M.R.O. 14—13,000—27-9-24.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 2038 Press ~~Mis.~~

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Dated 12 11 ~~19~~ 1863

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 153. Read the following Proceedings of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, Public Works Department, dated Simla, 8th September 1863, Circular No. 44, G. G:—

Conservancy of Forests, Central Provinces.

Read the following papers:—

Letter No. 560, dated 30th May 1863, from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces to the Public Works Department.

Letter No. 677, dated 30th June 1863, from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces in the Public Works Department.

Note by Dr. Brandis on the above, dated 15th August 1863.

Note by Drs. Cleghorn and Brandis, dated 14th August 1863.

Note by Dr. D. Brandis, *Conservator of Forests on Special Duty.*

The point of importance in these letters is the settlement by the Chief Commissioner of the mode of procedure in *demarcating Government reserved forests.*

The Conservator of Forests is, in the first instance, to make a proposed demarcation of the forests which he wishes to reserve. The Settlement Officer is to examine the proposed boundary, and declare his objections, if any. These objections are to be disposed of by the Commissioners of Divisions. If there are no objections, or if the objections of the Settlement Officers be overruled, the boundary proposed by the Conservator will be final.

The Chief Commissioner adds that after Captain Pearson shall have effected the preliminary demarcation, the Settlement Officer will be directed to do his part without delay.

These arrangements seem upon the whole satisfactory. I understand that permanent boundary marks will be erected, that on the demarcation being completed, a proclamation will be issued in the neighbourhood, acquainting the people that these forests are strictly the property of Government. In difficult cases I suppose the Conservator will be permitted to appeal to the Chief Commissioner, and, if necessary, through the Chief Commissioner to the Government of India.

2. It appears now desirable to determine what reports are to be furnished to the Government of India of these Government forests, when successively demarcated, and the rules laid down in that respect for the Central Provinces may, *mutatis mutandis*, be adopted for other Provinces.

To avoid misconception, I may be allowed to say a few words regarding the objects we have in view in forming these Government Forest Domains.

We wish to obtain in every District a number of forest tracts of a sufficient size, suitably situated for the disposal of the timber produced in them, of a compact shape, with good soil, and a fair stock of valuable forest. These forest tracts to be the property of the State, and to be unincumbered by prescriptive rights (*servitutes, droits d'usage*). Theoretically to determine beforehand the extent of Government forests required for each District or Province would be a vain attempt, and the experience of Europe in this respect serves as a guide only to a limited extent. According to the best authorities—

France has forest	16·79	per cent. of entire area, or	0·97	Morgen*	per head of the entire population.
Russia (Europe)	30·90	„	11·02	„	
Norway	66	„	63·40	„	
Switzerland	15	„	1·02	„	
Belgium	18·52	„	0·48	„	
Austria	30·48	„	2·08	„	
Prussia	18·20	„	1·12	„	
Hanover	13·88	„	1·13	„	

These figures include Government forests, parish (village or town) forests (Bois des communes) and private forests. On account of the great variations in the yield of an acre of forest land, their value, as applicable to India, is limited.

* 12·18 Morgen is equal to 0·965 Acre; these figures must be multiplied by 1·26 to reduce them to Acres.

But in reality the difficulty will not be great. In densely wooded provinces, with a scattered population, those forests only will be reserved, the timber of which is required for export and can be sold to advantage.

In countries possessing little forest or much forest of an *impoverished* character, as in a large portion of India, the difficulty will (usually) be to find forest tracts having good soil, suitably situated for the sale or export of timber, of a compact shape, and with a good stock of valuable forest on them.

Complete rest and freedom from cutting, from cattle and other injury, and immunity from fires, are the remedies to be applied to make such forests produce a good supply of timber per acre, but even these remedies will be of little avail on dry hills with bad soil.

The reports which might be submitted to Government of the progress of these forest settlements, should, I think, be prepared for each District (Deputy Commissionership or Collectorate) *separately* on completion of the demarcation. They should, if possible, be accompanied by a sketch map or regular map (whenever available) on a scale of two miles to the inch, or on a more detailed scale, and a special report of the District, giving a description of *the Government reserved forests*, their contents, boundaries, and facilities for the disposal of their produce, an enumeration of the towns and villages, with a statement of the *jungles assigned* to villages, a note of any *forests in the hands of Zemindars, grantees or other landholders* and a description of the *lands*, forest or waste, *not included* in the above. This report and map may either be prepared jointly by the Forest Officers and Settlement Officers, or by the former, but should contain all remarks which the Settlement Officer wishes to make.

