M.R.O. 14—13,000—27-9-24.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 2271 Press ~~Mis.~~

215 . 216

Dated 12 — 12 — ~~19~~ 1863

Not to be folded or roughly handled

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

No. 215. Read the following letter from the Officiating Conservator of Forests :—

Forwarding his Report on the Forests of the South Canara District. } (Here enter 29th November 1863, No. 749.)

No. 216. ORDER THEREON, 12th December 1863, No. 2,271.

Forwarded to the Board of Revenue for the early submission of any remarks they may wish to offer.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, with four original enclosures.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

There is Shall in this Saling in the

No. 749.

Camp Simpajee.
South Canara.
29th November 1863.

From.

Captain R. A. Beddome
Officiating Conservator of Forests.

To.

J. D. Sim Esqre
Secretary to Government Revenue Deptt
Fort Saint George.

Sir.

1 I have the honor to report that I have completed my tour through the forests of the South Canara District.

2 The district is divided into 5 Talugs- Cassergode. Upinangadi- Mangalore- Udipee and Coondapore.

3 All the valuable forests are situated on the slopes or at the foot of the line of ghats running from Malabar up to South Canara.

4. The chief forests in the different Talugs are as follows.

Cassergode.

There is Teak in this Talug in the

jungles north of Perambut which are called the Malat jungles, all the trees of fine growth however have been taken out before Conservancy came into force, there are about 1000 large trees left, but they are what are styled "halaik" are twisted or knotted, or more or less damaged by fire and were not considered worth cutting by the merchants years since, they are now however worth about 12 annas to 1 Rupee per Cubic foot.

Saplings are coming on which will be of value in future years.

The forests on the face of the ghat contain Poon Spar trees (Calophyllum bracteatum) Ebony (Diospyros Spp:) Jack (Artocarpus integrifolia) Hebalsu or Wild Jack (Artocarpus hirsuta) and Blackwood (Dalbergia latifolia), and some of the finest jungle timber in the district.

The forests in this Taluq have suffered most in the district from Kumri.

The Teak and Blackwood plantations are in this Taluq at Kodiaddy about 12 Miles west from Sooleay.

Upinangadi

Sampaje jungles. There is fine teak forest here. As in the Malat jungles all the finer large trees have been cut. there are about 10,000 halaik trees

3. and at least 2 Lakhs of very fine growing saplings of from 1 to 3 feet in girth.

Sooley. There is a good Teak forest here. All the finer trees have been cut the halaik trees may be taken at 10,000 and the Saplings which are very promising at 2 Lakhs.

Soobramoney forests are the range of ghats. Teak only found near Kumri indifferent and not much of it. Blackwood and Poon abundant. a small amount of Jack. and a considerable quantity of Wild Jack (Hebalsu). Jungle timbers superior and very abundant. These are the jungles which supply the Mangalore market and Merchants are now felling in them on the Vouchers and Licence System.

Mangalore.

Kudra Mukh jungles or line of ghats. No Teak. Poon. Wild Jack. (Hebalsu) and Blackwood tolerably plentiful. Jungle timber very abundant. N.B. These jungles are difficult of access and it would hardly pay to get the timber out at the present market rate.

Udipee.

Soumeshwar jungles. or line of ghats.

No sign of Teak- Blackwood and Poon fine and tolera-
-bly abundant- Wild Jack (Hebalew) a few but very
fine trees- Jungle timbers very abundant and fine-
The better sorts Honé (Pterocarpus Marsupium) Matti
(Terminalia Tomentosa) Tirapu (Conocarpus Acumi-
-natus) Marhwa (Inga Xylocarpa) are particularly
fine-

Coondapore.

Line of ghats.

No sign of Teak. Blackwood and Poon abundant
and very fine. Wild Jack (Hebalew) a few. Jungle
timbers most abundant: and of exceedingly fine
growth. Catechu (Acacia Catechu) abundant.

5. There are 4 patches of Sandalwood in the
district-

1st. In the Espinangadi Taluq about 6 Miles from
the Town of that name there are about 2000 trees,

2nd In the same Taluq at Adoor there are 500
trees.

