M.R.O. 14-5,450—29-10-25.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 2178-79 Press ~~M10.~~

288·285

Dated 16—9— 1867.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

2178/1867

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 16th September 1867.

Read the following papers :—

Read again Proceedings of Government, dated 8th April 1867, No. 810, Revenue Department.

Circular letters from the Government of India, dated 11th and 23rd April 1867, Nos. 6 and 10, (Forest.)

Proceedings of Government, dated 27th April 1867, No. 950, Revenue Department.

No. 280. Read also the following letter from the Conservator of Forests, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 12th June 1867, No. 74.

1. I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Proceedings of Government, as per margin, in which I am requested to submit my views on the proposed system of training Assistants in Europe for the Forest Department in India.

27th April 1867, No. 950.
4th May ,, ,, 1,010.

2. The letters from Doctor Brandis, Inspector General of Forests, and the Despatches from the Secretary of State, which form enclosures to Government of India Circular No. 6, dated 11th April 1867, embrace four subjects, on three of these I shall offer a few remarks.

Letter from Doctor Brandis, dated 14th February 1867.

3. Doctor Brandis, after visiting the Forest schools in France and Germany, and seeing forest work in Scotland and Corsica, records his opinion as to the professional training required for India.

4. He has paid great attention to this subject, and has spared no exertion to become acquainted with every system in Britain and the Continent. This has been acknowledged with strong commendation by the Secretary of State and also by the Government of India.

5. Doctor Brandis arrived at the conclusion that an intimate acquaintance with the Continental system of forestry is of the first importance to candidates for Indian service, and proposed to the Secretary of State that five young men should be trained *as an experiment*. This has been sanctioned, and he now sketches out a system of prospective training for those entering the department.

6. It is not to be wondered at that the *Prospectus* of Continental instruction should have excited some hostile criticism in British schools, especially in Scotland, which has long had the reputation of supplying gardeners and arboriculturists to India and the Colonies. The object of Doctor Brandis in his Report is to explain the reasons of his preference, and to refute the remarks of Doctor Balfour, Regius Professor of Botany in Edinburgh, read at the Botanical Society (page 7, paragraph 8 of Circular No. 10).

7. The question raised by Doctor Balfour, an eminent Lecturer, is, whether "the studies should be confined to Germany and France to the exclusion of "Britain." He considers that "ample opportunities exist in Britain." Doctor Brandis, on the other hand, maintains that the field is too small, and the instruction not so well adapted for India.

▲

8. The larger field and more extended opportunities afforded in Germany must be admitted. I myself greatly regret not having had the opportunity of seeing the methodical way of treating forests practised in Germany, and I consider the facilities now offered to Forest Officers on leave to Europe an unquestionable benefit, for which we are indebted to Doctor Brandis. The Memorandum for their guidance has been most useful to two Madras Officers* (Captain Seaton and Lieutenant Stenhouse) who have been studying for a year the principles of Continental Forestry.

* Of the Forest Department in British Burmah.

9. The scheme now submitted embraces a curriculum, viz.,

	Years.	Months.
Part I. Science, Britain	1	6
Part II. Forest Training, Germany	2	0
Total ...	3	6

10. On reviewing the whole question, the following conclusions may probably receive general assent :—

I. Continental forests are more analogous to those of India than Britain, both in extent and in the system of growing timber, by natural reproduction.

II. It is desirable that candidates should know the theory and details of Continental Forestry.

III. That the German Apprentice system is more suitable than the French Forest Academy with Military discipline.

IV. That in Scotland men are admirably trained in the theory and practice of arboriculture, and a large proportion of our best Forest Officers are at present from that country, yet there is *no existing* school for training candidates in the administrative branches.

11. Adverting to Doctor Brandis' tests in Natural Sciences, (Part I.,) which have been generally approved at the India Office, the period of study need not, I think, be confined to one and a half or two years, and the place of learning need not be fixed, but the age and health of the candidate must be proved, and the examination should be an open one.

12. In fact Doctor Brandis has viewed the question involuntarily too much with the continental eye, though in the main his scheme is excellent. It would be a great matter to obtain Assistants who have resided the full period at one of the German schools. The only question is, *shall residence for two years be imperative*, and shall the candidates receive stipends during the *course of their instruction?* These are the points for the consideration of Government. I agree with Doctor Brandis that the period should not be too short. At the same time I cannot think that the term of two years in Germany is absolutely necessary, nor that it would be easy to induce the most promising candidates to incur the inconvenience of two years' residence abroad without the proposed stipend. A careful apprenticeship in Scotland, supplemented with one year in Germany, might be accepted. A thorough knowledge of the various systems of forestry and arboriculture must be insisted on, and this should be tested by a Committee or Board of Examiners appointed by the Secretary of State. If the formation of a satisfactory Board be found

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 16th September 1867.

impracticable, then the joint approval of the Forest Director in Germany and the Regius Professor of Botany at Kew or Edinburgh would suffice.

13. A man of good general education, well grounded in Scotland, with practical experience in woodcraft, who finishes his training in Germany, and becomes acquainted with the Continental system, would probably be the most useful of all Assistants.

Languages.—The knowledge of French and German is of value in studying forest literature, and for the superior grades, the knowledge of one of these languages might be required. The knowledge of any oriental language might be considered a ground of preference. In this department a colloquial knowledge of the vernacular is essential, and if not attained within a year, the Officer is liable to lose his appointment.

Grades.—I recommend the division of the department into two grades, corresponding with the Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishments in the Public Works Department—

I. Administrative,
II. Subordinate,

in that case of course there would be two standards of requirements ; to the lower grade the requirement of European languages and residence in Germany would not apply.

14. The second class should be trained in India, and should be drawn from the Natives of the country, with an admixture of Europeans and Eurasians.

15. The science and art of forestry in India is in its first stage of development, and its principles and rules must be gradually worked out by men familiar with the climate, inhabitants, vegetation, and the practical requirements of forest management, as they may from time to time manifest themselves. The arrival of one or two skilled Assistants will greatly contribute to this end. The assistance of scientific and practical authorities at home must also be secured by every available means.

16. Much can be done by freely inter-communicating the Forest Administration Reports, and other papers of professional interest, to men like Doctor Hooker, Professor Balfour, and others, and to the Heads of Forest Administration in France, Austria, and Prussia. It may also be desirable to ask the opinion of experienced men in Europe on certain specific points.

17. With reference to Government of India Circular No. 10, Forest, paragraph 7, I beg to suggest that intimation be given to the Supreme Government that the Madras Government will take one of the five trained youths, whose education is to be completed in 1869, and that provision be made for his salary (five months) in the Budget of 1869-70, at the rate of 250 Rupees per month.

18. Then again, from time to time, we shall require men of the stamp of Mr. Ferguson, at Nellumboor, or Mr. Sinclair, in the Central Provinces. These are thorough practical Scotch Foresters, and are invaluable. Their employment would not require the training, or administrative talent looked for in the highest grade.

19. Forest education must eventually be carried out in India, and Nellumboor is the best site in this Presidency, where plantations are being carried out

on a large scale, and where the natural forest is being gradually brought into the state of an artificially regulated one.