All this will evidently be no easy task, and the progress will necessarily be slow, but it appears requisite that the Government of India should take cognizance of every step of this great work, which is to be the foundation of a systematic forest management.

3. Perhaps the requisite supervision of these important proceedings cannot be exercised by the Government of India in a beneficial manner, unless one or two experienced and confidential Officers be deputed to visit the forest Districts while the work of settlement and demarcation is progressing. All the Officers at present in charge of Forest Ranges cannot be expected to have acquired that experience which would enable them to guard the interests of forest conservancy, and there can be no doubt that much benefit would result from such visits and a free interchange of professional opinion on the spot in the forests.

4. In the accompanying joint Memorandum, Dr. Cleghorn and I have endeavoured to sketch an outline of our views concerning reserved Government tracts, village forests, and forests under general rules, the communication of this paper to different Local Governments might perhaps lead to useful discussions. In some provinces indeed, as for instance in British Burmah, where the greater part of the country is covered with forest, the questions here raised have at present little interest, but even there the time is approaching when it will be expedient to concentrate forest conservancy measures on a smaller area, and to form reserved forest domains in the strict sense of the term.

15*th August* 1863.

(Signed) D. BRANDIS,
Conservator of Forests on Special Duty.

Note by Drs. H. Cleghorn *and* D. Brandis *on the Forest Rules proposed for the Madras Presidency by Captain Beddome, Officiating Conservator:*

It may be premised that these rules were privately submitted to us by Captain Beddome, Officiating Conservator, Madras, inviting suggestions. They may be considered as a concise, though perhaps not complete, exposition of the system on which the majority of the Madras forests are now worked. We are aware that the rules in their present form have not received the sanction of Government, and the circumstance of their being subject to further consideration induces us to make the following remarks.

2. The rules refer to "Government jungles and forests" (1, 3, 17), to "forests within village boundaries" (10), to "village topes" (13), to forests in general, and also to "low scrub junge" (6, 8, 11).

Classification of forests.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
12th November 1863.

It is not expressly stated any where in the rules whether Government jungles and forests are differently managed from village forests or forests in general, but an analysis of the provisions of the rules leads to the following conclusions.

Village topes.

3. The management of village topes is in the hands of village authorities under the Revenue Officers.

Rights of Ryots and villagers.

4. *Ryots* and *villagers* are permitted to cut free of charge—

A. *Ryots.*—The *unreserved kinds* of *timber* for agricultural purposes within their village boundaries.

B. *Villagers.*—*Firewood* from low scrub for their own use.

C. *Ryots.*—Bamboos for agricultural purposes, or for *bonâ fide* building of their own houses.

It appears doubtful from the wording of Rule 10, what are the precise privileges of Ryots? We believe the term "for agricultural purposes" to mean that they may cut timber for making and repairing agricultural implements, and that they are allowed to remove fallen branches and leaves for manuring their fields, but they must not lop off branches from living trees. In some villages, (Rule 12) firewood is liable to taxation, but we do not understand this clause to refer to "low scrub jungle" so that when such jungle exists within their boundaries, villagers in all cases have their firewood free.

Definition of village forests necessary.

5. It is not clear whether Ryots, who cut any of the reserved kinds or jungle wood within their village boundaries for other than agricultural purposes, render themselves liable to criminal prosecution, but we believe that they do (Rule 1). In other words it is not clear whether the term *Government forests* comprises *forests within village boundaries?* It would appear from the rules that all forests and jungles in the Presidency are Government forests, excepting where the proprietary rights of Zamindars, Inámdars, Jagheerdars, &c., to the ground, and the trees growing on it are recognized.

From the foregoing remarks, it is evident that a clear definition of the different recognized classes of forests is highly desirable.

Cutting of timber by others than Ryots or villagers.

