

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 46	<u>Press</u>
386-387	<u>Mis:-</u>
Dated	26 2 - 19-1863

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
26th February 1863.*

No. 386. Read the following letter from Captain R. H. BEDDOME, Officiating Conservator of Forests, to J. D. SIM, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort Saint George, dated Camp Ootacamund, 13th January 1863, No. 352 :—

SIR,

1. With reference to paragraph 7 of the Government Order No. 2,515 of 1st December 1862, regarding the introduction of Saw Machinery at Seegur, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter and Statement from Colonel Maitland in charge of the Gun Carriage Manufactory at Madras, and also copy of a letter from Major Morgan in charge of the Mudumallay and Seegur forests.

2. I would recommend that Government should sanction the introduction of a Saw Mill to be worked by water-power at Seegur, or at the depôt at Masnigûdy; and that Major Morgan be allowed to set it up. There will always be a depôt down in these forests for the supply of the Neilgherries, a large quantity of wood is annually brought out of the Seegur forests, and even if the Mudumallay lease is not renewed, the timber from that end of the Wynad Teak forests must be brought out in this direction.

No. 387. ORDER THEREON, 26th February 1863, No. 416.

1. From the report of the Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Manufactory it is clear that the use of Steam Sawing Machinery in the forests is out of the question. At the Factory the cost of sawing 100 superficial feet by steam power is said to be Rupees 1-15-3, while the same quantity can be sawn by manual power for 14 Annas and 6 Pice.

2. But though steam power would not answer in forests where it would be difficult to ensure the machinery being properly looked after, water-power may probably be advantageously made use of. But the Government cannot act on Captain Beddome's recommendation to this effect, as it is unaccompanied by any reliable estimate of the cost of machinery, buildings and establishment, and there is nothing to show whether sufficient water-power is available at all seasons or at least for a period sufficiently long to render it worth while to incur the expense of establishing a regular Saw Mill. Captain Beddome will submit plans of a simple Saw Mill to be worked by water-power, with information as to the amount of water available, the fall to be got, the distance the timber will have to be brought to the Mill, and the probable quantity to be sawn, &c. With these particulars before him the Governor in Council will be able to form an opinion as to the expediency of the proposition.

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

172/50

Camp Mully
31 December 1822

Thom.

Major. W. P. Morgan

In charge of Muddumallay Forests

No.

Capt. Wm. (P. W. P.) Beddome

Offg. Conservator of Forests

Sir,

With reference to the Es. Subalternment
of a Muddumallay Mill at Vozia. I do not think it
would answer for the following reasons.

1. The place is very feverish and not
suited for the continued residence of a European.

2. A great deal of the wood can be sold
in the Forest as by

3. If a Saw Mill worked by water power
for cutting up unround timbers were set up and the
wood burnt it might answer as a Native. The independent
would suffice.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

[Vig.] W. P. Morgan Major

In charge of Muddumallay Forests

(True Copy)

J. W. Beddome
Offg. Conservator of Forests

a Letter to C
 1863 no 119.

Letter from the AGO
 Conservator of Forests to the
 Secretary to Govt (Rev. Mr.
 Port St George dated
 13 January 1862. N° 352.

Rev 291/63.

Copy of a Correspondence
 in relation of Work performed
 by Port St George and District
 Penalties.

Done at
 Port St George
 1863

Copy in a letter to
 C 1863 no 119

has been added from the
 AGO (Conservator of
 Forests to the Secretary
 to Govt. Rev. Mr. Port St
 George 13 January 1862
 N° 352.

Rev 291/63.

Copy of a letter
 from the AGO in
 relation of Penalties
 imposed regarding the
 introduction of new
 trees and shrubs.
 Done at Port St
 George 1863
 1863 351-359

III. Vertical staves are not the best for cutting bulk.

They can be used only at great disadvantages. For this purpose and are more intended for splitting boards when many cuts may be made at once. But to cut balks at most only four cuts can be used at a time, whereas, the frame perhaps is adjusted to make as many cuts as deep as $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cuts in the balk.

IV. Therefore to cut Balbs into large beams Circular
shafts will be required. These must be of large diameter and
are very costly & must float in diameter as it is in England
and then sawed.

V. Consider how necessary reason, ability, and labor are
handing a thoroughly educated man to get out of the way of
"drinking," and it is not an easy matter to put him to rights
again, and thereby a very costly soul may be lost.

