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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
24th January 1872.*

Read the following papers:—

No. 290.

MINUTE by the Honourable J. D. SIM.

THE time has now arrived when a complete re-organization of the Forest Department is an absolute necessity.

2. The work of the department has largely increased of late years. New districts and large additional tracts in old districts have been brought under conservancy; and railway requirements, present and prospective, have entailed, and will continue to entail, considerable attention and labour. Meanwhile, the source from whence the Forest Department, in common with the Police and other Civil Departments similarly situated, drew its best officers is no longer available; the changed constitution of the Army has deprived it of the agency on which it has hitherto relied, and which has worked so well for its interests. The department must now be re-organized in such a manner that competent agency can be procured from other quarters; for Military men are no longer available as a rule, and it cannot depend on chance accessions from the Army. But this new agency cannot, unless an inordinate expense be incurred, be of a character which can be trusted with the same independence and freedom from control as that hitherto employed; the department cannot afford to pay salaries which will admit of this, and means must therefore be devised for providing the necessary supervision and control. The enormous area of the country, over which, in varying degrees of importance, forest operations are now being conducted, renders it a physical impossibility for a single Conservator to exercise anything like an efficient control over the executive administration; he can, and does, visit the districts; inspect and report; but his visits are necessarily brief, and his inspections consequently not of the thorough and searching character they should be, as, indeed, is evidenced by the extensive frauds practised, notwithstanding such inspection, by Mr. Turnbull in Madura and the Wynaad. The experience we have had shows that in this Presidency the system of entrusting forest conservancy to a Special Department is both costly and ineffective. Whenever any thing has to be done out of the ordinary course, the aid of the Revenue Department is immediately invoked, and, in the ordinary course, success or failure is invariably attributed to the co-operation or indifference of the Revenue-officers. Under these circumstances, the measure suggested by the Board of Revenue, namely, making forest conservancy a branch of the regular revenue administration of the country, seems to me the most suitable and promising for adoption; but, in my judgment, it is absolutely necessary that a special and trained subordinate agency should be employed. Under this system, the Collector would be the Conservator of the forests equally with the land-revenue, etc., of his district, he would have an Assistant and such subordinate agency as might be necessary, specially and exclusively for forest work; and the present Conservator would become Inspector-General of the Forests of the Presidency. Such an arrangement would, I am confident, prove far more efficient than the present system; it would ensure the co-operation and assistance of the Revenue-officials of the district; the proceedings of the department itself would be guided and controlled effectively, and the Inspector-General would be, in his proper position, freed from executive duties and responsibilities; he would advise Collectors, and keep the Government

informed of all that is doing and that requires to be done. The best proof of the suitability of this system of administration to the peculiar circumstances of this Presidency is to be found in the fact that the Conservator himself advocates the union of the Forest and Revenue Departments which, in fact, are intimately related to each other.

3. The organization which seems to me best is to have a class of Assistant Conservators for the administrative work of the department with a class of foresters for executive duties.

4. There are now thirteen districts and forests which seem to me of sufficient importance to need an Assistant in each. Others* can, for the present, manage with a trained forester, though hereafter an Assistant may prove necessary.

* Ganjam. Nilgiris.
Vizagapatam. Tanjore.
Trichinopoly.

5. The thirteen districts, etc., needing Assistants are the following:—

Kurnool.	Tinnevelly.	
Cuddapah.	Canara.	
North Arcot.	Wynaad,	} Malabar.
South Arcot.	Nelamboor,	
Salem.	Annamallays, Coimbatore.	
Coimbatore.	Mudumallays, etc., Malabar.	
Madura.		

6. The Central Office also requires an Assistant as at present.

7. The total number of Assistants would thus be fourteen, and they might be placed in four grades, receiving 250, 350, 400, and 500 Rs. per mensem, exclusive of travelling allowances. In the Forest Department of the Government of India, there are three grades of Assistants on 250, 350, and 450 Rs.; but there are also three grades of Deputies on 500, 700, and 900 Rs. These, if Collectors are constituted Conservators, will not be necessary here. The rates I have suggested ought, I think, to secure good uncovenanted agency, and seem to me fair as compared with the salaries of Deputy-Collectors and Principal Sudr Amins. I regard the getting more officers from the Army as hopeless, and therefore have not taken into consideration the high rate of salaries which the employment of Military men necessitates. We might have two Assistants on Rs. 500, and four in each of the other grades. The total cost would be Rs. 5,000 per mensem. At present there are five Deputies and six Assistants, costing Rs. 4,800; but one appointment is, and has, for long been vacant. There are only three Military officers in the department, namely, Colonel Morgan and Captains Walker and Gosling. The first draws a staff allowance of Rs. 400 per mensem in addition to his Military pay, and, in accordance with a decision of Government made some years ago, will continue as he is till he leaves the department; Captains Walker and Gosling, both absent on sick certificate, draw the consolidated allowance of a 2nd-class Deputy Rs. 700 per mensem. I think Government might, with propriety and justice, appoint Captain Walker to the vacant appointment of Rs. 800; he has worked long and zealously, and, I submit, well merits the promotion. Captain Gosling is understood to be dying. Mr. Cadell draws the consolidated pay of a 3rd-class Deputy, namely, Rs. 500, and is also absent on sick certificate. Of the Assistants, two draw Rs. 300 and four Rs. 200 each.

8. It is absolutely necessary to have two Probationers, so that the means of filling vacancies with trained men may be available. The want has been much felt, especially of late. These officers might receive 150 Rs. each, and be attached to the best Assistants in order to learn their duties.

9. The Conservator, Major Beddome, is still in receipt of only Rs. 1,000. He has been long in that position, and has been twice driven Home with jungle-fever. Under the Supreme Government there are four grades of Conservator on Rs. 1,000, 1,200, 1,400, and 1,600. In this Presidency, I think, either a fixed salary of Rs. 1,500, or one rising by annual increments of Rs. 50, after two years' service at each rate, would be suitable; the latter is perhaps preferable in the case of a single officer. If this be adopted, Major Beddome should be allowed to reckon his past service as Conservator. In all the grades, I think, two years' service should be a condition of promotion from one to the other.

10. If my plan be approved, Major Beddome will get Rs. 1,150, Colonel Morgan will remain as he is, Captain Walker will be promoted to 800, and Captain Gosling, if he recovers and returns to duty, will continue to receive 700, and be entitled in due course to the higher rate of 800 when available. These will be the only cases to be specially treated.

11. I do not think any advantage would accrue from continuing to have Deputy-Conservators. The Inspector-General will be quite able, when relieved from all but inspecting duties, to do all the superintendence necessary; and it will be very awkward to place the Assistants under divided control and responsibility. The status of Collectors, of course, precludes their being placed under Deputy-Conservators.

12. Under this arrangement, Major Beddome's duties will be those of inspection and general control. He will, as at present, visit each district as often as he can, inspecting operations as thoroughly as possible, and, in direct communication with the Collector, suggest improvements and correct errors, reporting the results of his inspection direct to Government. Each Collector will furnish an annual report on the conservancy of his district, with accounts of expenditure and income. These will be forwarded to Major Beddome, who will submit them to Government with his own report.

13. Major Beddome will, I fear, think the salaries I have proposed too low; but we cannot, I think, organize the department on any other basis than that it should be worked by uncovenanted agency; and I do not think forestry needs higher qualifications than other departments of the public service; and I see no reason why as good men should not be obtained for this department as we get for District Moonsiffs, Tahsildars, Deputy-Collectors, etc.

14. The Overseers are now ranged in seven classes on 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, 80, and 100 Rs. I think the 35-Rs. rate might be abolished, and a 70-Rs. one introduced. I think, too, that we might have a grade of 125 and 150 for employment in districts where there is no Assistant, and where consequently men of greater experience and capacity than the ordinary men are required. Three of each grade would probably be quite enough at present. These appointments would also serve an useful purpose in stimulating the class, who, as a rule, will not be suited

for employment as Assistants. I would call the Overseers *Foresters* as more expressive of their duties and position.

15. As respects a Forest Law I am still of opinion with the Board that, for this Presidency, it is unnecessary and inexpedient. The Penal Code provides for every offence, as trespass, mischief or theft. Simple trespass, that is, merely entering on land without doing or meaning to do harm, is not a crime, and it is hard to see why it should be so rendered, especially when it is considered that our so-called forests have villages scattered in and around them, and are in no way fenced. If we are to have a special law, it should be framed and passed in our own Council, and adapted to the circumstances of our country and people.

July 1871.

(Signed) J. D. SIM.