6. The following provisions refer to the cutting of timber by others than villagers, *i. e.*, the artizans, mercantile and other classes.

Persons requiring less than one bandy-load of timber (not reserved) and firewood, purchase tickets at the following rates:—

4 Annas	...	Bullock-load.
3 „	...	Donkey „
2 „	...	Head „

For the cutting of reserved timbers and of unreserved kinds to the amount of one bandy-load or more, licenses must be taken and seigniorage prepaid into the Talook Treasury for the number of bandy-loads required,

For reserved kinds, the rates are published in each District Gazette and posted in the Tehseel. For unreserved kinds, the rate is one Rupee per (two bullock) bandy-load. The rates are higher for wrought timber than when exported in the rough.

On receiving payment, the Tehsildar gives a voucher in duplicate. "The Forest Department on receipt of this voucher shall grant a printed license for the number of bandy-loads paid for." Reserved woods are specified by name; unreserved kinds are entered as jungle wood.

The tract of forest in which the felling is to take place "shall be specified in the license," and the time allowed for licenses shall not exceed three months. Whether the timber has been removed or not, the license must be given up on the expiration of this period.

All trees felled must be cut within three feet from the base, and none of the reserved trees (with some exceptions, *i. e.*, Red Saunders, Satin and Sandal-wood) are to be felled, when the

tree is less than three feet in girth. "When trees of the reserved kinds are found felled, or being brought out of the forests of a less circumference, the license-holder shall be subject to the forfeiture of his license and to the confiscation of the timber."

Charcoal burners.

7. Charcoal burners may fell unreserved timber in such localities only as shall be assigned to them by the Forest Department.

General provisions.

8. In addition to these special rules, there are certain *general provisions*.

"The trees and shrubs which fringe springs and mountain streams are not to be felled within 20 yards of each bank."

Persons are warned that breaches of the rules will be dealt with under the Penal Code; a special warning is added with reference to "setting fire to any Government jungle or forests," and there are rules for the disposal of confiscated timber.

Forest conservancy, how far secured by these rules.

9. As several of the Madras Collectorates affected by these rules resemble in physical features, the Central Provinces and other parts of India, and as the Madras Rules are frequently quoted and referred to, it may be useful to examine the question how far these rules are likely to secure *in perpetuo* the *conservancy* of the forests.

Effects of rights granted to Ryots and villagers.

10. In parts with little forest and large population, much injury will be done to the forests generally from the permission to villagers to cut firewood, and Ryots to fell the unreserved kinds of trees in village lands, and bamboos for agricultural and house building purposes. In parts where the cultivated area is small, compared with the extent of forest land, this injury will be felt in a less degree. Still where villagers have the right to cut *ad libitum* trees, shrubs, and bamboos, the forest degenerates into an unprofitable scrub, in which the annual timber production *per acre* is reduced to a very small figure.

Similar prescriptive rights (*servitutes, droits d'usage*) are enjoyed by villagers in the State forests of many countries which are managed on strict conservancy principles. In other countries, it has been found necessary to abolish these prescriptive rights by paying a suitable compensation. It would certainly be preferable if the village forests in India were entirely distinct from the State forests. In that case the Ryots and villagers would have the entire control and usufruct of their forests. We are not prepared to say whether, under this arrangement, village forests would be preserved with care, but the injury would at least be limited to a certain defined area. In Canara, the Ryots have each a small patch of forest land (Kumuk,) and this is carefully preserved by them. In the Central Provinces, the principle has been laid down in the Settlement Rules, that villagers are to have forest land for their own use; the extent of these village forests to have a certain proportion to the cultivated area.

Effect of the rules for cutting by others than villagers.

11. The provisions for the cutting of timber by others than villagers or Ryots (as they stand in the rules) give the Tehsildar the power to grant timber to an unlimited extent, provided the seigniorage is paid in advance, and no trees are felled below three feet in girth; for it is stated that the Forest Department shall grant a printed license for the number of bandy-loads paid for.

There are however the following limitations:—

First.—The Forest Department has the right of specifying the kinds of timber to be given.

Second.—The Forest Department has the right of specifying the portion of the forest in which the felling is to take place.