—

No. 281. MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
dated 25th August 1867.

It is not necessary that I should make any remarks on the measures embraced by Her Majesty's Government in facilitating the study of Forestry abroad by gentlemen already connected with the Forest Department in India, or with reference to the education of a certain number of young men at once in the Continental Schools of Forestry, who are destined to lead the van of a more numerous body to be formed there hereafter under permanent regulations. The course taken by Her Majesty's Government is no doubt liberal and judicious, and it will redound to the immediate benefit of India. I shall restrict my remarks to the general proposals for the selection and education of Forest Officers in Dr. Brandis' letter to the Under Secretary of State for India, under date of February 13th, 1867. Dr. Brandis appears in this letter to have originally contemplated a plan, under which the candidates for admission to the preliminary stage of the Indian Forest Department were to undergo a very simple examination in three subjects, viz :—

(1.) English writing and composition.
(2.) Elementary Mathematics, including Plane Trigonometry.
(3.) Either German or French.

To these he added two subjects not obligatory, but in which proficiency should be a title to preference.

(1.) Chemistry and Physics.
(2.) Free hand and plan-drawing.

2. The candidates selected under this system were to be sent to Germany and France for their professional education, which would comprise the practical and natural sciences, which are there associated with the study and administration of Forestry, a very large and important circle of study.

3. From this simple, and, as it seems to me, judicious proposal, Dr. Brandis appears to have been driven too easily into another scheme, by a diatribe levelled against him by Professor Balfour of Edinburgh, animated, I am afraid, by national jealousy. Influenced by the animadversion of the learned Scotchman, Dr. Brandis has abandoned his previous project, and has offered a second, under which a comprehensive scheme of scientific study would be imposed on the candidates at "any University College or other place of instruction in Great Britain" during the period of a year and a half. After such a course had been performed, and the prescribed examination undergone, the persons selected would be sent to the Continent for their professional instruction.

4. I confess that I prefer the original design of Dr. Brandis. I see no reason to divide the education of these young men into two periods, one scientific at home, the other practical and professional abroad. It is assumed that the young men *must* go abroad. They can get their scientific and practical education there at one and the same time.

5. Professor Balfour, indeed, intimates that they need not go abroad at all. His opinion is not shared by Her Majesty's Government, or by the Government of India.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
16th September 1867.

I cannot but think that it would be condemned by every one conversant with Scotland and the Continent, who has been in India.

6. Dr. Brandis has justly remarked that, as a broad rule, the Scotch woods are either copsewoods or artificial plantations, and, as a rule, the foreign woods are either copsewoods or natural self-reproducing forests. Now it is in the latter school that the Indian Forester must study his art. Besides the vastness of the foreign woods, their economical importance, and the broad masterly method with which they are managed (at least in Germany), offer analogies with the Indian forests, and patterns to the Indian Wood Officer with which the British plantations have nothing comparable. I do not mean to say that the Indian forest can be reduced to the symmetry, neatness, and order of the Mountain tree gardens, for such they are, of Germany; licentious tropical vegetation will not be easily confined to such models, but I do say that it is to the German school that we must go for instruction, and it is to the German pattern that we must gradually approximate.

7. Assuming then, as I said before, that the Forest Students must go abroad, it appears to me that they need not do so with such a provision of learning as Dr. Brandis contemplates in his second plan. We do not want men of high scientific education here. We want men of vigorous constitution, energy, honesty, thorough practical knowledge, and *some* knowledge of the sciences connected with their craft. Among many of that sort a few will have a love of scientific self-culture, which will lead them upwards, and be embodied in works which will do honor to India. But the first necessity is for a stout and stirring class of men, active on foot and horseback, not afraid of hardship and exertion, not afraid of disease and death itself, for all these will meet them in the Indian woods.

8. The sort of men I mean can be best got and got most quickly, under Dr. Brandis' first plan. My notion would be this, (I speak with hesitation however), I would *select* a certain number of candidates from the lower middle and middle orders, the sons of Farmers, Factors, Foresters, Schoolmasters, Scotch Ministers, &c., &c., keeping in view prominently their physical constitution, and examine them in the following branches of education competitively :—

(1.) English writing and composition.
(2.) Arithmetic, Elementary Mathematics, &c., &c.,
(3.) Elementary Land Surveying.
(4.) Botany, having regard particularly to trees.
(5.) Geography, with commercial and industrial statistics, having in view India in particular.
(6.) Free hand and Plan Drawing.
(7.) The Elements of German.

9. In addition to this examination, I would require from each candidate the exhibition of a certificate that he has served or studied for one year with an accredited Forester in Great Britain, or in one of the great nursery gardens for forest trees.

10. Having selected, by competition, the best candidates in the departments of knowledge above-mentioned, which can now be mastered without great pains or expense in any country-parish, with a finishing year at a cheap University, or under private tuition, I would send the students to Germany with the provision for their

discipline and maintenance adverted to by Dr. Brandis. In a course of scientific and practical education at a German Forest College they would in two years and a half acquire all that is necessary, and more than is necessary, for their Indian duties.

11. On returning to England, at the termination of their studies in Germany, I would examine the students a second time, strike off those who had not made a proper use of their time and opportunities, and award from the first some advantage in salary to those who had attained extraordinary proficiency. Such a provision would, I think, have a great influence on the conduct and exertions of the students when abroad.

12. Taking the candidates from the class to which I have adverted, and imposing no difficult preliminary examination, I can scarcely doubt that a sufficient number of aspirants would be obtained; but in case this should not be the case, I would not hesitate to accept Germans. They would not have as much physical energy as the English, but they would have a higher standard of education, and they would be sober, thrifty, submissive to orders, assiduous in their duties, they would soon acquire the English language, and they would perhaps learn the vernacular dialects of the country more rapidly. England would eventually supply the *elite* of the body, the combination of all necessary qualities being considered, but Germany would supply a better average.

13. It will be remarked that I have referred only to Germany in speaking of the education of the candidates abroad. It appears to me that there is nothing gained by dividing the young men between two countries. Germany is the original seat of Forest science, and there it is still best understood and practised. In Germany our candidates would find themselves in a more congenial society, and in a better moral atmosphere than in France.

14. They would be more conscientiously taught and controlled. They would find a much more general knowledge of English—a great advantage at the outset. The correspondence and management connected with the undertaking would be much simplified for the India Office by dealing with a single place and a single agency.

15. Dr. Brandis has stated in favor of a high standard of preliminary examination that, under the opposite system, the candidates would find themselves on their arrival behind their foreign fellow-students. This is undoubtedly true, but the English students would not exactly form part of the Forest school, and would not be brought into direct competition with their foreign comrades. They would be a class apart. If inferior to the Germans in book-learning, they would not be inferior in intelligence; they would be superior in activity and physical energy, if, as I have proposed, they had gone through a Forest apprenticeship at home they would have a basis of practical knowledge. Above all, they would *not feel their inferiority*. On the other hand, the Germans are a discriminating people; they would do justice to the practical aptitudes and vigor of the English. They do not expect an Englishman to be well informed; they would be surprised if he was.