No. 291. MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—

THE scheme for the re-organization of the Forest Department, communicated by Mr. Sim, meets with my entire concurrence in its leading features.

II. The institution of an independent Forest Department, with a central directing agency and an elaborate gradation of ranks, was, in my humble judgment, a project ill adapted to the condition and wants of the country. The establishment for protecting and working Government forests, for replanting them, and for forming new plantations, should be connected closely with the Revenue Establishment.

The Collector should be the chief forest officer of his district, and he should have a special administrative officer under him, charged with the forest interests of the district. By the consolidation of the two departments the Collector would be enlisted in the cause of forest conservancy and extension, while the forest officer would be supported, strengthened, and enabled to do his duty.

III. Should this basis be adopted the Forest Establishment would comprise, according to the plan submitted by Mr. Sim—

- (1.) An Inspector-General.
- (2.) A class of administrative officers termed Assistant Conservators.
- (3.) A class of executive officers called Foresters.

IV. It may be questioned whether an Inspector-General of Forests will be eventually required, but, for the present, I think it desirable that the office should be retained. The Inspector-General will, in the present stage of forest administration, be useful in giving impulse and activity to a new system, in impressing it with some uniformity, in comparing results in different districts and generalizing from them, in collecting information, promoting experiments, and instructing Government. Nor is it indifferent that there should be in the Presidency an able man in an authoritative position, interested in the sciences of botany and arboriculture. His researches would be valuable to the Presidency, and valuable also to the whole world.

V. The amount of salary, Rs. 1,500, proposed for the Inspector-General, appears to me to be too high, unless it is presented as a maximum. I would say a

salary of Rs. 1,200, rising by gradual increments to Rs. 1,500. In the case of Major Beddome I would grant him Rs. 1,200 at once, with an increase of Rs. 100 at the expiration of three periods of two years, so that he would attain his maximum salary at the end of six years from the present date.

VI. Mr. Sim proposes to station Assistant Conservators in ten revenue districts. To eight of these, respectively, one Assistant Conservator would be apportioned, but Coimbatore would receive two, one for the district generally and one for the Annamallay range, while Malabar would require three, one for Nelamboor, one for the Mudumallay Hills, and one for the rest of the

Wynaad. Nine districts of the Presidency would be supplied with executive officers of the lower class for the present. The Nilgiri District should be separately provided for as at present. Thirteen Assistant Conservators having been placed in provincial charges, Mr. Sim states that one should be retained at the Central Office. I accede to the number and distribution suggested, except in one particular. I do not think that an Assistant Conservator would be required at the Central Office. The Inspector-General would be reduced to mere visiting and consultative functions; the accounts would be kept in the several districts and in the Board of Revenue; the Central Office would, in fact, disappear, and the Assistant Conservator with it. Thirteen Assistant Conservators would be sufficient. I would adopt the gradation of Assistant Conservators and the scale of salaries specified.

VII. It has been justly pointed out by Mr. Sim that in a department so liable to sickness and accident, some Probationary Assistant Conservators would be required, in order that vacancies might be filled up at once by trained officers. He suggests two with salaries of Rs. 150. I would rather have four at the same cost.

VIII. The establishment of Foresters proposed appears to be judicious and sufficient.

IX. The superior officers in the present department, who occupy the rank of Deputy-Conservator, would be transferred, with existing emoluments, to the position of Assistant Conservator, and should in every case be directed to reside, when not on active duty, at the head-quarters of the Collector of the district, except in the case of the Assistant Conservators having local stations in the districts of Coimbatore and Malabar.

X. I would not at present advise that the conservancy of the village jungles should be brought within the functions of the officers of the Forest Department. The department, even in its modified form, will still be an imperial one, and I should be apprehensive that the revenues of the village jungles would gradually be confounded with those of national forests, and be swept into the imperial exchequer. Should the forest administration be hereafter placed in the category of provincial services, the question might again be brought under consideration. An accumulating surplus in the Jungle Conservancy Fund should not be permitted. The receipts under this head should be more actively expended in protecting and replanting the scrub and copse woods in the districts in which the receipts accrue.

XI. Mr. Sim contemplates the almost exclusive employment of Natives of India in the rank of Assistant Conservators and Foresters. He does not think it desirable that we should avail ourselves of the skilled forest officers who are being educated in Europe for service in India, and some of whom might be allotted for employment in Madras. I entirely agree with my colleague in holding that the scale of qualifications contemplated by Dr. Brandis is altogether beyond our requirements. Such a scheme of education may be necessary in Germany or France, where the system of intellectual competition has raised the initiatory standard for official employment to the highest pitch, but for this country the imposition of such a standard for subordinate and moderately paid employments would result either in producing a barren system of cramming information, or create a class of functionaries so accomplished and ambitious that they would become discontented with their salaries and their prospects, and desert the service of Government. I would not, however, hastily discard the notion of employing Englishmen, who have received a practical education in Woodcraft, or Germans who have gone through an ordinary course in the forest schools of their country. I think that competent men could be procured from either service without the intervention of the Government of India on the terms indicated by Mr. Sim, by the Inspector-General of Forests, or by the Board of Revenue. If the duties of our forest officers were only those of felling and selling timber in the natural forests in the rough wasteful native fashion we might get on with Native agency only; but we must look much farther; we must contemplate the introduction of mechanical power in our greater forests, if there is to be any economy in the supply of timber to the market; and we must accelerate the reproduction of trees by artificial planting both for fuel and building, for, otherwise, the lesser woods in many provinces, already dilapidated and plundered of every valuable tree, will be exterminated at the present rate of consumption. The great defect in our present English forest officers is that not one of them has received any early practical education in planting or managing trees, in selecting soils, in draining or fencing woodland, in felling timber, in cutting it up by steam-power, or in shaping and adapting it for the various purposes for which it may be destined. Not one of our officers ever saw these things done, or has that superficial knowledge of them even, which many common labourers, mechanics, and country gentlemen at Home naturally pick up. I consider it of the greatest importance that we should have skilled European agency for these purposes, not of the highest educated scientific class, but men of good ordinary education and good natural abilities, who would be capable of self-culture in the country without being above hard work—men more or less of the quality of Mr. McIvor, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Jamieson.

If the scheme presented by Mr. Sim should be adopted, our first duty should be to get a couple of young men from the Scotch larch and fir forests for the purpose of introducing steam and water-power saw mills in the Annamallay and Wynaad woods. We all desire to see the Natives of the country and East Indians employed in every branch of administration in which they are qualified to render good service, and they ought not to be excluded from the higher grades of the Forest Department; but I should certainly not consider them, for the most part, well adapted either for introducing or maintaining a better system for the preser-

vation and development of forests in the Presidency. The work will require special knowledge, practical training, physical strength, energy, and hardihood. For the subordinate grade of foresters, we must, of course, employ East Indians and Natives, for we could not afford to import Englishmen in sufficient numbers.

XII. The introduction of a general Forest Law into this Presidency is a question to be considered separately. It is a step which I should regard with considerable apprehension. The restriction of customary rights of cutting and gathering small wood, and of pasturing cattle on waste, public or forest ground, is a proceeding which, more than any other, molests and irritates the poor and abridges their ease and freedom. There is, however, no danger that such a measure would be adopted here without careful consideration of the claims and interests of the rural population.

OOTACAMUND,
11th September 1871.

(Signed) NAPIER.

No. 292. MINUTE by the Honourable A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

I HAVE long been of opinion that the conservancy of our forests and the duty of forming new plantations should be entrusted to the Collectors of districts, as will be seen on reference to the manuscript draft of the Order of this Government, dated the 14th October 1869, in which the principle of the proposal under consideration for the re-organization of the Forest Department was briefly sketched out by me.

2. I agree generally in the views expressed in Lord Napier's Minute. On two points, however, I would suggest a modification of the scheme advocated by His Lordship.

First, as to the designation of the officer who is to take the place of the present Conservator. It would be inconvenient, in my opinion, to designate him as Inspector-General, that being the title of the head of the Forest Department under the Government of India. I should prefer the designation of Inspector of Forests, which was suggested in our Order of the 14th October 1869.