It is evident that if the applicant on obtaining the voucher from the Tehsildar could at once cut timber to the extent paid for by him, conservancy would be impossible.

The following considerations may not be credited at present, but experience will show in course of time that a minimum size of three feet in girth is not sufficient for the maintenance of

the forests. A larger size, say six feet in girth, would be better, but even this would not be sufficient to ensure conservancy and reproduction. Removing all trees of three feet in girth from a forest would, in most instances, deprive the young trees and seedlings of shelter to a dangerous degree, and that for a long series of years.

Without a regular selection of the trees to be felled, or cutting down the tract in compartments by regular rotation, the maintenance of the forest, so as to yield a uniform supply of timber annually, is impossible. Doubtless, if the Forest Officer judiciously selects the kinds of trees, skilfully portions out the forest, and effectually exercises his influence to prevent waste, he may be able to a certain extent to prevent the exhaustion of certain tracts of the forest; however, if the rules are literally construed, cases like the following may arise and cause difficulty.

A contractor pays seigniorage for several thousand cart loads of timber for Railway sleepers. The Forest Officer in granting the license restricts him to certain kinds of timber, which perhaps the Railway Company will not accept, and assigns to him a locality whence the removal of the timber is difficult and expensive. It may endanger the maintenance of the forest to give the kinds which the contractor requires, and to allow them to be cut in localities easy of access. The Forest Officer will fulfil his duty in selecting trees in places where they can best be spared, but the Railway contractor is not likely to be satisfied with the proceeding, and will doubtless consider himself aggrieved. It may not always be easy to refuse redress to his grievance. This difficulty may be obviated by instructing the Tehsildar not to accept prepayment, or to give vouchers without the concurrence of the Forest Officer; if that be the case, the Tehsildar is only a receiver of money.

NOTE.—We are aware that under previous management, such cases have not occurred, as the Tehsildars were restricted from giving vouchers or receiving payment without the concurrence of Forest Officers, but under the rules as they now stand, the case adduced is not impossible.

12. One important point is gained by the introduction of Rule 18. The Forest Officers will always be at liberty to reserve any part of the forest, and to prevent all cutting in it by others than the Ryots or adjoining villagers. But it is evident that if Kumari cultivation be permitted in these reserved parts, all attempts at conservancy will be vain.

Provisions regarding Kumari cultivation should be made in the rules.

The Madras Government (23rd May 1860, No. 830) prohibited Kumari cultivation without previous permission, and never allowed it in timber forests.

The rules ought to show what is the duty of the Forest Officer in giving effect to this order. We know that practically every case of *Kumari* cultivation is referred to the Forest Officer, but this is not apparent from the rules.

The District Officers have a very important share in the management of the forests, and the result will doubtless be satisfactory when there is a cordial co-operation between the District and Forest Officers, but this is a contingency which, though in every way desirable, (when departmental interests are so blended together,) may not always take place.

13. With opportunities of observation in different parts of India, and after careful consideration of the whole subject, it appears to us that the time is approaching when Government may find it expedient to divide all the forests under their control into three great classes—

Proposed classification of forests.

FIRST.—Government reserved forests or *State Domains*, in which no timber is to be cut except by the Department according to certain rules framed with reference to the contents of the forest and the annual rate of increase of the trees (timber production) on a certain area. Such forests must be treated like the private property of an individual, no grazing, collecting forest produce, Kumari, or other cultivation being allowed without the permission of the Forest Officer in charge.

SECOND.—*Village forests*, where Ryots and villagers have permission to cut timber and firewood according to their requirements.

THIRD.—Other forests not private property, where at present a control is maintained similar to that stipulated in these rules.

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13. With opportunities of observation in different parts of India, and after careful consideration of the whole subject, it appears to us that the time is approaching when Government may find it expedient to divide all the forests under their control into three great classes—

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SECOND.—*Village forests*, where Ryots and villagers have permission to cut timber and firewood according to their requirements.

THIRD.—Other forests not private property, where at present a control is maintained similar to that stipulated in these rules.

The advantages of this classification may not at first be recognized, but we believe that experience is gradually leading Forest Officers to a course similar to that here indicated.

Government reserved forests.