16. I observe that my colleagues have expressed the desire that the Forest Department, under this new constitution, should not be closed against the Officers of the Staff Corps. With all the respect due to an opinion which is so natural, I do not think that on examination it can be justified. The Officers who enter the Forest Department are young men who are tired of the tedium of Military life, or who

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
16th September 1867.

are fond of adventure or field sports, or who have some taste for Natural History, or who are perhaps merely discontented or in difficulty. The department does not offer any high prospective of emolument or advancement, such as is afforded by their original profession, which they do not leave. From such a source we shall never obtain a good basis of technical knowledge, nor a secure and permanent devotion to the department. In saying this I do not wish to disparage the merits of individuals now serving in the department; these are undeniable; but in laying the basis of a new branch of the public service, I think that we ought to give it a character of stability and homogeneousness. I fear that if Officers of the Staff Corps should be admitted, they would not harmonize with their fellow-workmen, who would belong to a different order, and I apprehend that the admission and promotion of Staff Corps Officers would create jealousies, and perhaps open a door to favoritism, or at least to the imputation of it. In my humble judgment no more Staff Corps Officers should be taken in, but every encouragement should be continued to those who have previously joined this laborious branch of the public service, and have performed their duty to the satisfaction of Government.

17. In conclusion, I have only to reiterate my decided opinion that this new profession should not be made one for English gentlemen by birth, or for young men from any class of high scientific acquirements. The former class would probably become discontented and look for openings beyond; the latter would desert to the Bar, to the Department of Public Works, to the Railways, to the Industrial Companies. We want young men of a hardy, frugal training, who will be satisfied to pass a life, with rare exceptions, of laborious, useful, honorable mediocrity. Above all, I would not open the first nominations to *general* competition. Such a course would exclude a comparison in qualities, the most essential to success. The course here suggested will no doubt throw the responsibility of conscientious selection on the India Office, or on those whom the India Office may employ in this business, but it may be hoped that the selection would really be made under a sense of public duty. The greatest regard ought to be had to the moral character of the young men, and to that of the families from which they are selected. The position in which they will be placed in India is one which will expose them to considerable pecuniary temptations, temptations which even Englishmen of the present day are not always able to resist.

(Signed) NAPIER.

No. 282. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE SIR T. PYCROFT, K. C. S. I., dated 5th September 1867.

1. I concur in the views expressed by His Excellency the President in his Minute as to the course to be followed in the selection and training of Forest Officers for the higher posts in that Department in India, but with the following qualifications.

2. I would not limit the candidates for the service to young men from the lower middle, and middle orders, and from such classes as those which His Lordship has specified. Such a limitation would be invidious, would be difficult practically to maintain, would tend to exclude good men from the department, and to lower its tone. Now that all professions in England are over-stocked, the gentle-

man's son and man of high birth has to fight his way in the world as best he may, and as a settler in Australia or New Zealand, or in the many other occupations in India and elsewhere to which he has to betake himself, has to rough it, and does rough it as well as the man more humbly born. A good physical constitution is of course a *sine quâ non*; but with that condition let there be "a clear stage and no favor," and "let the best man win." I would have the new system on its first inauguration, no less than subsequently, one of pure, open competition, patent to all whose physique comes up to the mark. It is the only course to elicit and secure merit.

3. Of the subjects of the first examination, as proposed by His Lordship, I should be inclined to omit the fifth, viz., "Geography with Commercial and Industrial Statistics." It is desirable that the examination should not embrace too many subjects, and the above is, as it seems to me, scarcely necessary.

4. For the seventh, or rather sixth subject, I would propose the elements of German *or of French*. From this it will be seen that I do not concur in Lord Napier's suggestion, that the training of the successful candidates in practical Forestry should be carried out in Germany only. The reasons which His Lordship has advanced for this restriction are, I admit, of weight; but, in the first place, as an elementary knowledge of German is much less common among young men in England than a similar acquaintance with French, to require even a moderate proficiency in the former language would have the effect of limiting competition; and, in the second, it might be useful to have in the department persons conversant with the French as well as with the German school of Forestry. There is probably something valuable to be learnt in the former school, no less than in the latter.

5. The requisition of a certificate of one year's service, or study, with an accredited Forester in Great Britain, which I observe does not form a part of either of Dr. Brandis' plans, seems to me objectionable, as narrowing the number of candidates. It would, however, be desirable that the successful competitors should, as proposed in Dr. Brandis' original scheme, serve a two months' apprenticeship with an approved Forester or Wood Manager in Scotland, that they might gain some acquaintance with practical Forestry before proceeding to study it on the Continent.

6. I am disposed to doubt, with Dr. Cleghorn, whether the term of two years' (as proposed by Dr. Brandis, or two and a half as proposed by His Lordship,) study in Germany (or France) is absolutely necessary, and am inclined to agree with him that "a careful apprenticeship in Scot-

From Dr. Cleghorn, Conservator of Forests, 12th June 1867, paragraph 12.

"land, supplemented by one year in Ger-
"many (or France), might be accepted."

It is evident that any reduction in the period of Continental study, which would not affect the efficiency of the scheme, would render the service more popular, increase competition, as well as diminish the expense to Government.

7. As stated by the President, I would not hesitate to accept Germans for employment in the Indian Forest Department, if a sufficient number of aspirants could not be obtained from England, but this I do not anticipate.

8. With all deference to His Lordship, and allowing that there is force in the reasons which have led him to the opinion that the Forest Department, under its

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
16th September 1867.

new constitution, should not continue open to Officers of the Indian Army, I must adhere to the contrary view which I have expressed in my Note on the Revenue Secretary's Memorandum. In the present plethora of Indian Officers, Staff Corps and Local, and the enforced inactivity and uselessness of many of them, it is desirable both for their own good and that of the Service, as well as for the relief of the Indian revenue, that employment should, as far as possible, be found in the various departments of the State for all who are fitted for it. And if in scientific attainments, and acquaintance with Continental systems of Forestry they may not, even if admitted to the benefits so liberally afforded by the Secretary of State to Officers now in the department, be equal to the men to be trained under the proposed new system, they will, on the other hand, possess the great advantage of a knowledge of the Native languages and of the people, while their association in the department cannot but raise its tone and character.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT.

No. 283. **MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE H. D. PHILLIPS,**
dated — September 1867.

1. The adoption, as a whole, of Mr. Brandis' plans, would supply learned young men, who, for the first few years of their service here, would be of little practical use. I should prefer paying the expenses to Europe of a few young Officers of the Staff Corps, who would be willing to go home and qualify for the Forest Department, to receiving raw Germans or inexperienced, but scientific Frenchmen.

2. I am far from raising objections to the introduction, as members of this department, of men of the class pointed to in His Lordship's Minute, after they have acquired a scientific knowledge of forestry, and I feel satisfied that His Lordship's opinion, that Germany should be selected as the theatre of their studies, is the proper one; but we shall make small progress, I think, without an addition of gentlemen Military Officers, knowing something of India, when they enter the department, and when reporting on the subject to the Secretary of State, I would advocate the admixture of that with the purely scientific class.

(Signed) H. D. PHILLIPS.

