Morison when he called on me at Cuddapah, appeared a respectable man, he was doubtless represented as such to Dr. Cleghorn, and might have remained so, if the power of granting licenses had not vested in him. Mr. Morison published rules a year ago, in the Cuddapah Gazette that payment was first to be made to the Treasury before he would grant a license, but this did not prevent him issuing private orders to the contrary without my knowledge, and so I cannot advise any subordinate of another Department, being vested with the powers of granting licenses, however respectable the subordinate may be, or that he should have anything to do with the receipt of money or sale of confiscated timber.

8. Rupees 2,000 has been sanctioned* by Government for the conservation of the Cuddapah forests; this sum might remain, as it is, for the current year; out of this Mr. Spring is to receive Rupees 100 for carting confiscated timber to a convenient spot for sale, and that duty accomplished. I would suggest, if Government be pleased to approve of my plan, that the Forest Department of Cuddapah be from the 1st Proximo, replaced in the hands of the Collector.

* Vide Government Order, 1st May 1862, No. 933, paragraph 10.

9. Government have already sustained a serious loss from the Agency of the Forest Department in this District. My Tahsíldárs have represented the inconveniences of a Department at one end of the District, or perhaps in another (for, Mr. Morison was as much or more at Putur in North Arcot and Madras as within the District) granting licenses without reference to the Táluqs in which it was cut; wood was being carried from one Táluq in virtue of seignorage alleged to have been paid into another Táluq Treasury; the wood merchants, in the Assistant Conservator's absence, did not know to whom, or where to apply for licenses, they never got receipts for their money; the licenses were in (manuscript) English, on scraps of paper, and unintelligible to them or to the people in general; there was no supervision, the Department fell into the hands of irresponsible Clerks and Peons, and from the limited range of Forests, and revenue derivable therefrom, their conservation by the District resident authorities, seems the only safe and economical arrangement.

10. In the event of Government approving my proposition, the following rules are submitted for consideration.:—

(1.) From the 1st July 1862, the forests of Cuddapah are placed under the charge of the Collector.

(2.) Applicants for licenses to cut timber, bamboos, or fuel for sale, shall apply to the Collector.

(3.) At the time of application they shall pay the amount of seignorage into the nearest Táluq Treasury, for which they will obtain a receipt in duplicate.

(4.) They will forward with their application one of these receipts in support of it.

(5.) A Telugu license pass-port will be sent through the Tahsíldár of the Táluq to whom they should apply.

(6.) The license shall specify the number and description of trees, bamboos, and cart loads of fuel, authorised to be cut; the time during which the license will have effect; and the station at which the holder will have to deliver it up.

(7.) Any person infringing the terms of the license by cutting any other description of timber than that specified, or carrying off more than the pass-port permits, shall be liable to have the whole of the timber confiscated.

(8.) An Overseer and twelve peons shall be appointed to conserve the jungles; they shall accompany the wood cutters, point out the trees to be felled, and after the timber is cut, and before it is removed, they shall mark the stumps with a stamp. They shall be distributed at the stations to be appointed, and shall seize timber being conveyed without a license, and report the same to the Tahsíldár, who will give orders for its sale, half of the proceeds of which will go to the informer.

(9.) Any complaints of oppression or mal-practices on the part of the Conservancy Department shall be reported to the Tahsíldár, who will take early notice thereof, and report his proceedings to the Collector.

(10.) The Telugu licenses shall be collected by a peon on the frontier of the District and returned to the Collector, through the Tahsíldár of the Táluq.

(11.) The rates of seignorage will be published in the District Gazette. Spare copies will be affixed at the Táluq Kacheri and at the Choultries of the villages of the Táluq.

(12.) No license, but the printed one, signed by the Collector or his Assistants will be George, dated Camp allowed to cover timber.

No. 220. From Captain R. H. BEDDOME, Officiating Conservator of Forests, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Camp Kircumbaddy, 13th June 1862, No. 43.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to inform you that I have completed my tour of inspection in the Cuddapah Forests, and beg to propose a revised Establishment as per margin. This is the same as I have proposed for the Kurnool District and is 67 Rupees per mensem less than that at present sanctioned. I consider it however sufficient for the present operations in this District.

	Rs.
1 Sub-Assistant Conservator	150
Horse Allowance	30
1 Duffadár	15
10 Peons, at 6 Rupees each	60
Total Rupees per mensem	255

2. The chief forests in this District lie in the hills to the west and south-west of Codoor, and are known as the Yerragoontla forests; these may be divided intofour distinct tracts, viz., the Pala Kurava, the Gundal, the Salinthera and the Chellul forests. There are also Forests of less value in the hills to the east of Codoor, and there are the Shetticonta and the Balapilly forests to the south. The four first named forests yield almost all the Red Sanders for which this District is so famous; some tracts are from their proximity to the plains denuded of almost every sapling, in other tracts with which communication is more difficult, the tree is even allowed to decay which it begins to do when it attains about four feet in circumference, only the heart wood of Red Sanders is of any use, the outer sap wood being always removed in the forests, when the heart begins to decay, the tree is almost valueless.