14. The object of reserved Government forests is two-fold—some are reserved for the yield of timber, others for climatic and general reasons. The importance of protection against damage in this last respect has, from the commencement of a regular forest administration, been felt in the Madras Presidency, and Rule 2 provides for the conservancy of trees and forests fringing springs and mountain streams. The necessity of preserving intact in all mountainous countries the forest on the ridges and higher slopes is likewise recognized in Madras, and has (we suppose) accidentally been omitted in the rules. Such forests are reserved to regulate the superficial and subterranean drainage, to retain a larger proportion of the rain water, to prevent the extension of moveable sand near the sea-shore, and to guard against the washing away of the soil on mountain sides, the diminution or disappearing of springs and damage by sudden floods and the silting up of valleys; but they are not (as a rule) intended to yield timber or revenue.

It is different with the forests maintained for the production of timber. Some of these, viz., the Nellamboor Teak Plantations, the Anamalai and Mudumalai Teak Forests, the Wynad and Hegadevinkota Tract, the Sâl forests in Ganjam, and the firewood jungles near Madras, are (we believe) managed at present (more or less) as reserved Government forests. The necessity of demarcating other tracts of a limited area as State Domains, free from all interference by villagers and others will we doubt not, soon be felt.

One great advantage in allowing forest management to be developed by the gradual progress of events, is that no forests will be set apart as State Domains where the measure is not called for, that is where the demand and price for timber does not warrant the establishment of a systematic forest management. It would, for instance, be at present out of place in Burmah to set apart forests as State Domains in the sense here intended, by far the greater part of the country being covered with forest, and none of the trees except teak having any market value. Nor is the measure apparently required in the higher and densely wooded parts of the Anamalai mountains.

15. The demarcation of village forests will doubtless be found a desirable measure in

Village Forests.

populous Districts, were there is sufficiency of jungle to set apart a portion expressly for the villagers. The question may possibly be raised whether the limitation of the Ryots' privileges to the village forest lands is a just measure. But the grant of complete control over all products of these village forests will probably be considered sufficient compensation, and possibly may be reckoned so great an advantage that the village forests may be granted, subject to certain conditions of management, so as to ensure their maintenance to a certain extent. Under the present tenures of land, there may be some difficulty in arranging the management of these village forests, but there is the analogy of village topes mentioned in Rule 13.

In Districts with a very scattered population, and to a great extent covered with jungle, the demarcation of village forests may at present be considered superfluous. There may be other Districts with so little jungle and so densely peopled, that to carry out the measure at present would be attended with great risk.

16. The third class of forests are those which are neither reserved as State Forests

Forests placed under general rules.

Domains, nor made over to villagers, but which are to be protected, as far as possible, under general rules similar to those here discussed.

These are of great extent in many Districts, and it is by working them that a transition from one system to the other is rendered possible.

To bring a reserved Government forest to a state of high productiveness, it may be necessary to close it altogether for a number of years, so as to protect the ground against the direct action of the sun, and in many instances, a considerable period will elapse before the land attains the

maximum of timber production, and, as a rule, the yield of the reserved Government forests during the early years of Forest Conservancy will be comparatively small. It is clear therefore that the demarcation of these tracts can only be effected gradually, and that in most Districts a suitable area of the forests of the third class must be retained to meet the demands of timber and forest produce for a number of years to come.

Ultimate results.

17. The ultimate advantage of a successful prosecution of the course here indicated would be as follows:—

A numerous Establishment is at present required to watch the passage of carts, boats and rafts, and to prevent the removal of timber, bamboos, and firewood, without the payment of seigniorage. This Establishment is necessarily in a great measure useless for purposes of forest conservancy or improvement, whereas if, a limited area of rich forest, suitably situated for the removal of timber, was set apart and brought to a high state of productiveness, timber, firewood, and bamboos would be sold on the spot, and the whole Establishment might be employed on works connected with the conservancy and improvement of the forests. The requisite quantity of timber, bamboos and firewood, would be produced on a smaller area, and thus a greater extent of ground would in time become available for cultivation.