3. In the second place, I question the expediency of having only one class of administrative forest officers working under the Collectors of districts. In this Presidency, as in other parts of India, I would retain the two classes of Deputy-Conservator and Assistant, employing the former in the more important districts or ranges, and, in fact, on this point, following very closely the arrangement which has been recently approved by the Government of India for the Bombay Presidency. According to this arrangement, as I understand it, the Collector of each district is to be the head of the Forest Department in his district, and in those districts in which a special agency is deemed requisite to aid the Collector in his forest work, there will be one or more officers who will be designated either as Deputy-Conservators or as Assistant Conservators according to their rank in the list of forest officers. No Deputy-Conservator will have a charge extending over more than one Collectorate. As regards subordination to the Collector in his capacity of Conservator, the position of the Deputy-Conservators and that of the Assistant Conservators will be precisely the same. When it is a mere question

of names, there are, it appears to me, advantages in retaining the existing nomenclature, and one which obtains in other provinces. Mr. Sim, I observe, proposes that, as regards salary as well as regards designation, the class of Deputy-Conservator shall be abolished. To this proposal there is the serious objection that the advantages offered by forest employment in this Presidency would be very inferior to those offered elsewhere. In every department there should be some prizes if good work is to be looked for; and, considering the various drawbacks and serious risks to health incidental to the life of a forest officer in this country, I cannot think that it would be prudent to fix the salary of the highest forest officer below that of Conservator at Rs. 500 per mensem. I would provide for three Deputy-Conservators on salaries of Rs. 900, 700, and 500, fixing the highest salary of an Assistant Conservator at Rs. 450. The suggestion that the forest subordinates, now designated "Overseers," should be styled "Foresters," has my concurrence.

4. The question of the relation between the forest officers and the Collectors of districts will have to be clearly defined. It should, I think, be laid down that the Deputy and Assistant Conservators are in all respects subordinate to the Collector of the district, and are bound to obey all orders which they may receive from him, and that the duties of the Inspector of Forests are to be confined to inspection and advice. I should deprecate the adoption of the rules which have been framed on this point by the Government of Bombay, and to which our attention has been specially called by the Government of India.

12th October 1871.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

No. 293.

ORDER THEREON, 24th January 1872, No. 148.

Forests, No. 14.

THE attention of Government has for some time been attracted to the advisability of re-organizing the Forest

Department in this Presidency, and they consider that the time has arrived when this measure can, with advantage, be carried out.

2. When attention was first directed to forest conservancy in Madras the Conservator's functions were mainly those of inspection and advice; while such administrative and executive work as was performed was controlled by the Collectors of districts.

3. Gradually as operations became somewhat systematised the agency employed immediately under the orders of the Conservator in the more important forests became more extensive and less allied to the district authorities, whose control is now practically limited to the communal jungles on which the neighbouring villages are dependant for fuel and timber for domestic and agricultural purposes.

4. The result has been that the special department has, in great measure, lost that influence which it would possess in co-operation with the district revenue authorities, and that intimate sympathy with the people, which is so essentially necessary for successful forest conservancy, free from oppressive action on the

one hand, but powerful for prevention on the other—while a certain amount of antagonism and a clashing of authority and interests have grown up, which are fatal to efficient working, and are daily intensifying the difficulties in the way of insuring harmonious action and attaining satisfactory results.

5. The Government are satisfied, and they are supported by the opinion of the Board of Revenue and the Conservator of Forests, that the remedy for this state of things is to be found in a change of system, which shall link forest conservancy with the general administration of the districts, and closely connect the establishments for protecting and working the State forests, for replanting them, and for forming new plantations, with the local Revenue Establishments.

6. In order to effect this reform the Collector should be regarded as the guardian of the State interests in the forests of his district, as of all other Government property therein, and should be, in fact, the Forest Conservator. The executive officers should be his assistants or deputies for the special duty of conservancy and extension of forests and development of their resources, and the officer, who is now designated Conservator of Forests, should become Inspector of Forests for the Presidency; his functions mainly consisting of inspection and advice. He would find an ample field at present for useful employment in giving impulse and activity to the new system; in impressing it with some uniformity; in comparing results in different districts and generalising from them; in collecting information, directing effort, promoting experiments, and advising the Government on the special subject.

7. The superior agency of the Forest Department, as sanctioned in 1868 by the Supreme Government, is as follows:—

	RS.
1 Conservator, at	1,000
— with Rs. 10 per diem, marching allowance.	
2 Deputy do., 1st Class, at Rs. 800	1,600
2 Do. do., 2nd do., at ,, 700	1,400
1 Do. do., 3rd do., at ,,	500
1 Assistant do., 2nd do., at ,, 300 with consolidated travelling allowance at Rs. 60.	360
3 Do. do., 3rd do., at Rs. 200, with consolidated travelling allowance,	780
Total 9	
1 Do. (Central Office)	200
Monthly Total...	5,840
	12
Yearly Total...	70,080

The strength of this establishment has, in practice, been found to be inadequate to the discharge of the duties devolving on it, which are rapidly extending, and the rate of pay in the lower grades is altogether incommensurate with the onerous nature and responsible character of the charges with which it has been absolutely necessary to entrust the officers holding these appointments.

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8. Excluding the Madras Collectorate, and including the Nilgiris, there are twenty-one districts whose needs have to be provided for.

9. The number of ranges now worked by the special agency is nineteen; but these include some of minor importance under Overseers, supervised by the nearest officer of superior grade. The more important ranges number twelve, for which provision must be made as well as for extension of operations.

10. It will be observed that the sanctioned establishment provided only nine officers of the class in question of all grades, and that some of these are on rates of pay incommensurate with the labour and responsibility attaching to the charge of a district. The Government are of opinion that provision must be made for the following thirteen charges in the superior grades:—

Kurnool	...	...	...	...	1
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	1
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	1
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	1
Tanjore and Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	1
Salem	...	...	...	...	1
Madura	...	...	...	...	1
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	1
Canara	...	...	...	...	1
Coimbatore	{ Annamallays, Bolumpetty, Chenat Nair, Walliar	...	...	...	1
	{ Mudumallay, Segur and Suttimungalum, Colligal, Bhowani	...	...	...	1
Malabar	{ Wynaad	...	...	...	1
	{ Nilambur	...	...	...	1
					13

A forest officer of a lower grade would suffice at present for each of the following districts in which operations are now carried on:—

Ganjam,
Vizagapatam,
Nilgiris.

The Forest Account Office, now at the Presidency in charge of a Native Assistant, should be transferred to the Account Department of the Board of Revenue.

11. From the papers, which have been recently communicated by the Supreme Government, it appears that the revised Forest Establishment sanctioned for Bombay (excluding Sindh) provides for the following staff:—

2 Conservators at	...	Rs. 1,000	
3 Deputy-Conservators	{ 1st grade 900	...	Average.
	{ 2nd " 700	...	
	{ 3rd " 500	...	700
8 Assistant do.	{ 1st " 450	...	
	{ 2nd " 350	...	
	{ 3rd " 250	...	350
3 Sub-Assistant Conservators	{ 1st " 200	...	
	{ 2nd " 150	...	175

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and that promotion is conditional on passing certain tests in the Native languages and in departmental requirements, and on having served three years in the next lower grade.

12. Travelling allowances are consolidated at Rs. 200 monthly in the case of the Conservators, and Rs. 150 in those of Deputy and Assistant Conservators.

13. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that, inasmuch as the nature of the duties to be performed is the same in all cases, and that, as a rule, not more than one forest officer will be allotted to a district, it would be preferable to follow the analogy of the Uncovenanted Revenue Department, and to designate the district forest officers as Deputy-Conservators in all cases alike, the Collector of the district being regarded as the Conservator.

14. It has been suggested by the Supreme Government that the Conservator should be made "a sort of Inspector-General," but as this designation might seem to clash with that of the officer at the head of the department in the provinces directly under the Supreme Government, it is considered preferable to style him "Inspector of Forests."

15. The Government resolve to recommend to the Supreme Government that the Forest Department of this Presidency be reconstituted, as under:—

1 Inspector of Forests for the whole Presidency, at	Rs. 1,200	Average, 1,350
rising by bi-ennial increments of Rs. 100 monthly to	1,500	

District Officers.

2 Deputy Conservators of Forests, at	700 = 1,400
3 Do. do. at	500 = 1,500
4 Do. do. at	350 = 1,400
4 Do. do. at	250 = 1,000

Monthly Total... 6,650

Yearly " 79,800

and that in lieu of the Sub-Assistant Conservator's grade there be entertained—

4 Probationary Forest Assistants, at	Rs. 150 = 600
	Yearly... 7,200

18 Officers.

Annual Total... 87,000

The Bombay rates of consolidated travelling allowance, namely,—

(Conservator) Inspector	Per mensem. Rs. 200
Deputy Conservator	150

are appropriate and sufficient for this Presidency. In the case of the probationers the Government would recommend a daily rate of Rs. 4 for time actually spent in marching or in camp.

16. The above proposals will provide eighteen officers for the whole Presidency at a total annual charge of Rs. 87,000, as compared with the Bombay establishment (excluding Sindh) of sixteen officers at an annual average charge of Rs. 89,100.