3rd In the Udipee Taluq at Karkul there are
2000 trees (registered in the Collectors office).

4th. In the same Taluq about 4 Miles from Udipee
500 trees. all these trees are young and none fit for
cutting. The climate is I think too moist to grow

good Sandalwood and I am afraid that the trees will
never form much heartwood which alone has the
fragrant properties!

6. We have a Blackwood and a Teak plantation
formed lately by Mr. Thompson in the Bassergode Taluq
about 15 Miles from Sooleay- about 30.000 Blackwood
Saplings have been put down and about 9000 teak, it
was only commenced last year. With the Blackwood
Mr. Thompson has been very successful far more so
than we have been at Nelambur the seed germinate
freely in his nursery beds and the plantation is prom-
-ising- The Teak however is I am afraid a failure, he
did succeed well with seed and could only get a very
small per centage to germinate, most of the plants
in the plantation are saplings brought in from the
jungles, their growth, is seldom straight and is
altogether poor compared with our Nellumboor plan-
-tations and the cost has been more. Mr. Thompson
has had no experience in teak planting and as there
is much to be learnt especially in the treatment of the
seed I shall direct him to visit the Nellumboor
plantations in the month of April or May when the
sowing operations are going on a Duffadar from
that Establishment might return with him for a
short period and operations commenced at first
on a small.

on a small scale might be afterwards increased if successful. With the exception of Malabar no district or climate is more favorable.

7. I was much struck with the fine growth of the young Teak trees in the Sampajee and Soolial forests they grow remarkably straight. All the ripe trees of straight growth were cleared out of these forests before the Conservancy department was organized. There are some thousands of damaged Teak trees fit to cut which are worth in the market about 1 Rupee per cubic foot. (Between 8000 & 9000 cubic feet has just been felled by the department and Rupees 8000 has been offered for the lot.) Some 2 Lakhs of fine young trees of from 1 to 3 feet in girth are coming on, and their growth seems almost equal to the Teak in Malabar. These 2 forests are decidedly the most valuable in the district and will bring in large returns in future years if carefully conserved. Mr Thompson gives them much attention and has done a great deal in pruning and real conservancy

8. The forests of the line of ghats in some parts of the district terminate near the base of the hills, in other localities they extend for some distance into the plains, the growth of timber is very fine, inferior only perhaps only to Malabar and the Anamallays the numerous

7 numerous rivers down to the coast give great facility for bringing the timber to a market.

9. From the ghat forests to the Sea coast the country is undulating and much wooded and very similar to Malabar; though there are no valuable forests there is a considerable amount of good timber, particularly Jack. All the timber is of spontaneous growth and there are no topes as found in other less wooded districts in this presidency but there there are scarcely any villages, the landholders living in isolated houses on their Wargs or estates.

10. The forests of South Canara have suffered more from kumri than any district in the presidency. Thousands of acres of fine forest have been destroyed and ground that once grew Blackwood, Poon Spars Teak and other valuable timber is now covered with a thick thorny impenetrable growth of rank vegetation. After the forest has been felled and burnt only one crop is believed taken off, forest trees never grow again.

11. Kumri is of 2 sorts in this district Viz Warg-dar kumri and Sirkar kumri, the former is only carried on in the Kasergode taluq and could not easily be put a stop to as there is a clause in each pattah that the Warg-dar or land holder may kumri annually to such an extent as will cover a certain

a certain amount of revenue, though in former years enormous damage has been done to the forests in this Taluq, there is now a rule which limits Warg-dar kumris to jungle of 9 years growth. If this rule therefore is strictly enforced no virgin forests can now be kumried, but only old kumris, (i.e the rank growth above alluded to) Sirkar kumris is where Government forest proper is allowed to be felled and burnt, this has I am glad to say been put a stop to | it will however require the co-operation of both the Revenue and forest authorities to keep it in check. No Sirkar kumris should ever be allowed without being previously referred to the Forest officer of the district, it could then be confined to old kumris ground or to portions of the forest so inaccessible that timber could not be got out, there would be no objections to it under this provision.