It may indeed be urged that in a country so dry as South India, east of the Ghâts, any attempts to improve the timber production per acre will be hopeless, even under the most careful management, if irrigation be not available. Doubtless the difficulties are great, but observation of forest tracts in all countries shows that when from accident or otherwise a tract has been protected from wanton cutting and injury, the growth of the trees is remarkably improved. The object in an arid climate should be to keep the soil cool and moist by shading and covering it as much as possible.

As long as *Kumari* cultivation, reckless cutting, or wanton mutilation of trees, exposes the soil in patches (large or small) to the direct action of the sun, so long a satisfactory rate of production on a certain area cannot be looked for.

(Signed) H. CLEGHORN.
(„) D. BRANDIS.

SIMLA,
14*th August* 1863.

Proposed Rules for the Conservancy of the Forests in the Madras Presidency.

All parties found felling trees or removing timber or firewood from *Government jungles and forests* in breach or disregard of the prescribed rules, will be liable to criminal prosecution for theft, mischief, or trespass, as the case may be, under the Penal Code, and to the confiscation of the timber, &c.

2. The trees and shrubs which fringe springs and mountain streams (to a distance of 20 yards from each bank) are not to be felled. Parties felling or recklessly injuring the same will be liable to criminal prosecution.

3. Charcoal burners or others setting fire to any of the *Government jungles or forests* will be liable to be prosecuted for "mischief" under the Penal Code.

4. A list of the reserved timbers and the seigniorage to be paid thereon, as published in the Gazette of each District, may be obtained by applying either at the Collector's Office, or at the Office of the Forest Department. Copy will also be kept in each village of any consequence in the District.

5. None of the reserved timbers (except Satin-wood, Red Saunders, and Sandal-wood) are ever to be felled when the tree is less than three feet in circumference at three feet from the base.

6. As one of the chief objects of conservancy is to preserve saplings and young trees, and to restrict felling to such trees as have come to maturity, it is hereby ruled that when the reserved trees are found cut, or being brought out of *the forests* of a less circumference than three feet, the license-holder shall be subject to the forfeiture of his license and to the confiscation of the timber.

7. All trees felled must be cut within three feet from the base.

8. All applications for license must state whether the timber required is to be brought out *of the forest* in the rough, or worked up, as the latter pays a higher seigniorage.

9. All timbers not included in the published list as reserved and bearing a fixed seigniorage will be charged with a seigniorage of one Rupee per (two bullock) bandy load.

10. Ryots are allowed to cut the unreserved kinds of timber free of charge for agricultural purposes *within their village boundaries*, but if they require the reserved kinds of timber, they must pay the fixed seigniorage.

11. Villagers are in all cases allowed to cut firewood *from low scrub jungle* for their own use free of taxation

12. Where firewood is liable to taxation, the seigniorage payable thereon shall be notified in District Gazette and in the villages to which the rules may be applicable.

13. The preservation of *village topes* devolves upon the village authorities, subject to the orders of the Revenue Department.

14. For the convenience of parties not entitled to the right of cutting timber and firewood, and who may require less than one bandy load, tickets will be issued for bullock, donkey, or head loads of the unreserved sorts of timber. The seigniorage will be four Annas for the bullock load, three Annas for the donkey load, and two Annas for the head load. The resereved timbers can only be felled by parties taking out a voucher and license.

15. The seigniorage upon bamboos shall be levied at the rate published in the Gazette of each District. Ryots are allowed to cut bamboos for agricultural purposes, or for the *bonâ fide* erection of their houses, free of any taxation.

16. Charcoal burners shall not fell the reserved timbers, and may only fell unreserved timbers in such localities as shall be assigned to them by the Forest Department. In cases where seigniorage is payable upon charcoal, it will be published in the District Gazette.

17. Parties wishing to fell timber *in Government forests* shall pay the seigniorage for the number of bandy loads required in advance into one of the Talook Treasuries, and shall receive from the Tehsildar a numbered voucher (in duplicate) from the Voucher Cheque Book for the same. The Forest Department, on receipt of the voucher, shall grant a printed license for the number of bandy loads paid for, and shall attach thereto the duplicate voucher, the name of the wood being specified, or (if not one of the reserved kinds) the same being entered as jungle wood. The numbor of bandy loads shall be checked off on the back of the license as the loaded bandies pass through the first village, either by the village authorities, or by the forest Peon or Duffadar. When the full number of bandies specified in the license has been checked off on the back of the license, the documents shall be detained and forwarded to the Tehsildar, who shall submit them to the Collector in due course.