3. It must be the duty of the Forest Department to regulate the felling of this timber and to force the wood cutters to fell all full grown trees and to stop the felling of all mere saplings.

4. There are other valuable timber trees in this District, but indiscriminate felling has been carried on for years, and an immense amount of clandestine felling at which the Native revenue authorities have always winked and even connived at. With conservancy it will take some years for these forests to recover themselves, but without it they must before long be entirely denuded of all valuable timber.

5. The following are the valuable timbers in this District; I have fixed seignorage upon each according to their value:—

1.	Chandam...	Red Sanders.
2.	Tek...	The Teak.
3.	Yeggi...	Pterocarpus marsupinum.
4.	Jitegee...	The rose wood.
5.	Tunki...	The Ebony.
6.	Erumaddee...	Terminalia tomentosa.
7.	Cheri màn...	Conocarpus latifolius.
8.	Billoc...	The Satin wood.
9.	Nàr yepà...	Hardwickia binata or the Acha.
10.	Ippi...	Bassia latifolia.
11.	Jàllàri...	Vatica laccifera.
12.	Thambà...	„ Tumbagaia.
13.	Soomee...	Soymida febrifuga.

I have also explored the North Arcot Jungles contiguous to the Cuddapah border, and the hills around Tripatty and they contain similar trees to the Cuddapah forests, but have been much more denuded. The Tripatty hills are perfectly covered with the Red Sanders, but only saplings of three or four inches in diameter now remain. Agreeably to the Order of Government, No. 1,261 of the 27th of June 1861, which has never been acted up to, I would suggest that these be put under Mr. Spring, and that the Cuddapah rules be enforced there. The roots and stumps of Red Sanders will pay the 3 Rupees per bandy-load, as I have now put that clause into the Cuddapah rules; but trees will have to pay at the rate of 6 Rupees, though there are now very few or no trees of Red Sanders to be obtained in that District; they will under conservancy grow up, and the wood-cutters will not fell them until they think that they are worth the 6 Rupees per bandy; it is moreover fair that the Seignorage should be the same in the two Districts, and will give the North Arcot jungles more chance of recovering themselves. If the North Arcot jungles north of Kircumbaddy are not put under the Officer in charge of the Cuddapah District, it will be impossible without a very large establishment to prevent the North Arcot wood-cutters from also felling in this District. The way they adopt now is as follows: they come across their bounding line and fell trees in our forests, which are north of the village of Balapilly; they then drag these logs through the jungles and bring them out on to the road south of Balapilly, which cuts the boundary line, and thereby evade our Tannah Station; they then cart them through the pass at Kircumbaddy and only pay the North Arcot Seignorage which is only 8 Annas per bandy-load upon the same timbers that we are charging 4 and 6 Rupees for, or evade even that by stating then that they come from the Cuddapah District.

6. The North Arcot forests that I alluded to, are only divided from the (Cuddapah) Balapilly forests by an imaginary line which runs through the centre of the village of Balapilly (half of that village being in Cuddapah and half in North Arcot); all timber felled in both these forests if carted south, must pass through the village of Kircumbaddy; it is situated in a gap in the mountains, and is the only exit for carts. If therefore this portion of the North Arcot forests is placed, together with the Cuddapah forests, under our Department we can station peons at Kircumbaddy and stop every cubic foot of timber that has not paid Seignorage. Two peons stationed by me a month ago at Kircumbaddy to look after our interests have been quite ignored by the native Revenue Authorities there, and been informed that they had nothing to do with that District.

7. An immense quantity of clandestine felling has been going on by the North Arcot wood-cutters, over the Cuddapah border. A brahmin named Soobiah a wood-merchant of Balapilly (Cuddapah District) has been evading the Seignorage to a great extent. Mr. Spring has just succeeded in confiscating a large amount cut by this man in the Yerragoontla forests (Cuddapah District), and which was being dragged through the Forests to the main road beyond our boundary; he detected it however before it had got beyond the boundary and stopped it, otherwise it would have evaded Seignorage. I inspected this timber, and a native came forward and offered to give 500 Rupees for it. It was chiefly composed of fine large beams and logs of Thambâ (Vatica Tambagaia). The beams measured about 15 feet in length by a breadth of 16 or 17 inches and a depth of 5 or 6 inches. I believe that it would fetch at Madras 1,500 Rupees or more, and if properly advertised will probably sell for about 1,000 Rupees at Balapilly.

8. This smuggling cannot go on if Government now place the North Arcot Forests (north of Kircumbaddy) under the Officer in charge of the Cuddapah forests; the two forests are one and the same jungle and on the same hills, and the only difference is that they are in different Districts, and that the North Arcot portion has been more felled in, owing formerly to their proximity to Madras only, but latterly to the Seignorage being much less than in the Cuddapah District; the same rules and the same Seignorage should without any doubt be put in force in both these forests and they should be under the same Officer.