VI To keep the slaves and the machinery in good order for working, will require a sort of proper tools with a qualified person to look after them. He will be a stiff and person from the Country, who will only attend to the Spins and will require superior remuneration.

VII. The Sails and Machinery will require some, besides the expense of laying them down. The expense of building an open boat of 81 x 23 Feet for a Vertical Steam mounted by a Portable 8 H. P. Engine, as given in the Abatement, is in Paper 111. The cost of laying down and setting up the same is Paper 304.

VIII. *Cost of Rev. No 9 Spring up Circular Sowing Machinery*
is given in Tab. Statement which is more costly than that for
Horizontal Sower.

5. *Assumes the above. And says there are many other reasons*

Copy in a letter to C
18/10 noon/63 no 119

See a letter from him.

1879 (1) made in 1879

do do. Standaard de Yvan

Don't let me hear of it!

dated Feb. 18th & January 1863

१३३३.

10200-291/53.

Copy refer to addn. 17

Don Braddish (1842)

Stearns Carriage Manufacturing Co

Manufacturing and construction

referred to. So far as concerns

Good thing up and working

Higham Lane Birmingham.

10

reasons why it is not profitable that Steam Machinery should be introduced in such isolated places as forests &c. For instance, these places are generally unhealthy - and without medical assistance near at hand, the travelling & sending of Society might suffer superior and other mechanicals from taking employment in those places.

6. If it is not self-evident to employ Machinery for sawing in the forests in all circumstances, I would recommend it to be employed where sufficient Water Power can be obtained.

7. At the Gun Carriage Manufactory the Vertical Saw Machinery with a frame carrying 5 blades, cutting 15 inches deep - requires the power of an 8. H. P. Engine with a pressure of Steam from 10 to 30 lbs per inch & turn out about 1000 superficial feet.

8. I am of opinion that to depend upon Steam Engines for power for manufacturing purposes is objectionable. The expensiveness of this Element as a Mechanical Agency makes it unsuitable for such purposes. I do not think it can be depended on as a motive power for sawing timber.

I have the honor to be &c

Wm. L. Mitchell Esq

Superintendent of the

(True Copy)

Wm. L. Mitchell Esq
(Conservator of Forests)

Copy in letter to
C. 10 Nov 1863

In a letter from the
Conservator of
Forests to the Secretary
of the 20th Nov. 1863
about 18th Nov. 1863
at 3.55

Nov 29/63

Copy of letter
from the Secretary
of the Conservator
of the Forests
regarding the
introduction of steam
power at 1863
at 3.55

Thorn.

Gold S. Maitland
Supt. Gun Carriage & Manufactory

Ho.

Captain (V. H. Reddome)
etc Conservator of Forests

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the following information containing the Statistics called for in your letter of 30th of 3rd Instant.

1. The accompanying Statement shows the comparative cost of sawing timber at the Gun Carriage & Manufactory both by manual labor and by Steam Power, and also the value of this labor in the Madras Labor Market.

2. By this comparison manual labor in the Gun Carriage & Manufactory is less than half that by Steam Power, while the market price, namely compares with the Steam Power of the Manufactory, and the price of Manual Labor in the Forests is more than double.

3. Although Steam Power in the Gun Carriage & Manufactory appears half the price of Manual Labor in the Forests, it does not follow that this is a criterion for setting up Steam Saw Mills in such places. There are many other facts to introducing Steam Machinery in such out-of-the-way places, some of which are hereunto enumerated.

I. Steam sawing is not so easily acquired as sawing by hand. It requires the services of skilled mechanics which cannot be obtained under any high remuneration that the outturn of the work will bear.

II. Employing unskilled or uneducated persons will spoil more timber than the gain from the goods, and ruin the machinery.

Comparative Statement of Work performed by Pit Saws, and Circular Saws per day.

The amount of Work performed per day by Pit Saws The Wagon.	P S S	The amount of work performed per day by one 6 foot one 3 foot, and one 3 foot diameter Circular Saws.
Sawing 100 Superficial Feet @ 3 inches for 26 Feet.	2 1 4	892 Superficial feet can be sawn at the following cost. 1 Engineer ————— 5 " " 3 Stamps & 3 Lugs ————— 12 9 "
The amount of Work performed at the Gun Carriage Manufactory by Manual Labor	5	6 Coolies @ 6 — " ————— 7 2 3 "
Sawing 100 Superficial feet.	1 1 5	642 lbs of Wood ————— 8 " " 362 " " " " ————— 2 8 7 "
		Total Superficial 14 8 9 "
		Cost for 100 Superficial feet 1 16 0 "

Circular Saws

Cost for 1 Shed. ————— Rupees 1111-0-0
" for getting up Circular Saws — " — 1692-0-0

Total Rupees 2803-0-0

Vertical Saws

Cost for 1 Shed. ————— Rupees 1111-0-0
" for getting up Vertical Saws — " — 307-10-0

Total Rupees 1418-10-0

Gun Carriage Manufactory
Madras 9th January 1863

Wm. J. Maitland Esq
Super Gun Carriage Works
Your Obedt Servt
J. W. Seddons Esq

N^o 24.