17. No comparison can usefully be instituted with the existing sanctioned establishment, partly because it indicates merely the total strength and pay of the department as it had gradually grown up by occasional additions to the middle of 1868, since which time the establishment has been strengthened and operations have continued to extend and must so continue for some time to come, especially with reference to the formation of fuel reserves and plantations in view to the heavy demands of the railways, and partly because the sanctioned rates of pay have been necessarily exceeded from the first, owing to the employment of Military officers on staff allowances instead of at consolidated rates subsequently sanctioned.

18. The sanctioned estimated charge of the current year for the classes of officers contemplated in these proposals is Rs. 80,891, exclusive of travelling allowances. The establishment actually employed at present under several sanctions is as follows:—

1	Conservator.
1	1st-class Deputy-Conservator.
2	2nd do. do. do.
1	3rd do. do. do.
1	2nd do. Assistant do.
8	3rd do. do. do.
13	
1	2nd-class do. do. (Central office).

19. The proposed annual increase of Rs. 6,109 above this budget grant is, in the opinion of this Government, absolutely needed for efficiency, and only reasonable when the responsible and laborious nature of the duties to be performed and the extreme risk to health which they entail are considered. At the present moment two out of four Deputy Conservators are absent from India on sick leave, and one of these has resigned his appointment from the expiration of his leave on the score of inability from ill health to resume it. One Deputy Conservator and one Assistant have lately died when on sick leave, and three other Assistants have lately been temporarily but seriously incapacitated for work by fever and the effects of exposure.

The Government cannot but feel that the circumstances of the department are such as to entitle the members of it to very liberal consideration.

20. As regards the subordinate executive branch of the department, there are at present five classes of Overseers drawing pay at the following rates:—

1st Class,	Rs. 100 + 30 travelling allowance.
2nd do.,	" 80 + 30 "
3rd do.,	" 60 + 15 "
4th do.,	" 50 + 15 "
5th do.,	" 40 + 10 "

The Government are not prepared to propose any revision of this portion of the department until the district system has been in operation for some little time. The rates of pay are generally suitable and sufficient to secure the services of the class of men whom it is desired to employ, but a gradual increase in the number employed must be anticipated for some time to come as operations in conservancy and planting are extended, and the prospects of the men employed should

be improved by establishing a grade on pay of Rs. 120 + 30 travelling allowance. The designation of Overseer might, with advantage, in the opinion of Government, be changed to Forester.

21. The relations of the District Forest Officers to the Collector will need to be defined, and the intention of Government is that they shall be completely subordinate to him, receiving their orders from, and rendering their reports, returns, and accounts to him. In all matters of general administration of the department the Collector would be responsible for the course of action adopted, but he would be in intimate communication with the Inspector, and would be guided by his advice in matters constituting the mystery of the craft.

22. The requirements of the Public Works Department would also receive his special attention, and he would freely consult with the Engineer Officers as to the means best adapted to supply their needs from the district resources. Under his orders the working of the conservancy of the communal jungles might be supervised by his Forest Deputies to such an extent as he might deem expedient, and the best means of promoting the interest of the village communities interested in them might be adopted.

23. The economical and systematic collection of forest products for the general market might, it is believed, be effectively attained, not only without injuriously affecting the jungle tribes, but with decided advantage and benefit to them.

24. The Government would look to obtaining from the inhabitants of the district an agency competent to perform the duties of Forester in it; but they would not profess to restrict the field of selection to this area, and certainly would not limit the prospects of promotion within so narrow a range.

They believe, however, that there is much in the nature of the duties which would be attractive to the class who manifest superior intelligence in agriculture, and they do not doubt that time will develop men of superior practical ability and attainments, fitting them for the higher executive grades.

25. As regards the qualifications for the control branch of the department, the Government consider that the scheme which has been adopted by the Secretary of State aims at an unnecessarily high standard, but it does not appear likely that this Presidency will receive many forest officers from this quarter. They anticipate that the department must hitherto, be dependent mainly on other sources of supply; but the rules of selection and promotion which have been prescribed for the department in Bombay, may, with slight modifications, be adopted as follows:—

I. First appointments of officers to the controlling branch of the Forest Department under the Government of Madras will be made either by the Secretary of State or by the Governor in Council.

II. Such appointments will, as a rule, be to the grade of probationer; but the Government reserve the right of occasional appointment to higher grades on first nomination.

III. Promotions to the class of Deputy Conservator and from the lower to the higher grades will be made by the Governor in Council, subject to the condition named in Rules IV and V.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
24th January 1872.*

IV. No probationer shall be admitted to the class of Deputy Conservator, and no Deputy Conservator shall be promoted from first position to a higher grade until he shall have passed such test in the Vernaculars as may be prescribed by the Government, and obtained a certificate of qualification for a forest charge from the Inspector of Forests in the form following:—

"I certify that I consider _____ competent to hold charge of a Forest Division."

When these conditions have been satisfied in the probationary grade, they will not be imposed a second time for promotion from the lowest to the next higher grade of Deputy Conservator.

V. Promotion from grades above the lowest of Deputy Conservator shall not be made until the individual has, in each case, served three years in the lower grade.

VI. Temporary appointments to act in the department on the occurrence of occasional vacancies shall, as a rule, be made to the grade of probationer on full pay. When an officiating appointment is made to a higher grade the pay of the acting officer will be regulated by the ordinary rules.

26. The Deputy Conservator when not moving through the district would reside at the Collector's head-quarters, except in the case of a separate division being specially assigned, as in Coimbatore and Malabar, or in the event of his being deputed to the Inspector's head-quarters.

27. The Inspector's head-quarters will, as at present, be at Ootacamund. He will visit each district as often as he can do so, inspecting operations as thoroughly as circumstances will admit, and will, in direct communication with the Collector, suggest improvements and correct errors, reporting the results of his inspection direct to Government.

28. The Presidency forest office will be transferred with the Assistant in charge to the Board of Revenue, and will be amalgamated with their Account Department, but maintained as a distinct branch of it.

29. The Government resolve to submit these proposals for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, and to request early sanction for carrying them into effect. There will be no difficulty in applying them to the present incumbents, except in the case of Mr. J. H. Morgan, who, by special order, draws Military pay in addition to a staff allowance. In all other cases the adoption of the proposals will simply enable Government to place officers in charge of difficult and responsible duties on the footing as to emoluments, which, they consider, it is only fair and reasonable that they should occupy.

30. The Government anticipate with full confidence that the ultimate financial and economical results of the change will be eminently advantageous to the country; and, as to its political effect, they have no hesitation in saying that it promises to remove a cause for wide-spread annoyance in matters of daily life, which is not the less deserving of consideration, because it is, perhaps, most felt by the poorer classes of the rural population.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

MINUTE BY THE HONOURABLE J. D. SIM.

THE time has now arrived when a complete re-organization of the Forest Department is an absolute necessity.

2. The work of the department has largely increased of late years. New districts and large additional tracts in old districts have been brought under conservancy; and railway requirements, present and prospective, have entailed, and will continue to entail, considerable attention and labour. Meanwhile, the source from whence the Forest Department, in common with the Police and other Civil Departments similarly situated, drew its best officers is no longer available; the changed constitution of the Army has deprived it of the agency on which it has hitherto relied, and which has worked so well for its interests. The department must now be re-organized in such a manner that competent agency can be procured from other quarters; for Military men are no longer available as a rule, and it cannot depend on chance accessions from the Army. But this new agency cannot, unless an inordinate expense be incurred, be of a character which can be trusted with the same independence and freedom from control as that hitherto employed; the department cannot afford to pay salaries which will admit of this, and means must therefore be devised for providing the necessary supervision and control. The enormous area of the country, over which, in varying degrees of importance, forest operations are now being conducted, renders it a physical impossibility for a single Conservator to exercise anything like an efficient control over the executive administration; he can, and does, visit the districts; inspect and report; but his visits are necessarily brief, and his inspections consequently not of the thorough and searching character they should be, as,

indeed, is evidenced by the extensive frauds practised, notwithstanding such inspection, by Mr. Turnbull in Madura and the Wynaad. The experience we have had shows that in this Presidency the system of entrusting forest conservancy to a Special Department is both costly and ineffective. Whenever any thing has to be done out of the ordinary course, the aid of the Revenue Department is immediately invoked, and, in the ordinary course, success or failure is invariably attributed to the co-operation or indifference of the Revenue-offices. Under these circumstances, the measure suggested by the Board of Revenue, namely, making forest conservancy a branch of the regular revenue administration of the country, seems to me the most suitable and promising for adoption; but, in my judgment, it is absolutely necessary that a special and trained subordinate agency should be employed. Under this system, the Collector would be the Conservator of the Forests; equally with the land-revenue, etc., of his district, he would have an Assistant and such subordinate agency as might be necessary, specially and exclusively for forest work; and the present Conservator would become Inspector-General of the Forests of the Presidency. Such an arrangement would, I am confident, prove far more efficient than the present system; it would ensure the co-operation and assistance of the Revenue-officials of the district; the proceedings of the department itself would be guided and controlled effectively, and the Inspector-General would be, in his proper position, freed from executive duties and responsibilities; he would advise Collectors, and keep the Government informed of all that is doing and that requires to be done. The best proof of the suitability of this system of administration to the peculiar

circumstances of this Presidency is to be found in the fact that the Conservator himself advocates the union of the Forest and Revenue Departments which, in fact, are intimately related to each other.