18. The portion of the forest in which the felling is to take place shall be specified in each license, as well as the Thanah Station or village through which the timber is to pass.

19. The time allowed for licenses to run shall not exceed three months.

20. Any one felling trees in the forests or removing the same, within the limits of the Thanah Stations, must be ready to produce both his voucher and license where required.

21. Time-expired licenses must be given up, even though the timber paid for has not been removed.

22. All confiscated timber shall be arranged and numbered off into lots by the Forest Officer, and shall be sold by public auction after due notice shall have been given in the District Gazette, and also, if the timber is of much value, in the "Fort Saint George Gazette." All purchasers will be required to pay the price of the timber purchased into the Talook Treasury, and to produce the Tehsildar's voucher for the same before they remove the timber.

23. In the event of confiscated timber being sold by auction, 50 per cent. of the net profits will be paid to the informer, whether he belong to the Forest Department or not.

April 1863.

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

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
12th November 1863.

ORDERED, that a copy of the above notes by Drs. Cleghorn and Brandis be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for consideration and for an expression of their views on the subjects therein referred to.

Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, N. W. P., and Punjab.
Chief Commrs. Oudh, Central Provinces and British Burmah.
Governor Straits Settlements
Commissioner of Mysore.
Resident at Hyderabad.

(Signed) G. CHESNEY, Major,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Gover. Genl.

No. 154. ORDER THEREON, 12th November 1863, No. 2,038.

1. Referred to the Board of Revenue and the Acting Conservator of Forests for their remarks.

2. Captain Beddome will explain what the "proposed Rules" are, and how he came to communicate them to Drs. Cleghorn and Brandis without the knowledge or permission of his own Government.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue.
" Acting Conservator of Forests.

Ed. S. T. Augustin.

CIRCULAR No. 44 G.G. of 1863.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
Simla, 8th September 1863.

Revenue.
Forests.

Conservancy of For[illegible] Central Provinces.

Read the following papers :—

Letter No. 560, dated 30th May 1863 from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces in the Public Works Department.

Letter No. 677, dated 30th June 1863, from Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces in the Public Works Department.

Note by Dr. Brandis on the above, dated 15th August 1863.

Note by Drs. Cleghorn and Brandis, dated [illegible]th August 1863.

ORDERED, that a copy of the above notes by Drs. Cleghorn and Brandis be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for consideration and for an expression of their views on the subjects therein referred to.

Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, N. W. P., and Punjab.
Chief Commrs. Oudh, Central Provinces and British Burmah.
Governor Straits Settlements.
Commissioner of Mysore.
Resident at Hyderabad.

Major,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India with the Govr. Genl.

To
The Secy to the Govt of Madras
P.W. Dept

Rev= 1863. Oct. 22.
Pol. & Gen. Dept.
No. 2531.

Circular

From the Under Secty. to the Govt. of India with the Govt. Gent.

Dated 8th Octr. 1863.
Received 22nd Octr. 1863.

E-2. From the Offg. Comptr. of Forest dated 21st Novr. 1863 No. A 2934 Forwarding for consideration a Memorandum and Report Copy of Note by Dr. H. Cleghorn and D. Brandis on the Forest Wealth of the Madras Presidency by Capt. Beddome Officiating Conservator.

Board's Rep. 23 July 1864. A 522.

Ref. 2038. 12 Nov.

With an Order

Pro. 22 June 63 No. 348-349.

Ref. 2038. Respecting the Board's Report on the Forests of Kheri

To Govt. of India for Rein. 30 Jan. 63 No. 1

Captain Beddome will explain the proposed rules and Regulations to be observed in the Forests of Kheri

Collector and Magistrate of Kheri

Rules and Regulations for the Forests of Kheri

No. 1554/154.

Chief Secy. 12 Feb.

Secy. to Govt. 12 Feb.

Chief Secy. 12 Feb.

Secy. to Govt. 12 Feb.

25 Oct. 63 Rehor

14 Nov. 63 Rehor

4 Nov. 63 Rehor