No. 284. ORDER THEREON, 16th September 1867, No. 2,178.

Forests, No. 6.

Ordered that copy of Doctor Cleghorn's letter and of the above Minutes by the Members of Government be forwarded to the Government of India, with reference to their Circular letters on Doctor Brandis's scheme for training men for the Forest Department, and with the request that one of the trained Assistants, who are expected to reach India at the end of 1869 or early in 1870, may be assigned for service in this Presidency. The necessary provision will be made by the Conservator of Forests for his salary, at Rupees 250 monthly, for five months, in the Budget for 1869-70.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 16th September 1867.

Ordered that the following letter be despatched.

No. 285. From the Secretary to Government of Fort Saint George, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department Public Works, dated 16th September 1867, No. 2,179.

Sir,

Forests, No. 7.

1. With reference to the Circulars Nos. 6 and 10, dated 11th and 23rd April 1867, on Dr. Brandis's suggestion for training Assistants for the Forest Department, I am directed to forward, for the consideration of Government of India, the papers noted in the margin, which include a report by Dr. Cleghorn and Minutes by the Members of Government, and to request that one of the trained Assistants who are expected to arrive at the end of 1869 or early in 1870, may be assigned to this Presidency.

From Conservator of Forests, dated 12th June 1867, No. 74.
Minute by His Excellency the Governor, dated 25th August 1867.
Do. by Sir T. Pycroft, dated 5th Sept. 1867.
Do. by Honorable H. D. Phillips, dated —— September 1867.

2. It will be observed that His Excellency the Governor is of opinion that no more Staff Corps Officers should be admitted to the department, but that Sir Thomas Pycroft and the Honorable Mr. Phillips are decidedly opposed to this view, and concur in thinking that an infusion of this element into the administration of the department will always be very desirable, while the services of such Officers will be even more valuable than they have hitherto been, when they shall have enjoyed the opportunities for improving their knowledge of Forest administration which the Secretary of State offers to Officers on leave.

27th April 1867. No 951.
4th May 1867. No 1016.

Letter from Dr Brandis dated 14th February 1867.

No 74. Office of Conservator of Forests
Madras 12th June 1867.

From

H. Cleghorn Esqre M D.
Conservator of Forests.

To.

H. Sudleton Esqre
Secretary to Government R. D.
Fort Saint George.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Proceedings of Government as per margin on which I am requested to submit my views on the proposed system of training Assistants in Europe for the Forest Department in India.

2. The letters from Dr Brandis Inspector General of Forests and the despatches from the Secretary of State which form enclosures to Government of India Circular No 6 dated 11th April 1867 embrace 4 subjects on three of these I shall offer a few remarks.

3. Dr Brandis after visiting the Forest Schools in France and Germany, and seeing Forest work in Scotland and Corsica, records his opinion as to the professional training required for India.

4 He has paid great attention to this subject and has spared no exertion to become acquainted with

with every System in Britain and the Continent.
This has been acknowledged with strong commendation
by the Secretary of State and also by the Government
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5 Dr Brandis arrived at the conclusion that
an intimate acquaintance with the Continental
System of Forestry is of the first importance to Candi-
dates for Indian Services, and proposed to the Secretary
of State that 5 young men should be trained at an
Experiment. This has been sanctioned, and he now
sketches out a System of prospective training for
those entering the Department.

6 It is not to be wondered at that the
Introduction of Continental Instruction should have
excited some hostile criticism in Britain Schools,
especially in Scotland which has long had the
reputation of supplying gardeners and arboriculturists
desirable to India and the Colonies. The object of
Dr Brandis in his Report is to explain the reasons
of this preference, and to refute the remarks of Dr
Balfour Regius Professor of Botany in Edinburgh, read at the
Botanical Society (Page 7 para 8 of Circular to 10.)

7 The question raised by Dr Balfour, an
eminent Lecturer, is, whether the Studies should
be confined to Germany and France to the exclu-
sion of Britain. He considers that ample opportu-
nities exist in Britain. Dr Brandis on the
other hand, maintains that the field is too small,
and the instruction not so well adapted for India

8 The larger field and more extended opportu-
nities afforded in Germany must be admitted. I
myself greatly regret not having had the opportunity
of seeing the methodical way of treating forests
practised in Germany, and consider the facilities
now offered to Forest Officers on leave to Europe are
unquestionable benefit for which we are indebted
to Dr Brandis. The Scheme for their guidance has
been most useful to two Madras officers (Captains
Beaton and Lieut. Stenhouse) who have been studying
for a year the principles of Continental Forestry.

* of the Forest Department in British Burmah.

9 The Scheme now submitted embraces a
Curriculum of

	Years
Part I Science Studies	1 . 6
Part II Forest Training Germany	2 . .
Total	3 . 6

10 On reviewing the whole question, the follow-
ing conclusions may probably receive general
assent

I Continental Forests are more analogous to
those of India than Britain, both in extent and
in the System of growing timber, by natural
reproduction.

II It is desirable that Candidates should know
theory and details of Continental Forestry.

III That the German Approximate System is more
suitable than the French Forest Teaching with

Rev. 1867 Despatch
Rec'd Govt. Dispatch
No. 1519.
From The Conservator of Forests
To The Secretary to Govt. of B.D. Fort Saint George
Dated 12 June 1867
Recd 13 " 1867
No 74.
Enclosure None.
Subject.
Submitting his views on the proposed system of training Assistants in Europe for Indian Service and recommending that Forest Education be eventually carried out in India.
No. 280.
S.O. No 2178 of 16 Sept.

Ro. 27 April 67 No. 393-4
" 4 May 67 No. 472-473.

Reported to England
25 October 1867 No 10
Govt.

Military discipline.

9 That in Scotland men are admirably trained in the theory and practice of Arboriculture, and a large proportion of our best Forest officers are at present from that Country. yet there is no existing School for training candidates in the Administrative branches.

11 Adverting to Dr Brandis's tests in natural sciences (Part I) which have been generally approved of the Indian Office, the period of study need not think be confined to 1½ or 2 years, and the plan of learning need not be fixed, but the age and health of the candidates must be proved, and the examination should be an open one.

12 In fact Dr Brandis has viewed the question involuntarily too much with the Continental eye, though in the main his scheme is excellent. It would be a great matter to obtain assistants who have resided the full period at one of the German schools. The only question is, shall residence for 2 years be insisted on, and shall the Candidates forfeit stipends during the course of their instruction? These are the points for the consideration of Government. I agree with Dr Brandis that the period should not be too short. At the same time I cannot think that the term of 2 years in Germany is at all necessary nor that it would be easy to induce

No. 1025.

PROCEEDINGS of the BOARD of REVENUE, dated 27th February 1860.

Read the following ;—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

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

Submitting a letter from the Government Pleader Sudder Udalut, furnishing the Board with a form of reservation and covenant to be introduced into leases of lands by or through which springs and streams of water pass, and suggesting that provision may be made in the revised forms of title deeds received from Government for maintaining the control of Government over springs and running water. } (Here enter 18th October 1859, No. 4224.)

ORDER THEREON, 9th November 1859, No. 1524.