3. The organization which seems to me best is to have a class of Assistant Conservators for the administrative work of the department with a class of foresters for executive duties.

4. There are now thirteen districts and forests which seem to me of sufficient importance to need an Assistant in each. Others*

*Ganjam.
Vizagapatam.
Nilgiris.
Tanjore.
Trichinopoly.

can, for the present, manage with a trained forester, though hereafter an Assist-

ant may prove necessary.

5. The thirteen districts, etc., needing assistants are the following:—

Kurnool.
Cuddapah.
North Arcot.
South Arcot.
Salem.
Coimbatore.
Madura.

Tinnevelly.
Cannanore.
Wynaad.
Nelamboor.
Annamallays.
Mudumallays, etc.

6. The Central Office also requires an Assistant as at present.

7. The total number of Assistants would thus, be fourteen, and they might be placed in four grades, receiving 250, 350, 400, and 500 Rs. per mensem, exclusive of travelling allowances. In the Forest Department of the Government of India, there are three grades of Assistants on 250, 350, and 450 Rs.; but there are also three grades of Deputies on 500, 700, and 900 Rs. These, if Collectors are constituted Conservators, will not be necessary here. The rates I have suggested ought, I think, to secure good uncovenanted agency, and seem to me fair as compared with the salaries of Deputy-Collectors and Principal Sudr Amins. I regard

the getting more officers from the Army as hopeless, and therefore have not taken into consideration the high rate of salaries which the employment of Military men necessitates. We might have two Assistants on Rs. 500, and four in each of the other grades. The total cost would be Rs. 5,000 per mensem. At present there are five Deputies and six Assistants, costing Rupees 4,800; but one appointment is, and has, for long been vacant. There are only three Military officers in the department, namely, Colonel Morgan and Captains Walker and Gosling. The first draws a staff allowance of Rs. 400 per mensem in addition to his Military pay, and, in accordance with a decision of Government made some years ago, will continue as he is till he leaves the department; Captains Walker and Gosling, both absent on sick certificate, draw the consolidated allowance of a 2nd-class Deputy Rs. 700 per mensem. I think Government might, with propriety and justice, appoint Captain Walker to the vacant appointment of Rs. 800; he has worked long and zealously, and, I submit, well merits the promotion. Captain Gosling is understood to be dying. Mr. Cadell draws the consolidated pay of a 3rd-class Deputy, namely, Rs. 500, and is also absent on sick certificate. Of the Assistants, two draw Rs. 300 and four Rs. 200 each.

8. It is absolutely necessary to have two Probationers, so that the means of filling vacancies with trained men may be available. The want has been much felt, especially of late. These officers might receive 150 Rs. each, and be attached to the best Assistants in order to learn their duties.

9. The Conservator, Major Beddome, is still in receipt of only Rs. 1,000. He has been long in that posi-

tion, and has been twice driven Home with jungle-fever. Under the Supreme Government there are four grades of Conservator on Rs. 1,000, 1,200, 1,400, and 1,600 Rs. In this Presidency, I think, either a fixed salary of Rs. 1,500, or one rising by annual increments of Rs. 50, after two years' service at each rate, would be suitable; the latter is perhaps preferable in the case of a single officer. If this be adopted, Major Beddome should be allowed to reckon his past service as Conservator. In all the grades, I think, two years' service should be a condition of promotion from one to the other.

10. If my plan be approved, Major Beddome will get Rs. , Colonel Morgan will remain as he is, Captain Walker will be promoted to 800, and Captain Gosling, if he recovers and returns to duty, will continue to receive 700, and be entitled in due course to the higher rate of 800 when available. These will be the only cases to be specially treated.

11. I do not think any advantage would accrue from continuing to have Deputy-Conservators. The Inspector-General will be quite able, when relieved from all but inspecting duties, to do all the superintendence necessary; and it will be very awkward to place the Assistants under divided control and responsibility. The status of Collectors, of course, precludes their being placed under Deputy-Conservators.

12. Under this arrangement, Major Beddome's duties will be those of inspection and general control. He will, as at present, visit each district as often as he can, inspecting operations as thoroughly as possible, and, in direct communication with the Collector, suggest improvements and correct errors, reporting the results of his inspection direct to Government. All accounts will pass through his Office

as at present. Each Collector will furnish an annual report on the conservancy of his district, with accounts of expenditure and income. These will be forwarded to Major Beddome, who will submit them to Government with his own report.

13. Major Beddome will, I fear, think the salaries I have proposed too low; but we cannot, I think, organize the department on any other basis than that it should be worked by uncovenanted agency; and I do not think forestry needs higher qualifications than other departments of the public service; and I see no reason why as good men should not be obtained for this department as we get for District Moonsiffs, Tahsildars, Deputy-Collectors, etc.

14. The Overseers are now ranged in seven classes on 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, 80, and 100 Rs. I think the 35-Rs. rate might be abolished, and a 70-Rs. one introduced. I think, too, that we might have a grade of 125 and 150 for employment in districts where there is no Assistant, and where consequently men of greater experience and capacity than the ordinary men are required. Three of each grade would probably be quite enough at present. These appointments would also serve a useful purpose in stimulating the class, who, as a rule, will not be suited for employment as Assistants. I would call the Overseers *Foresters* as more expressive of their duties and position.

15. As respects a Forest Law I am still of opinion with the Board that, for this Presidency, it is unnecessary and inexpedient. The Penal Code provides for every offence, as trespass, mischief or theft. Simple trespass, that is, merely entering on land without doing or meaning to do harm, is not a crime, and it is hard to see why it should be so rendered, especially when it is considered that our so-called forests have villages scattered in

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and around them, and are in no way fenced. The Draft Act is, in fact, worthy of the dark ages an audacious encroachment on private rights and liberties, and a wholesale creation of offences. With such legislation our rule will soon be regarded as a curse. If we are to have a law, it should be framed and passed in our own Council, and adapted to the circumstances of our country and people.

(Signed) J. D. SIM.

P. S.—I think the re-organization of the department had better be kept separate and distinct.

The time has now arrived when
a complete reorganization of the
Trust is absolutely necessary.
The work of the Trust has largely
increased of late years - new districts
and large additions to trusts in
old districts have been brought
under our management and we
may require more - present & prospective
we have entailed & will continue
to entail considerable attention &
labor. The amount of the Trust from
since the first debt in connection

with the War & the Civil War
kindly situated, drew its
best officers in large numbers -
the changed constitution of the
Army has deprived it of the
Agency in which it has heretofore
acted - and which has worked
so well for its interests. The Dept.
must now be reorganized in such a
manner that competent Agency can
be procured from other quarters - for
Military men are no longer avail-
able as a rule - and it can not
depend on chance accession of

4 Army. But the ²nd Army cannot
^{unlike} ~~be~~ ^{be} an ⁱⁿordinate expense, be
incurred, ~~cannot~~ be of a character
which can be trusted with the same
independence and freedom from
control and that heretofore employed
the Dept. cannot afford to bear
salaries which will amount to
this and means must therefore be
devised for providing the necessary
superiority & control. The enormous
expense of the country side which is
varying degrees of importance. That
operations are now being conducted
render it a very difficult in possible

for a single Commissioner to examine
any thing like an efficient ex-
ecutive. But even the executive adminis-
tration - he can do less with the
districts - in respect to reports - but his
reports are necessarily brief and his
inspections consequently not of the
thorough & searching character they
should be - as, indeed, is evidenced
by the extensive frauds practised,
not in the standing bank insolvency,
by Mrs. Turner Hall in Madison &
the Wyand. The experience we have
had shows that in this Presidency
the system of sustaining great cur-
rency to a special debt is both

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saying that a special & trained
 subordinate Agency should be
 employed. Under this the District
 Collector should be the Controller
 of the Forests - especially in the
 Forest Reserve & of his District.
 he would have an office in the
 and head the subordinate Agency
 as might be necessary, & specially
 & exclusively for Forest work -
 and the present Controller
 would be made the District General
 of the Forests of the Madras Agency.
 Such an arrangement would

3/

of sufficient importance
 found an assistant in
 Ind. Others can for the pre-

Ganjam
 Vizagapatnam
 Nellore
 Tanjore
 Trichinopoly.

sent me on my visit a
 trained Forest Officer. They
 have a lot of assistants
 in my Province necessary.