From.

Col. J. Mackintosh

Super Gun Carriage Manufactory

To.

Captain W. H. Reddorne

Sec. Conservator of Forests

Madras.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward the following information containing the statistics called for in your letter of 30th of 3rd Instant.

1. The accompanying Statement shows the comparative cost of sawing timber at the Gun Carriage Manufactory both by manual labor and by Steam Power, and also the value of the labor in the Madras labor market.

2. By this comparison manual labor in the Gun Carriage Manufactory is less than half that by Steam Power, while the market price hardly compares with the Steam Power of the Manufactory, and the price of manual labor in the Forests is more than double.

3. Although Steam Power in the Gun Carriage Manufactory appears half the price of manual labor in the Forests, it does not follow that this is a criterion for setting up Steam Saw Mills in such places. There are many strong objections to introducing Steam Machinery in such out-of-the-way places, some of which are hereunto enumerated.

I. Steam sawing is not so easily supplied as sawing by hand. It requires the services of a skilled mechanic which cannot be obtained under very high remuneration that the outturn of the work will not cover.

II. Employing an increased number of persons will spoil more timber than it produces, and ruin the machinery.

Gun Carriage Manufactory
Madras 7th January 1863

W. H. B.
From the report of the

Superint. of the Gun Carriage Manufactory

it is clear that the use

of Steam Sawing Machinery

in the Forests is out of the

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manual power for Rs 11-6-

But though Steam

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to ensure the machinery being

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The Govt. cannot act on
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holding up. Steam Saw Mills in such place
many times better to introducing Steam Macks
out-of-the-way places, some of which are here
enumerated.

I. Steam sawing is not so well adapted as
sawing by hand. It requires more power than
which cannot be obtained under very high summer
out turn of the water with no power.

II. Employing a competent workman, as a sawyer,
will spoil more timber than a journeyman sawyer, as
the machinery.

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while to incur the expense
of establishing a regular
saw mill. Capt. Beddome
will submit Plans of a simple saw
mill to be worked by water power, with
information as to the amount of water
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to be sawn ^{per} week. With these particulars be-
fore him the Governor in Council will be able
to form an opinion as to the expediency of
the proposition.

10th Decr 1868
J. H. S.
J. H. S.
J. H. S.

I have been thinking much lately of the
 various ways in which we can improve
 ourselves and our world. It seems to me
 that the most important thing is to
 have a good education. This means
 not only learning facts, but also
 developing our minds and hearts.
 We should also try to be kind to
 others and to the world around us.
 In this way, we can make a
 difference in the world.

Dear Mr. Garrison
 Boston

1893

resting up. Steam Saw Mills in such place
many steam tracks to introducing steam into
out-of-the-way places. Some of which are
enumerated.

I Warm rainy is not so wet so
as driving by roads. It requires the most perfect
which cannot be obtained under any high pressure
out turn of the wheel will not come.

II. ^{the} employing ^{the} unrefined sweet in water
will still

Dec 11/62

Copy in a letter to Engle
8/10 Nov 62 p. 119

1863. Department.
Proc of Govt for February
From

The Officiating Conservator of Forests.

To Mr. Secretary to Govt

Dated 13 January 1863

Received 20 Feb 1863

From 5-25 Am 03
No. 357

Enclosures 3

No.

Subject.

Shimoda information
called for in G.O. 12/25/55
of Mr. McLean with regard
to the introduction of
Saw Machinery at
Sagami.

With our best
regards
16 Feb 1863

3003

386+387

21 Feb 4/63

Setting up Steam Saw Mills in such
many new places to introducing Steam
out-of-the-way places, some of which are
enumerated.

I Steam sawing is not common
as shown by records. It requires the use of
which cannot be obtained under any high
out turn of the wheel will not come.

II. Employing an experienced man
will spoil more to be the same for the
the machinery.