	Rs.
1 Duffadár or writer	20
4 Peons at 6 Rupees each	24
Total Rupees per mensem.....	44

9. An establishment as per margin will be sufficient for the North Arcot forests north of Kircumbaddy, and it should be under Mr. Spring's orders,

10. I have not found it practicable to introduce Seignorage upon the trees in the Cuddapah District. I find that the trees vary too much in size and are generally too small for this system; nor is the Establishment that I propose sufficient for it. I have however forbid the felling of Red Sanders and other specified trees of a less girth than 2 feet; the Red Sanders has a (useless) sap-wood of 2 inches round the red heart-wood, this greatly diminishes the diameter of the logs, and as they are now being carted away, ten to forty logs go to the bandy-load; my system will stop the felling of all saplings, and the smallest size that they can now fell will give about twenty heart-wood logs only to the bandy-load.

11. Mr. Spring has issued licenses for the month of May to the amount of 885 Rupees; the firewood and bamboo Seignorage will bring in about 100 Rupees more, this would be a revenue of about 700 Rupees per mensem after paying for the establishment; as I intend stopping the felling of small Red Sanders there will be some falling off under this head, and I think that the felling of Red Sanders should always be limited, and the felling of other timbers more encouraged altogether. I do not think that it is desirable to look for a revenue at present from Cuddapah of more than 500 or 600 Rupees per mensem after deducting all expenses. The Collector has stopped Mr. Spring issuing licenses this month, stating that he would issue them himself; parties coming from Madras to fell wood have however returned when they heard that they had to proceed to Maddanpilly for their licenses.

12. Mr. Spring has been conducting operations very satisfactorily during the month that I have been absent in the Kurnool District; he has explored most of his forests, and has succeeded in detecting much clandestine felling. I trust that Government will now nominate him to the appointment of Sub-Assistant Conservator, as I propose, from the date he first acted; he has been some years in our Department; is quite trustworthy, and I shall feel confidence in him as an Assistant.

13. I would now call the attention of Government to the suggestions* of the Collector referred to in his letter to Government, No. 17 of the 24th of May 1862. I perfectly agree with him that the financial control should be in the hands of the Revenue Authorities; but cannot agree that the Collector of the District should issue the licenses, or that the Native Revenue Authorities should conduct the auctions, for the following reasons: it will not be fair

* From the Collector of Cuddapah, to the Acting Conservator of Forests, No. 267 of 24th May 1862, copy enclosed.

that the men who come from Madras to fell timber should be compelled to proceed all the way to Cuddapah or Maddanpillay, or even to remoter parts of the District to procure licenses; the Collector will not know which portions of the forests it is most desirable to order the felling to take place in; and the Officer in charge of the forests will be kept in the dark as to where felling is chiefly going on, and therefore will not know where his attention is most required. With regard to auctions, it is certainly the business of the forest Officer to measure and arrange the lots and advertise the same; the Native Authorities of a village would not understand this; besides as the head men in the villages are often the purchasers, I should object to their conducting the auction, and I should not be able to ensure proper notice of the auction being given. I have written to the Collector explaining these two points, and Government will perceive by paragraph 10 of the Rules proposed, that the check upon licenses is now ample, and that if a license was issued without a corresponding voucher, it must be immediately detected; moreover, each license must have the duplicate voucher attached to it. Paragraph 16 provides for auctions without any monies passing through the hands of the Forest Department; 10 per cent. of the amount of confiscated timber would be an ample reward to the informer, and I cannot recommend that one-half of the value should be given.

14. If Government sanction the two forests being placed under the same charge, I shall station the Duffadár proposed for the North Arcot Establishment at the Kircumbaddy Pass; he will receive all expired licenses and forward them direct to the Tahsíldárs through whom they will reach the Collectors; he will also keep a book in which all timber carted through the Pass will be entered.

15. I have treated of the Cuddapah and North Arcot forests in one and the same Report as I consider the two forests the same. I now submit a Code of Rules to be observed in these forests:—

Rules for the Conservancy of the Cuddapah and North Arcot Forests.

(1.) The Seignorage upon the following woods in the rough to be as follows:—

Six Rupees per (two-bullock) bandy-load.

Teak... ... ... Tectona grandis.
Tunki... ... ...Diospyros melanoxylon.
Jitegee ... ... Dalbergia latifolia
Chandam (a bandy-load not to exceed twenty logs)... ... ... Pterocarpus Santaliuns or Red Sanders.
Yeggi... ... ... „ Marsupium

Five Rupees per bandy-load.

Erumaddee ... ... Terminalia fomentosa or Nulla maddee.
Nár yepá ... ...Hardwickia binata.

Four Rupees per bandy-load.

Ippi... ... ... Bassia latifolia.
Billoo ... ...Satin wood, or Chloroxylon swietenia.
Jállári .. .. Vatica laccifera.
Thambá ... ...Tumbagaia.

Three Rupees per bandy-load.