12. Mr Thompson is a very good forester he devotes his whole time and energy to the Forests. he has thoroughly explored all the forests of his district and therewith forward a copy of a very valuable table of the contents of his forests which he has lately drawn up. All the reserved trees are entered separately, and the column for jungle trees includes the better kinds

viz Marhwa. Jirapu. Bonapu. Hone. Kal Vaghe, and all other jungle timbers of value. as far as I have been through the forests I think that the number of trees entered in this list if anything are rather below the mark.

13. The increased Establishment so necessary for this district and which was entered in the Budget for 1863-64 has only just received the sanction of Government by this Mr Thompson has been promoted to the rank of Sub Assistant Conservator, as the sanction has arrived so late it will be impossible to work out the amount of the Estimate for the year. Much timber and poon Spars may be felled but as the freshes in the rivers are now over it will not be possible to get the timber down to the coast or to have any large sales.

14. We are now working all the forests of this district, except the ranges of ghats in the Sringinangadi Taluq (i.e the Soobramoney jungles) these forests are valuable as they supply the Mangalore market, all the timber in them is open to Merchants on the Voucher and Licence system except the 9 reserved trees mentioned in the Sigmorage list, they contain some very valuable jungle timbers. The felling all takes place at one period of the year and the floating at another season. all the trees are marked by the department, Water Carriage is abundant and all timber and even firewood is floated to its market. Carts are not used any where.

where in the district. Systematic smuggling is
rarely attempted. Ryots however will always evade
the Seignorage when they can.

15 The ghat forests of this district are so valu-
=able that they should be entirely worked by the de-
=partment. The increased establishment has only just
been sanctioned and before we take up the entire
working of the Soobramoney forests it will be necessary
that Mr. Thompson should bring this establishment
into thorough working order and that we should
have a certain amount of timber in depôt for the supply
of the Mangalore market. I propose therefore that the
department take up the whole working of the forests
from the 1st of May 1865/66. an additional overseer
will be the only increase required to the establishment
but that will be quite necessary.

The seignorage at which the merchants obtain the timbers
is too low considering the price that they fetch in
the market but as I propose that the department
shall take in hand the entire working of the forests
in a year and half from this date it is hardly worth
while raising the seignorage.

16 The tenure of land in this district is peculiar,
the Margs or estates are not clearly defined, the
assessment is upon the amount of grain capable of
being sown and not upon a measurement of the land
I have therefore arranged with the Collector
that

that the forest department shall forward him a
list periodically of all the tracts in which felling
either for timber or firewood is to take place, this
list will be published in the district Gazette
and if there are any claims upon the land they
will receive the attention of the revenue authorities
before the forest department commence operations
this plan should continue in force until there
has been a regular Survey of the district (a thing
much required)

17. The Soobramoney Dempsie lately laid
claim to some valuable forest ~~land~~ tracts on the ghats
in the Uppinangadi taluq, they have shewn no
right or title to them and their only claim is that
they may have made use of them at a time when
little or no attention was given to the forests
of the presidency. I am not certain that they still intend to urge this claim
I think it important that the
matter should be enquired into by the Revenue
authorities and at once settled or it may give
rise to disputes at some future period.

18. The rights of the Ryots are different in
this district from any other part of our presidency
Every Marg-dar holds a certain amount of land
called Kumaki which often contains valuable
timber

timber. In 1823 Mr Harris (the Collector) allotted 100 yards in every direction from cultivation, it was given as an auxiliary to the cultivation and the ryots use the leaves and topsprings for manure. In a subsequent order of the Board of Revenue 6 trees were reserved to Government by the Board viz. Teak - Blackwood - Jack - Wild Jack (the Angelli of Malabar and the Bebalew of Canara) Poon Spar and Sandal, all other timber may however be felled by Ryots for their own use - of the trees reserved few are ever met with on Kumaki except the Jack and the Angelli these are common, there are plenty of other valuable timbers such as Mango and Bhuja ("Vateria Indica")