5 The 13 Districts needing atten-

tion are the following

Kurnool.	Madras
Cuddalore	Tinnevely
N. Arcot	Cannara
S. Arcot	Mysore
Salem.	Milamoor
Chingleput.	Chinnamallay
	Neerumallay

6 The Central Office also requires an

Costing Rs 4800 - but as a person's heart
is & has for long been vacant. There
are only 3 officers in the Det. viz Col.
Newson & Capt. Walker & private.
The first draws a staff allowance
of Rs 400 per mensem. in addition to
his military pay. and in accordance
with a decision of Govt. made some
years ago, will continue as he is
till he leaves the Det. Capt.
Walker is private - but the staff or
high certificate - draws the com-
plicated allowance of a 2^d
Class Deputy Rs 800 per mensem. I think
Govt. might in the present & future

41/ ²⁷
a person & Capt. Walker to
the vacant a person's heart
of Rs 800 - he has worked
long & zealously and, I think,
well merits the promotion. Capt.
is understood to be dying.
The consolidated
Mr. Cardell draws the consolidated
pay of a 3^d Class Deputy viz Rs
500 - and is also absent on S.C.
of the Officer's pay two Rs 300
& four Rs 200 each.

It is absolutely necessary
to have two substitutes - so that
the means of filling vacancies
with trained men may be available.

The want has been much felt, especially of late. These officers might receive 150 Rs. each - and be attached to the best assistants in order to learn their duties.

9. The Commissioner Major Beddome is still in receipt of only Rs. 1000. He has been long in that position and has been twice driven home with jungle fever. ^{Under the Dept.} ~~Under the Dept.~~ There are four grades of Commissioners on Rs. 1000 - 1200 - 1400 & 1600 Rs. In this Presidency I think it is better a fixed salary of Rs. 1500 - or one rising by annual increments of

57.

²⁴ of Comm. of course includes them being placed under Deputy Commissioners.

¹² Under this arrangement Major the former duties will be those of Inspector & General Comdant - He will as at present visit each District as often as he can - inspecting operations as thoroughly as possible and in direct communication with the Comm. to give direction in the Comm. to give - presentment of correct errors - reporting the results of his inspection. Directly. All accounts will pass through his office as at present, but

Col. will furnish an annual
report on the Com. Service of
his District - with accounts of
Expenditure & income. These will
be forwarded to Major W. who will
submit them to Govt. with our
report.

13 Major W. will be, I fear,
of the opinion I have expressed
to be low - but we cannot, I think,
oppose the Dept. on any other basis
than that it should be looked
by the Government as a
I do not think the Treasury needs higher

qualifications than the Dept.
of the Public Service - and I
see no reason why men should
not be obtained for this Dept.
as we get for the others.
John L. L. on Oct 13th

14 The clerks are now ranked
in 7 classes - on 30. 35. 40. 50. 60
80 & 100 Rs. I think the 35 Rs. rate
might be abolished & a 70 Rs. one
introduced - I think too that
he might have a grade of 125 & 150
for employment in Districts where there

There is no Asst. and a large circle.
greatly more of greater experience
and capacity than the ordinary
man are required. These officers should
be probably be first to be employed
at present. There are also some men
also here are a large number in the
military the class who, as a rule,
will not be suited for employment
as assistants. I would call the
new class Foresters - as more expressive
of their duties & position.

15th As to the Forest Law
I am still of opinion with the Asst.
& that, for this Presidency, it is un-

6/ ²⁶ and in the Asst. The
Penal Code provides for
every offence - as Theft, Larceny,
Kidnapping or Theft. Simple
Trespass - that is merely entering
a land without doing or meaning
to do harm is not a crime & it
is hard to see why it should
be so punished. Especially when
it is considered that in the
called Forests there are villages scattered
in & around them and are in
any fenced. The Draft Act
is in fact nothing of the sort.

an audacious encroachment
on private rights and liberties
and a whole sale creation of
offences. With such legislation
an English noble lord he reported
as a curia. If we are to have
a law, it should be framed
& passed in our own Council
and adapted to the circum-
stances of our country & people.

J. B. S.

P. S. I think the re. organization

27 12
for the B. P. had better be left
separate & in the hands.

23 8
No 50 - a the 2 year service at each
rate would be suitable - the latter is
perhaps preferable in the case of a
single officer. If this be adopted
Major W. should be allowed to
claim his first service as Comdant.
In all the branches. I think 2 yrs
service should be a condition of
promotion from one to the other.

10 If my plan be approved
Major W. & some will get the
Col Morgan will be promoted or
be is - Capt Walker will be
promoted to 800 - and Capt Webb
if he returns & is turned to duty

Continue to receive 700. I believe that
in due course to the higher rate of
800 when we are able - These will be
the only cases. The specially treated.

// I do not think it very probable
that any would come from con-
tinuing to have debt & continuation.

The Director must be quite
able, when he is freed from all but
unpleasant duties to do all the
superintendence as necessary - and
it will be very good to have to
place the Cassin funds under his
control & let him take care of them.

I am sure that the present system - it
would be done the co-operation & action
of the revenue officials of
the District - the proceedings of the
Department & itself would be
provided & controlled effectively -
and the Director himself will
be in his proper position - paid from
the entire duties & responsibilities. He
must advise all and be the
first informed of all that is doing
and that requires the Director. The best
proof of the reliability of this system
of administration is the fact that

Circumstances of their necessity is
to be found in the fact that the
Commissioner himself advocates the
union of the Forest & Revenue Departments
which in fact are intimately related
branches.

The organization which
seems to me best is to have a
class of Assistant Conservators
Conservators - for the administration
work of the Districts with a class
of Forest Officers for execution duties.

There are now ¹³ Districts
and Forests which seem to me



minutes

1. I have long been of opinion that
the management of our forests
and the duty of forming new
plantations should be
entrusted to the Collection
of Districts, as with the
other in reference to the
draft of the
order of the Government
dated the 14th October 1884
in which the principle of
the proposal under consideration
for the reorganization of
the Forest Department is
briefly sketched out.

2. I agree generally in the views
expressed in Lord Napier's
minutes. On two points however
I would suggest a modification
of the scheme advocated
by the Lordships.

As to the designation
of the officer who is to take
the place of the present Conservator
It would be inconvenient in my

opinion & designate him as
Inspector General but being
the title of the officers head
of the Forest Department under
the Government of India. I
shall propose the designation
of Inspector of Forests which
was suggested in one order
of the 14th October 1864.

In the second place I question
the expediency of having only
one ^{class} of administrative
Forest Officers working under
the Collectors of Districts. In
this ^{provision}, as in other parts
of India, I would retain the
two ^{classes} of Deputy Conservator
and Assistant, employing the
former in the more important
Districts or ranges, and in
fact in as this point following
very closely the arrangement
which has been recently approved
by the Government of India
for the Bombay Presidency.
According to this arrangement
as I understand it the Collector
of each District is to be ^{the head}
of the Forest ^{Department} in that District and

in these Districts in which a
Special Agency is deemed
expedient to exist the Collector
the District work there will
be one or more officers who will
be designated either as Deputy
Conservator or as Assistant
Conservator according to their
rank in the list of Conservators
Officers. No Deputy Collector
will have a charge in his district
over more than one ^{sub-division}
As regards sub-divisional
the Collector in his capacity
of Conservator, the position
of the Deputy Conservator
that of the Assistant Conservator
will be precisely the same.
There is a well provision
of names there are, it appears
some advantages in retaining
the existing nomenclature
and one which obtains in
other provinces. In fact, I
above propose but as regards
salary as well as regarding designation
the class of Deputy Conservator
shall be abolished. In this
proposal there is the serious

objection that the advantages
offered by Forest employment
in this Territory would be
very inferior to those offered
elsewhere. In every Department
there should be some wages
of good work in it be looked
for, and considering the various
dangers & serious risks to
health, incidental to the life
of a Forest Officer in this
country, I cannot think that a
reasonable salary of Rs 500

~~per annum~~ it would be prudent
to fix the salary of the highest
of Forest Officer below that
of Conservator at Rs 500 per
annum. I would provide
for three Deputy Conservators on
salaries of Rs 900, 700 & 500,
fixing the highest salary of an
Assistant Conservator at Rs 450.
The suggestion that the Forest
Subordinations, now designated
"Officers" should be styled
"Foresters" has very much to be said.