Cheri mán or yellamaddee ... ...Conocarpus latifolius.
Soomee ... ... Soymida febrifuga.

(2.) Red Sanders is not to be cut under two feet in circumference (or twenty legs of heart-wood to the bandy).

(3.) The above timbers brought out of the forests worked up to pay a Seignorage of 8 Rupees per bandy-load.

(4.) The following timbers are not to be felled:—

The Mango.
The Tamarind.
The Wood apple.
The Bel fruit.

(5.) Timbers not specified above to pay a Seignorage of 1 Rupee per bandy-load as jungle wood.

(6.) Roots and stumps of Red Sanders carted away as a dye wood to pay a Seignorage of Rupees 3 per bandy-load

(7.) No license to be granted for less than ten bandy-loads—the time to be two months.

(8.) Firewood to pay a Seignorage of 8 Annas per bandy-load.

(9.) Bamboos to pay a Seignorage of 1 Rupee for 500.

(10.) Persons requiring timber to pay the money for the number of bandy-loads required in advance into one of the Táluq Treasuries, and receive from the Tahsíldár a numbered voucher (in duplicate) for the same. The Sub-Assistant Conservator or Overseer upon receipt of the vouchers grants a printed license of a corresponding number to the voucher for the number of bandy-loads paid for, and attaches thereto the duplicate voucher—the name of the wood being specified, or if not one of those named to be entered as "jungle wood." The number of bandy-loads are checked off on the back of the license as the bandies pass through the Tannah Station. When the number of bandies specified in the license have been checked off on the back of the license, the document is to be detained and forwarded to the Thasíldár who submits them to the Collector.

(11.) Any one carting or felling timber to be always able to produce his license and voucher.

(12.) The portion of the forests in which the timber is to be felled will be entered in each license, also the village Tannah through which it is to pass.

(13.) Time expired licenses to be given up even though the timber paid for has not been removed.

(14.) When any of the specified timbers are cut of a less circumference than two feet, the license holder will be subject to the forfeiture of his license and the confiscation of the timber.

(15.) No timber to be carried away from the foot of the hills by coolies or on the back of bullocks or donkeys.

(16.) All confiscated timber will be arranged and numbered off into lots by the Assistant in charge, and due notice having been given in the District Gazette, and if the timber is of much value, in the "Fort Saint George Gazette," it will be put up to the highest bidder at auction; all purchasers will be required to pay the amount of the timber purchased into the Táluq Treasury, and produce the Thasíldár's voucher for the same before they remove their timber.

(17.) In the event of confiscated timber being sold by auction, 10 per cent. of the sum that it fetches will be paid to the informer provided that he is not a forest servant.

16. Red Sanders (Pterocarpus Santalinus) though extensively used by Natives at Madras for house building and regarded by them through some superstitious belief as a very lucky wood for that object, seems hardly to be known to Europeans except as a dye wood, it however seems to be a most valuable and beautiful timber, it is of a very fine red colour and close grained and takes a good polish. The tree is unknown in any of our western coast forests or in Bengal or Bombay and it seems to be confined to this neighbourhood. Botanically the tree is hardly known, though named, it has been wrongly described through the specimens being mixed up with its congener Pterocarpus Marsupinum which it much resembles. There are no specimens in any of the European herbariums. I have never met with the tree before, but now having fine specimens in full flower I intend describing it and having it properly figured. It is quite distinct from the Pterocarpus Marsupinum.

17. I think that plantations of this timber would be a most valuable speculation and the experiment should be tried immediately we can produce ripe seeds which will not be for some months.

18. The discovery of the Vatica Laccifera (Jállári) and Vatica Tambagaia (Thambá) in the Cuddapah hills is very valuable. They are both trees of the order "Dipterocarpus" which yields such fine timber, and are of the same genus as the famous Sal (Vatica Robusta) of Central India. Both these trees grow very large and give very fine beams, they have both been carted away hitherto as jungle wood and only paid a seigniorage of 1 Rupee per bandy load, I have raised the

seigniorage to Rupees 4. Both these trees have been described and figured and known to yield a fine timber, but the locality given is the Palghát mountains, where however they are never found and it was probably a mistake for Bala Ghát mountains.

Letter from A. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to Captain R. H. BEDDOME, Acting Conservator of Forests, Kurnool, dated on Circuit at Madnapalli, 21th May 1862, No. 267:—

SIR,

1. With reference to the Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, and Order thereon, dated 19th May 1862, No. 1,105, paragraph 8, I have the honor to suggest the following principles to be adopted in regard to the future conservation of the Cuddapah forests.

I. The Collector to be vested with the financial control of the forests and to grant licenses.

II. The Forest Conservancy Department to act as a preventitive, and a new plantation service.

2. The Conservator of Forests, from his duty requiring him to travel over a large extent of country, is not able to exercise a financial check over his subordinates, whereas the Collector by means of his local representatives, the Tahsíldár of each Táluq, can exercise an efficient check, and under the former system, although smuggling through the connivance of the village Officers may have occurred, yet there was no possibility of such an abuse of the license system being perpetrated, such as has lately come to light.