The Board call attention to the fact that the new forms of title deeds for land granted under the order of August 5th, 1859, contain no provision for securing the control of Government over springs and running water. They lay before Government a letter from the Government Pleader, dated August 31st, 1858, with a form of reservation of that and other rights of Government, to be inserted in future leases ; but in place of that form, which they consider too long, the Board advise that Government should notify that the provisions of Rules 13 to 18 of the "Manual" of the 19th December 1849 still continue in force.

2. The Government have carefully considered this recommendation, but it does not appear to them that even the addition to the title deeds proposed by the Board is necessary. Five particulars are enumerated as requiring to be maintained ; first, the grantee's obligation to erect and maintain boundary marks round his land ; second, his obligation to respect roads, foot paths, and rights of way ; third, the full control of Government over springs and streams ; fourth, the right of Government to all minerals ; fifth, the right of Government to take land for roads or for other public purposes.

3. It appears to Government that all these rights, so far as it is desirable to maintain them, are sufficiently protected by the general law. The maintenance of boundary marks is a private concern which may safely be left to private interest ; and as to minerals, the Government agree with the Board that the reservation of them to Government is inexpedient. The right of Government to take land required for a public purpose is fully established by Act VI of 1857, and the right of way, as well as rights connected with the occupation of running water, may also be safely left, in the opinion of Government, to the general law.

4. The right which the Board seek to uphold or to assert in connection with streams and springs, appears to be not any actual right either of Government or of private persons, but a power on the part of Government to control the distribution of water, with reference mainly to the Nilgiri hills. This power it does not appear necessary or expedient that the Government should exercise ; it seems preferable that all rights in running water should be left, like other rights, to be guarded by the general law. If, however, the Board had any other meaning, the Government will be fully prepared to give consideration to any further representations that they may make on the subject, as it is by no means their wish to pass a final order on this important question without full deliberation.

(True Extract.)

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

Ordered that a copy of the above Extract Minutes Consultation be forwarded to the Collector of Coimbatore, for his information and guidance.

2. He will observe that the reservations formerly mentioned by Government have been abandoned.

3. Ordered also that a copy be furnished to the Collectors of all other districts, for their information, with reference to the Board's Circular order, dated 6th August 1856, pages 73—6.

(True Extracts.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Sub Secretary.

To

E. B. THOMAS, Esq., Collector of Coimbatore.
Copy to all Collectors.

Exd. J. Wright.

10

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 30th September 1861, No. 5,259:—

Read the following letter from W. M. CADELL, Esq., Collector of Tanjore, to W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Chepauk, dated Vellum, 12th September 1861, No. 294.

SIR,

1. With reference to the Proceedings of Government under date the 28th April 1860, No. 679, communicated with the Board's order of the 30th idem, No. 2,107, I have the honor to report that the suit instituted against myself and certain subordinate public servants in the case therein referred to was dismissed by the Sub Court on the 11th July last, on the ground that the Courts had no jurisdiction in the matter. A copy of the Decree passed by the Sub Judge is herewith submitted for the information of the Board, and the Plaintiff not having preferred an appeal therefrom within the term fixed, measures have been taken for the recovery of the cost incurred by Government on account of the suit.

2. I beg further to report that the balance of Government demand for the realization of which the Plaintiff's lands were attached has, since the rejection of the suit, been paid up. The lands have been already released from attachment upon the injunction of the Sub Court.

In Cons. 30th April 1861, No. 1,958.

Ordered to be submitted for the information of Government, with reference to their Proceedings, dated 28th April 1860, No. 679, sanctioning the defence of the suit at the public cost.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON, *Secretary.*

ORDER THEREON, 14th October 1861, No. 1,982.

Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Minute for Orders.-

Or

Circulars of Govt of India in Forest Depart. No. 6 and 10 dated 11th and 20th April 1867, communicating correspondence relative to Dr Brandis's several proposals for training candidates for employment in the Forest Department, and asking for opinions:-

---

Letter from Dr Cleghorn dated 12th June 1867

Do from Captain Beddome - dated 17th July 1867

The Secretary of State communicated the correspondence circulated by Govt of India direct to this Govt with his despatch dated 28th February 1867:-

---

Dr Brandis's several proposals relate to two distinct subjects.

1st The facilities to be secured

secure to officers already attached to the Indian & Forest Departments for improving their knowledge of the subject when in Europe on leave.

2d. The measures to be adopted for securing the services of a succession of highly trained men from Europe whence to supply the higher posts in the Department by promotion in due course.

As regards the first matter there will probably be no difference of opinion that the plan is good - and that the arrangements whereby the Secy. of State pays travelling expenses and fees is liberal.

As regards the second subject it appears that one competitive examination has been held - and 7 candidates selected - of whom 5 are studying in France and 2 in Germany in the Govt. Forest

N
an excellent arrangement
JP

Departments.

Sir C. Lyall suggests that this Govt. should take one of these young men who will arrive in India at the end of 1869 or beginning of 1870.

The conditions of this Entrance Examination are detailed in the paper put up.

The minimum age of candidates was fixed at 17 years.

The course of training is to occupy 2½ years during which time the selected candidates are to receive £60 yearly.

At the end of this time those who give proof of satisfactory progress are to be nominated to the Forest Department in India on Rs 250 monthly and to rise in the Department according to the Statutes rules for promotion - after they have passed in one of the native languages as selected by Govt.

I think Sir C. Lyall's recommendation that we may take one of these seven men

men may be adopted.

yes - W.M.P.
N.

As regards future competitive examinations & the subsequent course of training, Dr Brandis's details are printed at page 11 of the Govt of India C.O. No 10 dated 23rd April, and it is I presume regarding these details, rules and the further extension of this plan of manning the Supr Services in the higher grades that the opinion of this Govt is sought.

As regards the preliminary competitive examination, the changes are slight. The age is limited to from 17 to 25 years. The continental languages are excluded and Drawing (free hand and plan) is added.

The successful candidates are then to go through a course of training for 3½ years

of

of which the first 1½ year will be devoted to purely scientific study in Chemical and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Geology and either the French or German language and the remaining 2 years to practical training in Forestry and subjects intimately connected therewith. That part of the course to be followed in either France or Germany, and a 2 months working over the unapproved Forests in Scotland is recommended as a preliminary.

During the first 1½ year of scientific Study, the selected candidates will receive no pay from Govt, at its close they must pass an examination in the subjects named and

of

if they fail may have a second chance after another year when failure will be fatal. During this time they may study where and how they please —

If they succeed in passing this examination they will be sent abroad for their practical training during which they will receive £120 yearly from Govt and a stipend of £20 will be paid to those who may go through the 2 months work with the Scotch in Forester.

At the end of 2 years thus spent they will be again examined and on proof of satisfactory progress will be appointed Assistants in the Indian forest dept on Rs 250 monthly with prospects of promotion in regular course after passing in one oriental language.

Those had conduct or idleness during the 2 years they will be liable to be removed

There are undoubtedly disqualifications for many men who abandon other callings to try their chance of this Government appointment.

All professional men at home are so overstocked that I do not think their being candidates enough for the Indian Forest Dept. on the terms offered. but they should be allowed pay for the first 1½ years of their training as they do for the last two years.