19. Government will perceive from what I have stated in paras 11. 14 & 18 of this report that a great portion of the Code of Rules sanctioned for this Presidency would not be applicable to this district. I have therefore in personal communication with Mr. Morris the Collector drawn up a set of Rules to be put in force in South Canara In framing these rules all the orders of the Board concerning the forest tracts of the district and the rights of the ryots have been consulted and care has been taken that the full proprietory rights of the land holders should be in no way curtailed,

it is important that these rules should be sanctioned by Government and widely circulated in the district as many of the Warg dars claim Kumaki land to a far greater extent than has ever been sanctioned by the Board and in some cases the usufruct of considerable tracts of Government forest are laid claim to simply on the plea that felling has been allowed there in former years.

20. I forward with this report a copy of the Code of Rules alluded to and the Legionage list - as numerous references and much inconvenience has resulted from the want of a regular Code of forest rules in this district. The Collector has put these in force temporarily pending the sanction of Government when they will be printed in the Gazette and circulated throughout the district.

21. In explanation of the Rules I beg to add the following remarks.

Rules 1. 2. 3. 5. 11. 12. 13. 14. 16. 17. 19. 20. 21. 22. are the same as those in the Code lately sanctioned by Government.

Rule 6 is always carried out in this district. The forests of the Ghats where only the merchants fell

for the market are concentrated and the felling all takes place at one season there is therefore no difficulty in marking the trees. Rules 7 & 8 are framed in accordance with the orders of the Board in the Collectors office and Mr. Maltby's Order 10th August 1854.

Rule 9 it is only fair to allow Ryots to fell the reserved timbers on the kumaki land except Sandal-wood if they pay the Seigniorage for them, no one else however except the forest department itself should fell these reserved timbers as it might give rise to endless complaints of depradations.

Rule 10 provides for those Ryots who have not sufficient timber for their use on their kumaki-land, Some Wargs have little or no timber on their kumaks whereas others have more than sufficient and should not be allowed to fell in other tracts simply to keep their kumaki un-touched.

Rule 16 has been slightly altered to suit the district.

Rule 18. A year should be allowed in the Merchants licences as timber that is felled after the Mon-soon cannot be floated until rivers are again full.

3 months is ample time for villagers and others felling timber in the 3rd class forests in the plains.

Memorandum

of the Forests in South Canara

describing their Situation with an Estimate of their Contents

	Probable Number of Trees								Remarks
	Teak	Black	Jack	Wild Jack	Sissoo	Saul	Cumbuca	Poon	
Coondapoor Taluq									
Mookambica		1,000						10,000	Sandalwood in this jungle is small, but of a good kind. Mutti and Bellandoor (Conocarpus latifolia) predominate. These Mookambica jungle trees are fit for cutting, and a contract for the same will be given. Jungleewood is scarce in this jungle. The slopes of the Ghauts have all been under coomree cultivation.
Byndoor								20,000	
Hasungady		1,000		1,000				10,000	Surpuga river. No description of restricted timber here except a few wild Jak Kuwal trees. Bamboos are in abundance.
Bergoondy				10,000				20,000	Kolne Arumoolty river. This jungle though it appears to be within my range is claimed by the Mysore authority. Mutti and Bellandoor and Teeva preponderate. There is pepper in this jungle.
Devilakhully								10,000	There is no restricted timber here.
Jadkul		2,000						30,000	Sandalwood is small, few trees are fit for cutting, Mutti and Bellandoor (Conocarpus latifolia) predominates.
Kollooru		12,000		2,000				30,000	Bowrer river. The timber in this jungle is of a very good kind, but is far off the river being 7 or 8 miles. The Serapoona grows on the higher slopes of the Ghaut leading to Agoody. Bamboo grows abundantly in this locality.
Total		16,000	1,000	12,000				110,000	20,000
Podper Taluq									
Mala				1,000	1,000			30,000	Ummakolleh river. The whole of the timber is on the slopes of the Ghaut, and not easy to be got at. The Serapoona however would be worth taking out.