3. Applications for permission to cut timber, would then be made to the Collector, the applicant having first paid into the nearest Treasury the required seigniorage—on proof of this, the Collector would issue the license or pass-port, and would forward periodically to the Assistant Conservator a Memorandum of licenses issued. It would be then the duty of the Assistant Conservator and his peons, to check all transport of timber without, or in excess of, the license, reporting to the Tahsíldár of the Táluq the confiscation of timber, and collecting the pass-ports at the boundary of the District.

4. The financial results of the forest system would then be entirely within the Collector's province, a Memorandum of these results would be communicated to the Conservator.

5. The advice of the Conservator founded on his own experience, and on the reports from his local subordinates, would be of the highest advantage to the Collector, the check of the Forest Conservancy Department would be productive of the most efficient results against waste of the forests or smuggling of timber—this arrangement of functions, would, in my opinion, be conducive to the greatest efficiency.

6. A Covenanted Officer issues the licenses, a highly responsible Treasury Officer receives the cash. The cash being received before the license is issued, the check is complete.

7. The Assistant Conservator inspects and reports on the forests, their capabilities, and the working of the license system. His peons act as preventitives. They have no financial functions, and are consequently not exposed to temptation, wood confiscated by them is made over to the Táluq Tahsíldár, advertised in the Gazette, and sold, half of the proceeds being given to the informer, and the other half carried to account. I value the aid of the Conservancy peons for the special service of prevention. This duty cannot, in my opinion, be altogether left to the Police in Tannah Stations, although their assistance, in requiring the production of the pass-port, would be also valuable.

8. The special duty of forming plantations would vest in the Conservancy Department; it is a particular duty requiring departmental science, the Collector's aid would be given, and disbursements made from the Conservancy Fund, for this purpose at the requisition of the Conservator. A report, on such plantations would be due by the Assistant Conservator, copy of which might be communicated to the Collector.

9. The revised seigniorage rules propounded by the Conservator, and approved by the Collector, and sanctioned by Government, would be published in the District Gazette. I beg that you will be so good as to submit the above suggestions with your remarks to Government.

In the mean time, the revised seigniorage rates, and system of charging by tree instead of by load, should receive Government sanction. Bamboos I think should be charged by number, and not by load, to prevent waste of the growing material. I shall get the passport license, approved of for Salem, and forwarded to me by the Assistant in charge of your Office, printed at the press to be ready for future use.

No. 221. ORDER THEREON, 16th July 1862, No. 1,537.

1. These two letters relate to the future management of the Cuddapah Forests.

2. The Collector of the District and the Officiating Conservator of Forests are at issue on two main points, viz.:—

I. The Establishment required.

II. The issue of Licenses.

3. As to the first, the Establishments proposed by the Conservator and Collector are respectively as follows:—

	By Conservator.		By Collector.
1 Sub-Assistant Conservator with Horse allowance	180	1 European Overseer	60
1 Duffadár	15		
10 Peons at Rupees 6	60	12 Peons	72
Per mensem.	255		132

4. The pay proposed by Mr. Wedderburn, the Collector, seems to the Government altogether too low. A European could barely live on 60 Rupees, the pay fixed for the Overseer; and certainly one of character could not be obtained for that salary.

5. The Government prefer Captain Beddome's scheme, which they accordingly sanction at a cost of Rupees (255) two hundred and fifty-five a month. Mr. Spring will be appointed Sub-Assistant Conservator in accordance with Captain Beddome's recommendation.

6. The cost of the Cuddapah Forest Establishment as recently authorized* by the Government of India is Rupees 432; so that the Establishment now sanctioned will cause a considerable saving, viz., Rupees 177 a month.

* Government Order14 th June 1862, No. 1,312.

7. Captain Beddome shows good reason for including part of North Arcot in the Cuddapah Forest Range. This measure was ordered by Government on a former occasion;† and they direct that it be now carried out. The further Establishment required for this purpose, to cost Rupees (44) forty-four a month, is sanctioned.

† Government Order, 27th June 1861, No. 1,261.

8. These sanctions, it is observed, can be met out of the Budget.

9. As to the second point referred to above in paragraph 2, the Government consider that the Sub-Assistant should be the chief issuer of licenses. The money for the licenses is paid into the Revenue Treasuries, and on production of a receipt, the license is issued. With this precaution, and the further one of having the licenses printed in books, like Bank Cheques, and consecutively numbered, there is no opening for fraud. The Collector and Head Assistant might, if such a course be convenient to purchasers of timber, also issue licenses; the Assistant periodically informing them in what localities felling should go on and being informed by them of the licenses granted by them.

10. The Conservancy Establishment should work under the Collector, and forward their accounts, &c., through the Collector to the Conservator.