Keller — Wheeler — former Calli-

Removed from the list of candidates.

The above is an outline of the scheme of which the Secretary of State seeks the opinion of the Govt of India, and the Govt of India asks that of this Government.

The papers when received direct from the Secy of State were sent to Capt Beddome who, as then Acting Conservator, had his attention drawn to the para of the Despatch to the Govt of India, stating application from the Presidency for some of the men in training, and in reply he (Beddome) preferred to this method of obtaining men for the superior grades, considering that officers of the Indian army professed special qualifications in knowledge of the languages and acquaintance with the natives in which these selected men would be deficient — while the latter from their rate of pay on arrival would have to be placed

placed at once in charge of
Rangers. He thought the elaborate
Training in European forests
would be of comparatively little
advantage in India: and he thinks
[illegible] for it in the scheme
was unnecessarily complex. He re-
commended the more extended em-
ployment of trained foresters of
the type of Mr. Liegeard on his
Walkemboor.

Dr. Cleghorn's opinion
in wh Chen sought & given in
the accompanying letter.

He considers the contin-
uental training very valuable
and the German system more
suitable than the French one
for our purpose.

He thinks the period of 1½
years for the scientific training
an unnecessary limitation.
I suggest that he would have a
fixed standard of acquire-
ments in the subjects and
regular periodical exami-
nations at short intervals to test
those of the students passing
them out when they had at-
tained the standard.

He thinks the period
of 2 years for the practical
training on the continent
to be unnecessarily long
and would substitute a careful
apprenticeship

This seems to be best
for Indian Service
as far as we can. There
must of course be a mar-
-gin for period with-
-in which he must pass
his

apprenticeship in Scot-
-land supplemented by
one years training in Ger-
many, and considers the
payment of the stipend
necessary during this period
of practical training, or
at least while abroad.

He would maintain
the requirement of a know-
-ledge of French or German
from those aspiring to the
higher grades in the Forest
Department and observes that
passing in one vernacular
language on India is a
necessary requirement at
present & continued end-
-ployment in the Depart.

He would divide

the

I think this would be enough.

For the 2 years period abroad and the home 2 years I should say.

Necessary certainly if a man is to study Forestry in France or Germany

+ and I should be maintained.

the Department into two
grades
I Administrative
II Subordinate
and would not require know-
ledge of European languages
or the continental training
for aspirants to the lower no
grades, for which natives
of India, East Indians,
or Europeans might be
candidates, and the members
of which might be trained
in India, while men
like Mr Ferguson might
be got out from England

It appears to me
that Dr Brandis' scheme
is unnecessarily elaborate
and ambitious, and that

less

his requirements might
be ascertained without
injury - at the same time
an occasional infusion
of men with the qualifi-
cations that he would
obtain would doubtless
be very valuable and
might be secured by
occasional Examinations
to provide for the ascertained
estimated demand, under
plan modified as sug-
gested by Dr Clayton.

I would however
deprecate anything
which should tend to
exclude wholly or in part
or to discourage our Staff
Corps men from joining
the Department and I
would

certainly

very desirable

Yes

O

certainly

would rather seek to
extend the facilities for
their qualifying them-
selves in the higher
branches of Forest science
and administration
after they had obtained
some knowledge of Indian
life and climate and
language, even tho' they
had not gained practical
experience by previous
employment in the
Forest Department in
this country.

I request the opinions
of the Members of Government.

H. B. Hodgson

D. Brandis

I quite agree in this
J.G.

Mr Hodgson views, as
stated in the two last paras
of his Minute, are also Mr Brandis's
known views: Mr Brandis's plans
for the selection of candidates
are on a basis of common
sense, & hope the first few years
would like a little practical use-
ful knowledge of Indian
to enable a future young officer
of the Staff Corps should be
selling to Calcutta of qualifying for
the Department, & remain for
some years a unsupervised but
responsible Functionary —

WDH

No. 28.

Minute by H.E. The Governor. —

It is not necessary that I should make any remarks on the measures embraced by Her Majesty's Government in facilitating the Study of Forestry abroad by Gentlemen already connected with the Forest dept. in India or with reference to the education of a certain number of young men at once in the Continental Schools of forestry who are destined to lead the van of a more numerous body to be formed there hereafter under permanent regulations. The course taken by Her Majesty's Government is no doubt liberal and judicious and it will redound to the immediate benefit of India. I shall restrict my remarks to the general proposals for the selection and education of Forest officers in Dr. Brandis' letter to the Under Secretary of State for India under date of Feb. 13th 1887.

* I am far from raising objections to the introduction as members of the Forest dept. of men of the class pointed to in Her Majesty's minute after they have passed a scientific Forest school of foreign and I feel satisfied that their lordships opinion that Germany should be selected as the seat of their studies is the proper one, but we shall soon get one of Gentlemen without a smattering of Gentlemen and many officers thoroughly conversant of India when they enter the dept. and learned abroad the acquisition of that with the young members of the class, when speaking on the subject to the Sec. of State.

Circulated to the Sec. of Legislative & Public Works Dept. & the Inspector General of Forests for information on the subject.

26th May 1887.

* 10th Aug. for Bd. on 25th Aug. Rec.

—mendations, and trac

D. Brandis adhears in this letter to have originally contemplated a plan under which the candidates for admission to the Technical Stage of the Indian Forest Dept. were to undergo a very simple examination in 3. Subjects, namely:

1. English writing and composition
2. Elementary Mathematics including
   Plane Trigonometry
3. Either German or French.

To these he added two subjects not obligatory but in which proficiency should be a title to preference.

1. Chemistry & physics.
2. Free hand and plan drawing.

The candidates selected under this system were to take Seminary and Chance for their professional education which would comprise the practical and natural Sciences which are there associated with the study and administration of Forestry, a very large and important code of study. —

For this simple and as it seems to me
~~perfectly~~ natural Dr. Brandis appears
to have been driven to easily into another
scheme by a distinct twisted against
him by Professor Balfour of Edinburgh
associated, ~~afterwards~~ by natural
jealousy. Influenced by the animadversions
of the learned Scotchman Dr. Brandis
has abandoned his previous project and
has offered a second under which
a comprehensive scheme of scientific study
~~should~~ be imposed on the candidates
at any University College or other Main
Institution in great Britain during
the period of a year and a half. After
such a course had been performed and
the prescribed examination undergone
the persons selected would be sent to
the Continent for their professional
Instruction.

I confess that I prefer the original
design of Dr. Brandis. I see no reason
to divide the education of these young

are situated. two periods are scientific at home, the other practical and professional abroad. It is opposed that the young men must go abroad. They can get their scientific and practical education there alone and the same time.

Professor Balfour indeed intimates that they need not go abroad at all. His opinion is not shared by H. M. Govt. or by the Govt. of India. I cannot think that it would be considered by any one conversant with Scotland and the Continent, who has been in India.