1

Andar		200	2000	20,000
Soundshwar	6,000		2,000	50,000
Mura Pad			2000	2000
Mondady			500	
Total	6,000	1200	5,000	2,500 10,2500

Gunnaholleh river.

The whole of the timber is on the slopes of the Ghaut, and not easily got at. The Seerumpoona however would be worth bathing out.

Seetanady.

The trees are all good in this jungle and rivers runs through its centre. There are a number of young trees here.

The jungle timber trees are all young and not of a good kind, they are growing in a sandy jungle where the villagers have permission to cut firewood and leaves.

The Sandalwood trees are also young but worth a looking at.

Do. Do. Do.

3

Mangalore Taluq.

Narairi	1,000	2,000	1,000	50,000
Total	1,000	2,000	1,000	50,000

These trees are on the slopes of the Ghaut and thirty miles away from water carriage. To make a road to this jungle would be both difficult and expensive.

4

Coopermugady Taluq.

Neriya	200	1,000	1,000	2,000
Shishal				
Seerady	1,000	1,000	2,000	10,000

Nawravatty river.

This jungle is also far from water carriage. There is Cardamom here, and the jungle is rented out on that account.

There is no timber here worth anything. It is a Bamboo jungle.

Seerady river.

The greater part of these trees are convenient to the river. The Seerupoona (Poon Spar) are short for Spars, but some of them are large enough for boats. The other timber is good.

Soolizamcurry		5,000	10,000	2,000		20,000	
Ooperrungady					500		
Nerinkey		1,000					
Arcar and Tudimalai		2,000	1,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	
Belary		1,000	500	2,000		10,000	
Cumpagee	2,000						
Nedderah	21,000					15,000	
Idoor					500		
Total	23,000	13,000	1,500	19,000	3,000	1,000	77,000

Kunnargode Taluq

Kuntoor		1,000	1,000			15,000	

Kunnardan river.

This was at one time a valuable jungle but is now nearly exhausted. At present the best part of it is claimed by the Priests of the temple.

These trees are of a good kind, but too young for cutting

Kunnardan river.

There are some young good trees in this jungle but all that was fit to cut has been cut away in former years.

Kunnardan river.

Serapoeux are about the greater number are only fit for boats. The remainder of the timber is good

Kunnardan river.

This jungle is on the banks of the Cash nehe which joins the Kunnardan river near Buram

the base of which 1,000 are Kulluck trees.

Kunnardan

There was good timber once in this jungle but it is now exhausted, the young trees are springing up again and with care it may become a valuable jungle hereafter 2,10,000 Teak trees of which 10,000 are accounted as Kulluck, and the others are saplings from 1 to 3 feet in girth at the base.

The trees are young and not fit for cutting.

Payaswany river.

The Teak wood is inferior to the classed under the head of Kalaik - All the good trees were cut in former years, but there is a second growth of young up which will be good timber in future years.

Adoor								5.000
Panatoor			500	1.000		500	1.000	
Maloot		2.000	1.000	3.000	800	1.000	20.000	
Total.	1500	3.000	1.500	1.000	800	1500	36.000	5.000

Payatwanny river

This jungle had been all under Coomree cultivation. In former years timber has been cut down with no regard to its value.

Panatoor river

The country round here has been nearly all under Coomree cultivation. It must have been a valuable jungle once.

Maloot river.

The Seen poona is short; few trees are fit for spars. The greater part of this jungle has also been under Coomree cultivation.

7

The above are the principal available jungles in the District most of them have been worked for years by the merchants in the Peignorage System. The probable number of trees set down here excludes less than 3 feet in circumference and also those of unsound growth with the exception of Teak and Sandalwood trees.

Signed C. Stronach

Sub Assistant Commissioner of Forests

Ceylon Canara.

True Copy.

R. Beddome Captain

offg Conservator of Forests.