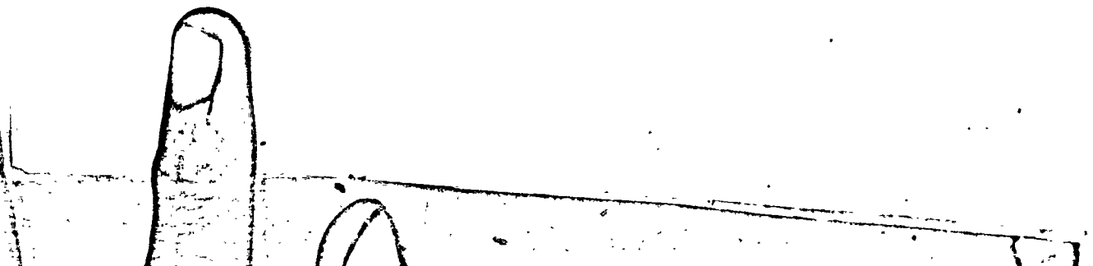
11. Besides the points disposed of above, a few others, noticed below, need the orders of Government.

12. Captain Beddome's rates of seigniorage are high; but as the profits of the timber trade are large, and the traders are put to no expense in growing the wood, they may be tried, and the Government accordingly sanction their adoption experimentally.

13. The Government cannot consent to form plantations of Red Sanders-wood as is proposed by Captain Beddome. There is a good demand for this wood in Madras, and nothing to prevent private individuals from growing it.

14. Captain Beddome proposes to give 10 per cent. of the value of confiscated timber to the informers, while Mr. Wedderburn proposes 50 per cent. The latter seems the most judicious course, if the jungles are so exposed as to render the offer of rewards desirable; and it is accordingly sanctioned on this presumption.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Acting Chief Secretary.



4

them through the pass at Kircumbaddy and only pay the North Arcot Seignorage which is only 8 annas per Candy load upon same timbers that we are charging 4 & 6 Rs for, or evade even that by stating then that they come from the Cuddapah District.

6. The North Arcot Forests that I alluded to, are only divided from the Cuddapah & Balapilly Forests by an imaginary line which runs through the centre of the Village of Balapilly (½ of that Village being in Cuddapah & ½ in North Arcot) All timber felled in both these Forests if carted South, must pass through the Village of Kircumbaddy, it is situated in a gap in the mountains & is the only exit for carts. If therefore this portion of the North Arcot Forests is placed together with the Cuddapah Forests under our Department

we

we can station peons at Kircumbaddy & stop every cubic foot of timber that has not paid Seignorage. Two peons stationed by me a month ago at Kircumbaddy to look after our interests have been quite ignored by the native revenue authorities there & been informed that they had nothing to do with that District.

An immense quantity of clandestine felling has been going on by the North Arcot wood Cutters over the Cuddapah border. a Brahmin named Sooliah a wood merchant of Balapilly (Cuddapah District) has been evading the Seignorage to a great extent. Mr Spreng has just succeeded in confiscating a large amount cut by this man in the Yerragoonta Forests (Cuddapah district) & which was being

being given. I have written to the Collector explaining these two points & Government will perceive by para 10 of the rules proposed. that the check upon licenses is now ample & that if a license was issued without a corresponding voucher it must be immediately detected, moreover each license must have the duplicate voucher attached to it. Para 16 provides for auctions without any monies passing through the hands of the Forest Department. 10 per cent of the amount of confiscated timber would be an ample reward to the informer & I cannot recommend that one Half of the value should be given.

13 If Government sanction the two Forests being placed under the same charge, I shall station the Daffadar proposed for the North Arcot Establishment at the Kircumbaddy

Circumbaddy pass. he will receive all exspired
licenses & forward them direct to the Tasildars
through whom they will reach the Collectors.
he will also keep a book in which all timber
carted through the pass will be entered.

14 I have treated of the Cuddapah
and North Arcot Forests in one & the same
report as I consider the two Forests the
same I now submit a code of rules to
be observed in these Forests.

Rules for the Conservancy of the Cuddapah &
North Arcot Forests.

1 The seignorage upon the following
woods in the rough to be as follows.

Six Rupees per (2 Bullock) Candy load.

Yeah --- Tectona grandis — Teak.

Sunki --- Diospyros melanoxylon — Ebony.

Jidegee

been removed.

14 When any of the specified timbers
are cut of a less circumference than 2 feet
the license holder will be subject to the
forfeiture of his License and the confisca-
tion of the timber.

15 No timber to be carried away
from the foot of the Hills by Coolies or on
the back of Bullocks or donkeys.

16 All confiscated timber will be
arranged & numbered off into lots by the Assistant
in charge and due notice having been given in
the District Gazette and if the timber is of much
value in the First St George Gazette it will be put
up to the highest bidder at auction. all purchasers
will be required to pay the amount of the timber
purchased into the Taluq Treasury & produce
the

the Shasildars Voucher for the same before they remove their timber.

14. In the event of confiscated timber being sold by auction 10 per cent of the sum that it fetches will be paid to the informer provided that he is not a Forest servant.