Dr. Brandis has justly remarked that as a broad rule the Scotch woods are either close woods or artificial plantations and as a rule the foreign woods are either close woods or natural self reproducing forests. Now it is in the latter sort that the Indian forester must study his art. Besides the particular of the foreign woods, their

economic importance and the broad masterly method with which they are managed (at least in Germany) offer analogies with the Indian forests, and lessons to the Indian wood officer with which the British plantations have nothing comparable. I dont mean to say that the Indian forest can be reduced to the symetry neatness and order of the Mountain Tree gardens, for such they are, of Germany; locations tropical vegetation will allow easily confined to such models but I do say that it is to the German School that we must go for instruction and it is to the german letter that we must gradually approximate.

Upon my return, as I said, before that the Forest Students must go aboard it appears to me that they need add no more such a provision of learning as

Dr. Brandis contemplates in his second
plan. We don't want men of high
scientific education here. We want men
of vigorous constitution, energy,
honesty, thorough practical knowledge,
and some knowledge of the sciences
connected with their craft. Among
many of that sort a few will have
a love of scientific self culture
that will lead them independently
and unbribed in works which
will be known to Indeia. But
the first requisite is for a strong
and steering clasp of mein active
a foot and horseback, not afraid
of hardship and exertion, not afraid
of disease and death itself for
all These will meet them in the
Indeia woods.

The sort of men I mean can be
best got and got most quickly under
Dr. Brandis' first plan. My
notion would be this, Speak with

4.

In addition to this Examination I would require for each candidate the ~~Certificate~~ Exhibition that he has served or studied ~~for~~ for one year with an accredited Forester in Great Britain or with one of the great Nursery Gardeners for Forest Trees

4.

Limitation however) I would select a certain number of candidates for the lower middle and middle orders, the sons of farmers, factors, foresters, Schoolmasters, Scotch Ministers &c. keeping in view honourably their Physical constitution and examine them in the following branches of education competitively;

1. English writing and composition
2. Elementary Mathematics, arithmetic
3. Elementary land surveying
4. Botany, having regard to trees
5. Trees
6. Free hand and Plan drawing
7. The elements of German.

Having selected by competition the best candidates in the above ~~these~~ elementary branches of knowledge (which can now be mastered without great pains or expense in any County School Parish with a ~~probationary~~ year after each ~~Institution~~ University - I would send the

5. Geography with commercial and industrial statistics.

students to grinding with the
provision for their discipline and
maintenance adopted by Dr.
Brandis. In a course of scientific
and practical education at
a german Forest College they
would, in two years and a half
acquire all that is necessary, and more
than is necessary, for their Indian
duties.
On returning to England at the
termination of their studies in
Germany I would examine the
students a second time strike
off those who had not made
a proper use of their time and
opportunities and award from
the first some advantage in salary
to those who had attained extra-
ordinary proficiency. Such a provision

would, I think, have a great influence
on the conduct and reputation of the Students
when abroad.

Taking the candidates for the degree
to which I have adverted and imposing
so difficult preliminary examination
I can scarcely doubt that a sufficient
number of aspirants would be obtained,
but in case this should not be the case
I would not hesitate to accept Germans.
They would ~~perhaps~~ not have as much
physical energy as the English but
they would have a higher standard
of education and they would be
more thrifty, submissive to orders,
assiduous in their duties, and they
would soon acquire the English
language, and they would learn
learn the vernacular dialects of the
country more rapidly. England
would supply the elite of the body
the combination of all necessary qualities being considered
but Germany would supply a better
average. —

It will be remarked that I have referred only to Germany in speaking of the education of the candidates abroad. It appears to me that there is nothing gained by sending the young men to other countries. Germany is the original seat of forest Science and there it is still best understood and practised. In Germany our candidates would find themselves in a more congenial society and in a better moral atmosphere than in France. They would be more conscientiously taught and controlled. They would find a much more general knowledge of English, a great advantage at the outset. The correspondence and management connected with the undertaking would be much simplified for the India Office by dealing with one a single place and a single agency.

Dr. Brandis has stated in favor of a high standard of preliminary examination that under the Sponth system the candidates would

find themselves on their arrival
behind their foreign fellow students. This
is undoubtedly true but the English
Students would not exactly form part of
the forest school and would not be
brought into direct competition with
their foreign comrades. They would be
a class apart. If inferior in the German
in book learning they would not be
inferior in ~~[illegible]~~ intelligence.
They would be superior in activity and
physical energy. If, as I have supposed
they had gone through a forest apprentice-
ship at home they would have a basis
of practical knowledge. Above all
they would not feel their inferiority.
On the other hand the Germans are
a discriminating people. They would do
justice to the practical attitudes and
origin of the English. They do not
expect an Englishman to be well
informed. They would be surprised
if he was.

I observe that my colleagues have criticised the desire that the forest department under this new constitution should be closed against the officers of the Staff corps. with all the respect due to such opinion which is so natural I dont think that on examination it can be justified. The officers who enter the forest department are young men who are tired of the tedium of military life or who are fond of adventure, or who have some natural taste for natural history, or who are perhaps merely discontented with difficulty. The department does not offer any high remuneration of emolument or advancement such as is afforded by their original profession, which they do not leave from Rash or shall never obtain a good basis of technical

knowledge, nor a sincere and permanent
devotion to the Department. In saying
this I do not wish to discourage the
merits of individuals now serving in the
department, these are undeniable, but
in laying the basis of a new branch
of the Public Service I think that we
ought to give it a character of stability
and homogeneousness. I fear that
if officers of the staff corps should be
admitted they would not encourage
with their fellow workmen who would
belong to a different order and I
apprehend that the admission and
promotion of staff corps officers would
create jealousies and perhaps open a
door to favoritism or at least to
the imputation of it. In my humble
judgment no more staff corps officers
should be taken in but every encourage-
ment should be continued to those
who have heretofore joined this

laborious branch of the public service
and has performed their duty to the
satisfaction of Government. -

In conclusion I can only reiterate
my decided opinion that this new
institution should not be made one for
English Gentlemen by birth or for young
men from any class of high scientific
acquirements. The former class would
probably become discontented and look
upon the latter would
be strangers beyond, the latter would
desert to the bar, to the Department
of Public works, to the Railways,
to the industrial companies. We
want young men of a hardy frugal
training who will be satisfied to
lead a life, with rare exceptions,
of laborious, useful, honorable
mediocrity. above all I would not
open the first nominations to
general competition. Such a course

would exclude a comparison in qualities the most essential to success. The course here suggested with ~~some~~ no doubt throw the ~~whole~~ responsibility of conscientious selection in the Indian office on a Store whom the Indian office may employ in this ~~duty~~ trust, but it may be hoped that the selection would really be made under a sense of public duty. The greatest regard would be had to the moral character of the young men and to that of the families from which they are selected. The position in which they will be placed in India is one which will expose them to considerable pecuniary temptations temptations which even Englishmen of the present day are as always ~~all~~ to resist.

Napier

Aug[t] 25[th]

Minute by the
Rt Hon.ble The
President.