The question of the relations
between the Forest Officer &
the Collector of Districts will have
to be clearly defined. It should

I think be laid down that
the Deputy & Assistant Conservators
are in all respects subordinate
to the Collector of the District
and are bound to obey all
orders which they may receive
from him, and that the
duties of the Inspector of
Forests are to be confined
to inspection & advice. I
should deprecate the adoption
of the rules which have
been framed on this point
by the Govt. of Bombay &
which are altogether too
highly specially tailored to
the Govt. of India.

A. J. Arundell

12th October 1871

I regret that a
proof of this
minute may be
lost to me before
it is struck off.

A/A

16th Aug 1772

Rev: 1872: Dept

N. 230

Minute by the
Honorable A. J. McArthur U.S.

Dated 12th Oct: 1871
Recd 22nd May 1872

Rev D.

on the re-organization of
the Forest Department

LC 24th Jan 1872

N. 148

No 292

11th Sept 1863 No 4087.
 12th January 1865 No 78.
 5th March 1866 No 92.
 11th Sept 1863 No 4087.

1st October 1863 No 1895
 18th July 1865 No 300
 5th April 1866 No 790
 17th October 1863 No 1895

1st Oct No 2842
 12th Nov 1868

11th Sept 1863 No 4087.
 27th June 1865 No 1073.

17th October 1863 No 1895
 25th July 1865 No 1721

1st Oct No 610 dated
 29th April 1870.

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 South Country fow

10194 14 6

4	Green at 60 March 240	u	u
1	Do travelling at 150	u	u
4	Warden	25	u
3	Green at 100	40	u
18	Do at 100 each	31	8
	Do at 100 each	108	u

Wagon of fow

704 8

1	300 Laps of fow	200	u
1	Do travelling at 100	60	u
1	Head at 100	60	u
1	Office fow	20	u
1	Do at 100	20	u
1	Dark Green	30	u
1	Buffadars	12	u
10	Green at 100 each	70	u

Yellow at 100

472

200 Laps of fow
 Do travelling at 100

21st April 1868 No 153

9 May 1868 No 1279

21st April 1868 No 153
 31st Dec 1863 No 5387

9 May 1868 No 1279
 24 Dec 1863 No 2367

1	200 Laps of fow	80	u
1	Warden	40	u
1	Head fow	12	u
1	Do	10	u
1	Do at 100	20	u
3	Do at 12, 10 x 9	31	u
6	Do at 100 each	42	u
7	Do at 100	42	u
	Do at 100	63	u
	Do at 100	60	u
	Do at 100	18	u
	Do at 100	78	u

Grand total

12146 66

March
 19th July 1868

* Brown travelling with the fow
 12 March 1865
 20 May 1865

21st Aug 1865 No 4397 8th September 1865
P. M. D. 2148

3rd Aug 1862 No 3306 14th June 1862 No 1312

21st Aug 1865 No 4847
P. M. D.

8th September 1865 No 2148
L. O. No 1995 dated
24th June 1869.

27th June 1865 No 1073
17th D.

25th July 1865 No 1721

24th June 1869 No 1795

27th June 1865 No 1073
17th D.

25th July 1865 No 1721

24th June 1869 No 1795

5th June 1868 No 9257
P. M. D.

5th April 1866 No 790

Brought forward

Debit & Credit

Debit 50

Do Travelling Allowance 15

Postage 13

Headman 7

Food 20

Do Travelling Allowance 8

Do Travelling Allowance 15

Do Travelling Allowance 28

Do Travelling Allowance 156

Do Travelling Allowance 8

Do Travelling Allowance 20

Do Travelling Allowance 30

Do Travelling Allowance 100

Do Travelling Allowance 21

Do Travelling Allowance 6

Do Travelling Allowance 15

Do Travelling Allowance 21

Do Travelling Allowance 30

Do Travelling Allowance 20

Do Travelling Allowance 8

Do Travelling Allowance 15

Do Travelling Allowance 21

Do Travelling Allowance 6

Do Travelling Allowance 15

Do Travelling Allowance 21

Do Travelling Allowance 6

Do Travelling Allowance 15

Do Travelling Allowance 21

Do Travelling Allowance 6

Do Travelling Allowance 15

Do Travelling Allowance 21

Do Travelling Allowance 6

Do Travelling Allowance 15

Do Travelling Allowance 21

Do Travelling Allowance 6

Do Travelling Allowance 15

Enough forwards
Shuanally continued 6759

Paul Chad Range
206 Laps Sweeney 80

Do travelling all the 30

Forwards 10

Peas at 60 each 30

Boeonehutyahel.
Spearhead Sweeney 50

Peas at 60 each 30

Muckumally Forest
1st. Day by Green 400

Trucking Pay of 60 640

Do travelling all the 90

3rd Day Sweeney 50

Do travelling all the 10

Accountant 90

By Accountant 30

Trucking and Wages 14

Light of carts 24

Forwards 15

Supplies of provisions 15

Do of Sweeney 8

Do of Elephant 8

Do of Buffaloes 7

Do of Buffalo 15

Head Peas 9

Peas at 60 each 35

1458 14 8

Carried forward 9638 14 8

4.0.2796 7.15 October 1869
4.0.2796 7.15 October 1869

22 June 1870 No 216
23 June 1870 No 217

5 Peas at 60 each 30

10 Peas at 60 each 60

10 Peas at 60 each 60

10 Peas at 60 each 60

10 Peas at 60 each 60

10 Peas at 60 each 60

10 Peas at 60 each 60

10 Peas at 60 each 60

10 Peas at 60 each 60

10 Peas at 60 each 60

10 Peas at 60 each 60

10 Peas at 60 each 60

10 Peas at 60 each 60

10 Peas at 60 each 60

Brought forward
Habitat

57.50 "

L.O. No 699 dated
18th March 1869

1 Mairing

15 "

5 Pours at 6 lbs each

30 "

45 "

Martingale & Lapadaini

3

Martingale at 15 lbs each

45 "

12

Pours at 6 lbs each

72 "

117 "

1,059 "

Machua & Taper

1

3 of Lap Mairing

100 "

1

2 of Lap Mairing

15 "

1

Mairing

40 "

3

Lapadaini at 15 lbs each

45 "

15

Pours at 6 lbs each

90 "

250 "

1,309 "

Sum of all the from 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21th 22th 23th 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 1870

Sum of all the from 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21th 22th 23th 24th 25th 26th 27th 28th 29th 30th 31st 1870

1

206 Lap Mairing

700 "

1

106 Lap Mairing

100 "

1

206 Lap Mairing

30 "

1

206 Lap Mairing

60 "

1

206 Lap Mairing

15 "

1

206 Lap Mairing

50 "

1

206 Lap Mairing

15 "

1

206 Lap Mairing

35 "

1

206 Lap Mairing

10 "

1

Mairing

30 "

1

206 Lap Mairing

20 "

2

Lapadaini

20 "

1

Lapadaini

25 "

13

Pours at 6 lbs each

78 "

1

Lapadaini

3 "

1191 "

6759 "

6759 "

20

<u>Brought forward</u>		4248 "
<u>Below continued</u>		
12 Pears at 60 each	72 "	"
12 Do at 5 " "	60 "	"
8 Matchless / 1000 each	800 "	"
at 3 Do each	24 "	"
1098 "		"

South Creek St

1 4 th Slope Newcom	30 "	"
Do something at 10	10 "	"
1 Spoonerish	10 "	"
1 Buffalo dam in charge	39 "	"
of a day	39 "	"
1 Head Pen	7 "	"
3 Pears at 60 each	18 "	"
4 Do at 5 " "	20 "	"
	104 "	"
1202 "		"

20

1 4 th Slope Newcom	30 "	"
Do something at 10	10 "	"
1 Spoonerish	10 "	"
1 Buffalo dam in charge	39 "	"
of a day	39 "	"
1 Head Pen	7 "	"
3 Pears at 60 each	18 "	"
4 Do at 5 " "	20 "	"
	104 "	"
1202 "		"

Minerally Ranges
Consisting of

<u>Manassas</u>	
<u>Panorama</u>	
<u>Kalukak, Warlike</u>	
<u>and Vapochauauau</u>	
<u>Forest in Minerally</u>	
<u>and Manassas Forest</u>	