15. Red Sanders (Pterocarpus Santalinus) though extensively used by natives at Madras for house building & regarded by them through some superstitious belief as a very lucky wood for that object, seems hardly to be known to Europeans except as a dye wood; it however seems to be a most valuable & beautiful timber. it is of a very fine red colour & close grained & takes a good polish. The tree is unknown in any of our Western Coast Forests or in Bengal or Bombay & it seems to be confined to this neighbourhood.

Botanically

Botanically the tree is hardly known, though named, it has been wrongly described through the specimens being mixed up with its congener Pterocarpus marsupinum which it much resembles. There are no specimens in any of the European Herbariums. I have never met with the tree before, but now having fine specimens in full flower I intend describing it & having it properly figured. It is quite distinct from the Pterocarpus marsupinum.

16 I think that plantations of this timber would be a most valuable speculation & the experiment should be tried immediately we can produce ripe seeds which will not be for some months.

17 The discovery of the Vatica Lucifera (Jallari) & Vatica Sambagaia (Shamba) in the Cuddapah

Cuddapah Hills is very valuable. They are both trees of the order "Dipterocarps" which yields such fine timber & are of the same genus as the famous Sal (Vatica robusta) of Central India. Both these trees grow very large and give very fine beams. They have hitherto been carted away as jungle wood & only paid a seignorage of 1 Rupee per Candy. Cost. I have raised the seignorage to Rs. 8 Both these trees have been described & figured & known to yield a fine timber, but the locality given is the Palghat Mountains, where however they are never found & it was probably a mistake for Bala Ghât Mountains.

I have the Honor &c &c,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant

R. Beddome — Captain

Copy

Madras Nov. 1866

B-10

For Britain

The two letters &c

Later & the future

Management of

the Cuddapah

Jungles.

The Chief & the

Conservator are of

opinion that the many

points

The establishment

required

II. The issue of

Licenses.

As to the first

The establishment

proposed by the Con-

servator & Chief are

as follows.

By Conservator — Rs — By Chief

1 Asst with Horse allowance — 180 — 10 Peons — 60

1 Jemadar — 15 — 12 Peons — 72

10 Peons at Rs 6 — 60

Per Month: 255 — 132

Proper Capitation Bill of Timber

Scheme in its entirety

with the exception of the

Seignorage which Mr. is

too heavy — a Candy load

is about 1000 lbs — this wood

weighs say 50 lbs to the foot

that is 20 cubic feet to the load.

6 Rupees on this = nearly 3 pies

5 annas per foot on = 7½

a heavy Seignorage

By

The Reg. proposed by
Mr. Redderburn,
the Clk. seems fine
altogether to limit
an Licensee could
hardly live on 60 £.
and certainly one
of character could
not be obtained for
so R. Capt. Bedbrine.
Sheaks rule of Mr.
Spring, seems in charge
and I think it ought
be good economy
to employ such a
person for which must
depend on the ac-
tivity & honesty of
the added Limb.
As to the 2d. limit
it seems fine but
if the Sheriff is em-
ployed, he should
be the chief officer
of Licensees. The Money
for the Licenses is paid
into the Pub. treasuries
and on his certificate
of a receipt the bond
is cancelled — with the
precautions and the
fine then one of Regis-
ters Licenses given each
in Quarters like Bank
cheques & consecutively
given Sheriff, there is
no opening for fraud.
The Clk & Asst
Reg. Chs also cancel
licenses held exempt,
the Asst Registrar
telling them in what
localities selling
should go on.
The Commissioners
Estates Lumber should
I think, work under
the Clks & for which
there are commissions
except the Clks &
the Commissioners also

that the Forest Dept. the Forest & Land Departments should be responsible. The real opening for fraud is not in the issue of licenses as Mr Redden thinks, but in the facility that exists for allowing people to cut & remove timber without licenses or allowing of a portion of the timber to be removed by a liberal [illegible] & unemployed.

Capt Beddome's views on this head are in accordance with those of Mr Redden. The establishment for Cuddapah is Rs 432 per mensem:

1 Asst	200	
1 Darogah	90	
1 Writer	20	
2 Peons	12	
10 Rs.	50	
	432.	per mensem

under Mr Redden's plan. I should keep the Cuddapah establishment as it is. The establishment for Cuddapah is Rs 432 & that there will be a considerable saving on the total Budget. The total Budget estimate is Rs 7,184.

For the N. Arcot District a similar establishment costing Rs 444 is required & I should keep this also unchanged. This also would be much out of the Budget.

Capt Beddome's rates of pay are high but as the profits

Should Government decide that the Forest Dept. shall be responsible for opening fresh ground for fraud is not in the issue of licenses as Mr Redden thinks, but in the facility that exists for allowing people to cut & remove timber without licenses or allowing of a portion of the timber to be removed by a liberal [illegible] & unemployed.

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For the N. Arcot District a similar establishment costing Rs 444 is required & I should keep this also unchanged. This also would be much out of the Budget.