Soobramoney		5,000	10,000	2,000		20,000	
Ooperungady					500		
Merutty		1,200					
Areas and Eedumbal		2,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	
Beliary		1,000	500	2,000		10,000	
Seenpage	21,000						
Soolai	21,000					15,000	
Idoor						500	
Total	42,000	13,000	1,500	19,000	7,000	1,000	77,000
Kastrgode Taluq							
Kuntoor	1,000	1,000				15,000	

Kumardan river.

This was at one time a valuable jungle but is now nearly exhausted. At present the best part of it is claimed by the Priests of the temple.

These trees are of a good kind, but too young for cutting

Kumardan river.

There are some young good trees on this jungle but all that was fit to cut have been cut away in former years.

Kumardan River.

Seraboos are about the greater number are only fit to cooly. The remainder of the timber is good.

Kumardan River.

This jungle is on the banks of the Cole which joins the Kumardan river near Bunaur

the best of which 10,000 are Balaik trees.

Jaiyamany

5

There was good timber once in this jungle, but it is now exhausted, the young trees are springing up again and with care it may become a valuable jungle hereafter 2,10,000 Teak trees of which 10,000 are accounted as Balaik, and the others are saplings from 1 to 3 feet in girth at the base.

The trees are young and not fit for cutting.

Paya Swamy river.

The Tekk wood is inferior it is classed under the head of Balaik - All the good trees were cut in former years, but there is a second growth springing up which will be good timber in future years.

Adoor							5.000
Panatoor		500	1.000		500	1.000	
Maloot	2.000	1.000	3.000	800	1.000	20.000	
Total.	1.000	3.000	1.500	4.000	800	1.500	36.000	5.000

Payaswany river

This jungle had been all under Coomree cultivation. In former years timber has been cut down with noregard to its value.

Panatoor river

The country round here has been nearly all under Coomree cultivation. It must have been a valuable jungle once.

Maloot river.

The Seemaroona is short, few trees are fit for spars. The greater part of this jungle has also been under Coomree cultivations.

7

The above are the principal available jungles in the District most of them have been worked for years by the merchants on the Sirgnorage System. The probable number of trees put down here excludes less than 3 feet in circumference and also those of unsound growth with the exception of Teak and Sandalwood trees.

Signed C. Thomasiah
Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests
South Canara.

True Copy.

R. Beddome Captain
offg Conservator of Forests.

D

Rules for the Conservancy of the Forests of the South Canara District.

1. All parties found felling, burning or Collecting timber or bamboos from Government jungles and forests in breach or disregard of the preserved rules, will be liable to criminal prosecution for theft, mischief or trespass as the case may be under the Penal Code and to confiscation of the timber &c.

2. The Axe and Shoulder which brings Sprigs and mountain streams to a distance of 20 yards from each bank are not to be felled. Parties felling or cutting timber in the same will be liable to criminal prosecution.

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

4. No forest land is ever to be felled for Sirkar kumri cultivation without the sanction of the Conservator who will first satisfy himself that the Deputy Conservator or Assistant in charge of the Department parties acting in disregard of this rule will be prosecuted.

5 A list of all timbers allowed to be felled by Merchants and Ryots and the Seignorage payable thereon is published in the District Gazette and may be obtained by applying either at the Collector's office or at the office of the Forest Department. A copy will also be kept in each village of consequence in the district.

6 All trees ~~growing~~ cut to size by the
Signorage must be marked by the Forest department before they are felled

7. Ryots in possession of kumaki land
are allowed to cut all timber on that land free of
charge except Teak, Blackwood, ~~Sandal~~ Jack. Wild Jack. Poon, & Sandal.

8. Kumaki land to be given up ~~all land within~~ within 100 yards
of cultivated land. to which it is adjacent.

9. Felling of the 6 timbers mentioned in
para 7 of kumaki land is reserved to the forest
department, and will not be granted on Signorage
except to the ryot in possession of the kumaki

10. Ryots ~~are~~ [illegible]
[illegible]
but if [illegible] the permission of [illegible] the
master of the forest [illegible]

11. All trees cut [illegible]
from the land

12. [illegible] cut down [illegible]
firewood from the land [illegible]
for [illegible]

13. [illegible] to [illegible]
the Signorage for all the timber [illegible]
Kumaki Land [illegible] to which there
may be objection.