No

No 281

Minute

I concur in the views
expressed by H.E. the Pre-
sident in his minute
as to the course to be follow-
ed in the selection and
training of Forest Officers
for the higher posts in
that Department in
India - but with the
following qualifications.
2 I would not limit
the candidates for the
Service to young men
from the Universities
and middle orders,
and from such classes
as those which this book-
-ship has supplied -
Such a limitation would
be invidious, would
be difficult practically
to maintain, would
tend to exclude good
men from the Department
and to lower its tone -
how that all professions
in England are to
our stock and trade,
-tocracy, and trade

of high birth has a pipe-
line which would as
back he may. and as
a settler in Australia
or New Zealand or in
how many other occupa-
-tions in India and
elsewhere - which he
has to obtain himself
has to obtain and
does obtain which is
as a man now hum-
-bly born. A good phy-
-sical constitution is
of course a sine qua
non - but with that
condition a clever
stage and no fear
"let-h best man win".
I would have the new
system on its first in-
-auguration also test
how subsequently
one of pure open com-
-petition, fact that talk
which physicians comes
up to the mark - Is it
only cramming and
accumulation
3 of knowledge of the
first examination as
proposed by the bishop

I would have a
-nother pipe-clay
-paper with Commer-
-cial and industrial
statistics." It is desir-
-able that by exami-
should not exclu-
-sively subjects and
-tions it does
-ion scarcely neces-
-sary - or rather right
4 for the subject
I would propose the
elements of German
or of French - From
this it will be seen that I
do not concur in the
proposition that
training of successful
-ful candidates in
practical pursuits should
be carried out in forma-
-ry only. The reasons
which this bishop has
advanced for this restric-
-tion are I admit of
weight but in the first
place as an elemen-
-tary knowledge of Ger-
-man is much less
common among young
men in England than

& similar departments with French, & regarding a Normal Practical Proficiency as desirable Language would have effect of limiting & competition — and with second case. - Education it might be useful to have in the Department of Agriculture. - Some connexion will with French as well as English Forestry School of Forestry. - There is probably some Literary test which should be exacted from pupils from school, no. less than from the Labo-
5 The requisition of a certificate of one year's study with an accredited practical Forester in Great Britain — Will obtain documents from a part of either of Dr Brandis's plans — seems to me objectionable as removing the element of competition — It would seem to be desirable that the exemption

competitive examination proposed by Dr Brandis originally, when a two months apprenticeship with an approved Forester or Woodman in Scotland, that being might qualify a young Englishman to attend the practical Forestry lectures proceeding & that given on the Continent —

6. I am disposed to doubt with Dr Cleghorn whether the term of 2 years (as proposed by Dr Brandis or 2½ as proposed by this Board) - which I study in Germany (or France) is absolutely necessary and am inclined to appeal with him that a careful apprenticeship in Scotland supplemented by one year in Germany (or France) might be accepted.

It is evident that any reduction in the period

From Dr Cleghorn Conservator of Forests
12 June 1867 / 12

of Continental study
which would add to
the efficiency of the Service
hereafter which the Univ.
now depended, without
competition as well as
diminish the expence
to Govt

I shd be glad to hear
that the Secretary of State
had accepted my
proposal that
Indian Forest Officers
should be employed
in the Indian Forest Dept. if
a sufficient number
of aspirants could
not be obtained for
England - but this I
do not anticipate.

I shall defer
to this Session, and
allow my thoughts upon
the question that the Forest
Department in India
is now constituted.
I should not continue
Govt Officers of the
Indian Army I must

adhere to the contrary
view which I have
expressed in my
Note on the Revenue
Statistics of British
India - the present plethora
of Indian Officers - the
Corps and local - and
their unprofessional
- and useless nature of
many of them - it is
desirable both for their
own good and that of
the service, as well as
for the relief of the Indian
Revenue, that employ-
ment should be found
as soon as possible
in the various Depts of State
for all who are fitted
for it - And if in selec-
-ting certain Civilians
and acquaintance
with Continental sys-
-tems of Forestry may
be thought to confer addi-
-tional fitness
to liberally afford
by the Secretary of State
to Officers now in the Dept

h apprt th mm th
Trained under th propo-
-sed new system - My
bill on th other hand
passes th pmt-advan-
-tage of a tion of th
of th Native Companies
and of th profits - which
the association in
h Dept. cannot but
raise it to com and
character.

5-9-67

No. 282

Revenue Department.

No. 2178

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 16th Septr 1867.

Read a recm Pro.
of 4th Sept 1867 - No 2178,
R.D.
Circular Letter from the
Govt of India, dated 11th 1923
Appt Hy. 16 & 10 Forest
Pro. of Govt dated -
27 April 1867 - No 750 R.D.
Read also the Pro
Lowiap -

From the Conservator of Forests

Submitting his views on the pro-
posed system of training Officials
in Europe for Indian Service and
recommending that Forest education
be eventually carried out in India

/ Vera cruz 12 June / 67 /

Minuted by H.E. the Governor / " 25 Aug 1867 /

Do - by Sir T. Pycroft / " 5th Sept " /

Do - by Hon. H.D. Phillips / /

Ordered that Copy of
Dr Clegham's letter and of the
above Minutes by the Members

of Government be forwarded to the Government of India in the first instance, to their Circular letter on Dr Schlich's scheme for training young men for the Forest Department, and that all the Inspectors who are expected to reach Dehra Dun at the end of May or early in June may be prepared for service on the Presidency [illegible] will be made by the Conservator of Forests for the salary at Rs 250 monthly for 6 months in the Budget for 1869-70.

In Capt Talbot Comg Dehra Dun Depy

Revenue Department

No. 2179.

To

The Secy. to the Govt. of India
in the Depart. Public Works

Sir,

With reference to the
Circulars Nos. 6 and 10 dated
11th and 23rd April 1867 on
Dr. Brandis's suggestion for
training Assistants for the
Forest Department, I am
directed to forward for the
consideration of Government
of India the papers noted
in the margin which include
a report by Dr. Cleghorn
and minutes by the Mem-
bers of Govt. and to re-
quest that one of the trained
Assistants who are expected
to

From Conr. of Forests dated 12th June 1867 No. 74
Minute by H.E. the Govt. dated 25th Augt. 1867
— Do. — by Sir F. Pygroft dated 5th Sept. 1867
— Do. — by Hon. A.D. Phillips.

Revenue Dept.

16th Septr. 1867.

Reported to Govt. 25 October 1867
No. 10 Forests

No. 2178.

From the Madras Govt.
No. 716 dated 16th Septr. 1867.

Revenue Dept.
20 Govt. Office

24-6-916

With the Letter Dy.
Government of India

to arrive at the end of 1869 or early in 1870 may be assigned to this Presidency.

It will be observed that His Excellency the Governor is of opinion that no more Staff Corps Officers should be admitted to the Department but that Sir Thomas Pycroft the Honorable Mr. Phillips are decidedly opposed to this view and concur in thinking that an infusion of this element into the administration of the Department will always be very desirable - while the services of such Officers will be even more valuable than they have hitherto been when they shall have enjoyed the opportunities for improving their knowledge of Forest administration which the Secretary of State offers to Officers on leave.

GB

Mitchell

Revenue 1867 Depth.
Proj Govt Genl Sepa

No 2179

To the Govt of India P.W.D
Dated 16 September 1867

No 285