Capt Beddome's rates of pay are high but as the profits

v. 8.0 27 June 65 No 1265 ordering the

of the Timber trade are large and the Traders are put to less expence in procuring the wood. The duty should be same etc.

I do not hesitate for one rule on this subject from what I have seen & heard on the coast of Malabar & Canara & the Northern parts of Concan & Guzerat that the Timber of the Teak tree is to be had in

to consider the offer of Vessels described.

The above are the only points to which special attention

S. D.
17/6.

Revenue Department

No 1537.

Proceedings of the Madras Government under date the 16th July 1862

Read the following Papers.

From the Collector of Cuddapah

Submitting Suggestions and rules for the conservation of the Cuddapah Forests.

(Recd ltr 6th June 1862 No 21)

From the offg Conservator of Forests.

Submitting his Reports on the Forests of the Districts of Cuddapah and North Arcot.

(Recd ltr 13th June/62 No 43)

1. These two letters relate to the future management of the Cuddapah Forests.

2. The Collectors of the District and the Officiating Conservator of Forests are at issue on two main points. viz.

I The Establishment required

II The issue of Licenses

And

To Early order

Keep Accounts

18 June R20

3. As to the first of the establishments proposed by the Conservator and Collector are respectively as follows:-

	By Conservator	By Collector
1. Sub Assistant Conservator with Horse allowance	180	1 European Overseer 60
1. Duffadár	15	
10. Peons at Rs 6 per mensem	60	12 Peons 72
Per Measem	255	132

4. The pay proposed by Mr. Wedderburn the Collector, seems to the Govt altogether too low. A European could barely live on 60 Rupees the pay fixed for the Overseer; and certainly one of the character could not be obtained for that Salary.

5. The Govt prefer Captain Beddome's Scheme, which they accordingly sanction at a cost of Rupees (255) Two hundred and fifty five a month. The Sub Assistant Conservator cannot however be appointed

Mr. Mr. Wedderburn be re-employed whatever the Govt may be

+ G.O. 14th June 1862 No. 1312.

appointed pending final orders on Mr. Brandis case - Mr. Sperry will be appointed Asst. Conservator of Forests and Captain Beddome's recommendation in his behalf will be borne in mind.

6. The cost of the Cuddapah Establishment recently authorised by the Govt of India is Rupees 432; so that the establishment now sanctioned will cause a considerable saving, viz. Rs 177 a month.

7. Captain Beddome shews good reason for including part of North Arcot in the Cuddapah Circle Range. This measure was ordered by Govt on a former occasion; and they desire that it be now carried out. The further establishment required for this purpose, to cost Rupees (44) forty four a month, is

* G.O. 27th June 1861 No. 1261.

is sanctioned—

8. These sanctions, if is observed, can be met out of the Budget—

9. As to the 2d. point refers to above in para 2, it seems to the Govt. that the Sub Assistant when appointed, should be the chief issuer of Licenses; & during incumbency while being instructed with that duty. The money for the Licenses is paid into the Revenue treasuries, and on production of a receipt, the license is then issued—with this precaution, and the further one of having the Licenses printed in books, like Bank cheques, and consecutively numbered, & there is no opening for fraud—The Collector and Head Assistant might also issue licenses, the Assistant periodically informing them in what localities felling should go

to make a course for convenient & punctual supply of timber

upon being informed by them of the localities pointed out

10. The conservancy establishment should work under the Collector, and forward their accounts & a through the Collector to the Conservator who should periodically visit the forest, and see that all is going on properly—all is going on properly—the encroaching for fraud is not in the power of Licensed as Mr. Medden—seems to burn timber, but in the facility that exists for allowing wood to be cut without any license at all on payment of a douceur; and this can only occur; and this can be prevented by liberal salaries to the employés—

11. Besides the points disposed of above, a few others noticed below, need the orders of Govt.

12. Captain Read—domes cated of deficiency are high, but as the profits of the timber trade are large, and the trading are

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so exposed, as to render
the offer of rewards ge-
nerally, and itself accord-
ingly sanctioned on this
presumption.

J. M.

4 Copies to the Conservator of Forests dated 18th
1 — a Collector of Cuddapah
3 — a Civil Paymaster
3 — a Accto Genl
14 — a Bd of Revl

Pro: No. 26-27
4-4-61

" 410-411
24-4-61

" 269-270
27-6-61

" 153
1-5-62

" 349 355
19-5-62

Pro: 101-102
7-6-62

~~Conservation of the~~
~~Cuddapah Forests.~~

Revenue 1862 Deptt.
Pro: of Govt. for July.

No. 1537.

Pro: of the Madras Govt.
Dt 16th July 1862.

Passing orders on papers
relating to the future manage-
ment of the Cuddapah Forests.

~~Further~~ No. 2348/62

From Civil Payments Dt 7th Oct 1862 No 2828
From Genl of Sudr No. 349/63

No. 219 at 221.