14 The Signorage [illegible]
levied at the rate published in the Gazette

Parties wishing to fell timber in Government
forests must first pay the Signorage for the number of bandies
required in advance into one of the Taluq Treasuries and obtain
receive from the Thasildar a numbered voucher (in duplicate)
from the voucher cheque Book for the same. The Forest
department on receipt of the voucher will grant a printed
licence for the number of bandies paid for and shall attach
thereto the duplicate voucher, the name of the wood being
specified as (if not one of the reserved kinds) the same being
entered as junglewood. When the timber is ently measured
it will be measured in the river by the Forest department
and the licence given up at the Tannah station. Whenever
by villagers, after the timber has been brought in, the vouchers
will be delivered up to the potail or Forest duffadar and
forwarded to the Thasildar. It is to be understood

17. The portion of the Forest in which the felling
is to take place shall be specified in each licence as well
as the Tannah station or village where the licence is to be
given up.

18. The time allowed for Merchants's Licences to run shall not exceed 12 months. Licences for felling near villages are not to run more than 3 months.

19. Any one felling trees in the forests or removing the same within the limits of the Tannah Stations must be ready to produce both his vouches and licence when required.

20. Time expired licences must be given up, even though the timber paid for has not been removed

21. 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 St. George Gazette All purchasers will be required to pay the price of the timber purchased into the Taluq Treasury and to produce the Tahsildars vouchers for the same before they remove the timber.

22. In the event of the confiscated timber being sold by auction, 50 per cent of the net profits will be paid to the informer whether he belongs to the Forest department or not-

Camp Mangalore
25 November 1863

R. A. Addams Captain
offg. Conservator of Forests

Enclosure No 2.

Rules for the Conservancy
of the Forests of the
Canara district.

Dec- 29 1865.

List of timber and Seignorage payable in the South Canara District.

1. The following timbers being worked by the Forest department are not given out to merchants Seignorage

			Canarese.
Teak	Tectona grandis		Sagvani
Blackwood	Dalbergia latifolia		Biti
Jack wood	Artocarpus integrifolia		Halasu
Wild Jack	Artocarpus hirsuta		Hebalsu.
Sandal	Santalum Album		Gandal
Poon Spars	Calophyllum tracelachum		Surifoona
Honey Poon	Ditto	Spr.	Kalfoona
Ebony	Diospyrus	Spr.	Honne
Cutch tree	Acacia	Catechu	Cutchu.

Teak.
Blackwood
Jack.
Wild-Jack
Poon.

2. The ryots are entitled to the reserved timbers as he may require for their own use within growing in timber land and near their village upon payment of a Seignorage of Rupees per candy.

3. Palmyras are allowed to ryots at one anna per tree.

4. The following timbers are allowed to merchants on the cracks of sales worked on the Vouchers and receive upon at the undermentioned rates of Seignorage.

Pterocarpus Marsupium	Honne	One Candy
Terminalia bentleana	Banasee	
Lagerstroemia Parviflora	Injee	

Share this known to the
Lis
Lou Stockholders Insurance

Lieut. Colonel Captain
Officiating Commissioner of
Forests.

Enclosure No 3

List of timber and sleeper
- wood payable in the
South Coast districts

Rev - 2992/85

Revenue

Land department

Proceedings for Dec.r 1863.

No. 2992.

From

The offg Conservator of Forests.

To

The Secretary to Govt

Revenue Department

Fort Saint George

Dated 29th November

Received 8th December 1863.

No 749

Inclosure

No 3.

Forwarding his report on the

Forests of the South Canara

district.

No. 2271-12 Dec

Fort St. Geo.

12 Dec 1863.

Read the Report

Circ.r-12

No. 2271.

Forwarded to the Board

of Revenue for the early

submission of any

remarks they may

wish to offer

Secy to Govt

Pro 20 May 63. Nos 251 252

17 October " 219 220

No. 215 &