Minerally

1 20 Slope Dry Forest	400 "	"
1 20 Slope Green	80 "	"
Do something at 10	30 "	"
<u>Panorama</u>	810 "	"

Manassas

1 Mining	15 "	"
12 Pears at 60 each	72 "	"
	87 "	"
5450		"

J. O. R. 699 dates
16th March 1869.

20

Brought forward

Broug W. forward

3638

Heumooobetsuats

17 April 1868 No 1008	1	3 rd Class App ^l Lawer	200	"	"
		Do ⁿ Travelling Alth	60	"	"
		Preveer	60	"	"
		Do Travelling Alth	15	"	"
		Wiken	25	"	"
		Head Commackin	25	"	"
		Assistant Do	12	"	"
		Sup ^r Factor at 187 th 45 th	45	"	"
		each 188	168	"	"
		28 Governor & Boerak	168	"	"

Salen & South Annots

18 th June 1865 No 623 F. D.	1	Salen			
25 th Dec ^r 1865 No 532 F. D.	1	By Commackin	500	"	"
20 th January 1865 No 57 F. D.	1	1 st Class Preveer	100	"	"
21 st April 1868 No 153 F. D.	1	Do Travelling Alth	30	"	"

See Mr. Carrell
a thin & bloated
Cover proceeding

Thumooobetsuats from Gov^t of 1865, 30th March 1865, 187th 45th 189th 27th 9th

6 February 1867 No 47 F. D.
30 May 1862 No 336 F. D.

610

1 3 rd Class Preveer	60	"	"
1 Do Travelling Alth	15	"	"
1 1 st Class Preveer	40	"	"
1 Do Travelling Alth	10	"	"
1 Head Clerk	30	"	"
1 2 nd Permacan Clerk	18	"	"
1 3 rd Clerk, Copyist & Translation	12	"	"
1 Commackin at 10			
1 Do each in each charge	30	"	"
1 Head Sup ^r Factor	10	"	"
1 Sup ^r Factor at 9 th			
1 each in charge of Valors	45	"	"
1 Do one at 4 th each			
1 2 nd Office & 4 th each	42	"	"
1 in charge of Valors			

Cancel to forward 4248

to Europe and
medical Certificate
for the 2nd Class
of the 2nd Class
was forwarded
to the Surgeon
the Annots
forwarded the latter
officer having
been ordered to
be on board
the 2nd Class
at this time
I have therefore
to order the pay of
the surgeon
in each in
the Valors
which the Valors
of the 2nd Class
to be included in the
Annots

Brought forward

2653 "

Coudalapha Range
consisting of the

Coudalapha and

North West-Street

Coudalapha

17 April 1868 N^o 1008

1 3^d Slope of the River 200 "

Do Travelling Alley 60 "

2^d June 1868 N^o 1529

1 Do River 80 "

Do Travelling Alley 15 "

3^d Aug 1866 N^o 2310

1 Miller 25 "

16th Feb 1866 N^o 2817

3 Buffaloes at 15th B each 45 "

29 May 1866 N^o 257

19 Cows at 6th each 114 "

539 "

9th Aug 1866 No 304. D.
P. W. D.
4th January 1864 No 31
7th D. and 9th January
1866 No 28. D. P. W. D.

Coudalapha & Gusty Plank

1 River 100 "

1 Miller 7 "

3 Gardens at 10th each 30 "

9 Cows at 6th 54 "

191 "

North Creek

1 River 60 "

Do Travelling Alley 15 "

1 Buffalo 20 "

1 Do 15 "

2 Cows at 8th each 16 "

19 Cows at 6th each 102 "

238 "

Goona thum Creek

1 Buffalo 9 "

3 Cows at 6th each 18 "

37 "

Barned forward 3638

730 "

9th Sept. 1863 No 444 D. D.
3^d Aug. 1865 No 1694. D. D.
9th Aug. 1866 No 304. P. W. D.
11th March 1868 No 102. D. P. W. D.

P. O. No 1219 of
4th May 1869.

P. O. No 213 dated
21st January 1869.

The question of the
transfer of the town
thum range to the
Doona thum range
to be seen under P. O.
No 441 of 14th April 1870

Forest Dept. 4870.

List showing the
Establishment of the
Forest Department
of the Madras Presidency
standing up to 1st July
1870.

Dated 19th 3 July 1870.
Received

Rev. Depy

20 24th Jan'y 1872

No 148 -

Memorandum showing only the cost of Establishments
Several Forests under Conservancy for 1860-61, 1865-66, and 1868-69

Forests.	1860-61	1865-66	1868-69
Central Office	19,793	27,350	21,687
Guimcin & Sarada	"	1,811	1,992
Golconda	"	406	901
Gudolapah	1,258	4,029	6,388
Turnroob	"	5,770	7,042
North Arcot	"	2,004	2,733
South Arcot	"	360	2,419
Madura	875	3,255	4,845
Tinnevely	"	"	6,937
Annammallai	9,843	10,416	10,997
Kolumpatty	"	1,709	2,850
Mudumallai	3,501	15,909	17,307
Sigur & Sattiamangalum	600	2,078	1,806
Bhowany	"	2,330	2,400
Collegab	"	2,372	2,400
Kilgherry Sholas	3,370	1,728	3,356
Wellington & Australian Sholas	"	480	"
Salem	3,628	11,217	13,131
South Canara	1,138	7,303	8,346
North Canara	9,043	"	"
Wynaob	2,555	9,409	5,905
Vellamkur	2,638	5,020	7,174
	8,242	14,006	14,111

Cuddalore,
26th June 1871.

DEMI-OFFICIAL.

MY DEAR CARMICHAEL,

I SAW Mr. Sim's Minute about the re-organization of my department (Mr. Wellesley showed it me at his Office). I quite agree with all that is said about amalgamation with the Revenue Department and the suggestions for making Collectors Conservators—this latter is necessary to prevent the antagonism which is now too often evident. I am not sanguine that Collectors will ever go much into the forests, or give much attention to the working of the department, as they have not the time for it even if they have the inclination; but it will give us their assistance and the powerful aid of their establishments, which we often have not as we now stand; and a thorough amalgamation of imperial and local conservancy will ensure a far better plan of operations. I wish, however, to say a word about the salaries of the forest-officers. It is proposed to keep on the four appointments of Deputies only whilst the present incumbents hold office; they will gradually be done away with, and in future none of our officers will be able to rise to a higher salary than Rs. 450 per mensem, or the grade of 1st-class Assistant. This will place us on such a very inferior footing to the rest of India that I hope you will lay it prominently before all the Members of Government before final orders are passed. I feel sure that under such a rule Mr. Cherry and Mr. Douglas (our two best young hands) will quit the department as soon as they can, and that we shall get no really good men, and that the re-organization on the proposed scale will not be permanent. I propose that four deputies should be sanctioned, *i.e.*, one for each circle, supposing the Presidency to be divided into four circles, as follows:—

Coimbatore...	...	...	} 1st Circle.
Wynaad	...	...	
Mudumallay, etc., etc.	...	...	
Madura	...	...	} 2nd Circle.
Tinnevelly	...	...	
Trichinopoly	...	...	
Tanjore	...	...	
Salem	...	...	} 3rd Circle.
Cuddapah	...	...	
Kurnool	...	...	
Nellore...	...	...	
South Canara	...	...	} 4th Circle.
Malabar, etc.	...	...	

The salaries of the four Deputies might be, *plus* travelling allowances—

800
700
600
500

Total... 2,600

Promotion in these grades to be by length of service, qualifications, etc. Promotions to Deputies from Assistants to be by vacancies.

2. By Mr. Sim's proposals the four senior men would each be getting 450 a-month, which would be a total of 1,800; so that the four Deputies will only cause

an increase of Rs. 800 per mensem, and we shall be more on a par with the rest of India, and our officers will have something substantial to rise to.

3. You will perceive that Mr. Sim is dead against the *Act*; in fact, he thinks it savours of the dark ages. I feel quite certain that effective conservancy can never be brought about without the *Act*. Properly handled it need not interfere with communal rights; in fact, without the aid of the *Act* to enable us to check smuggling in railway districts, I believe these communal rights will ere long disappear. The *Act* is required to enable us properly to check smuggling—not to interfere with the rights of the inhabitants—and also to give Government a voice, to a certain extent, in the management of private forests, the importance of this latter will soon become evident in some of our railway districts.

4. I trust that you will lay this before Mr. Sim and the other Members of Government.

Your's sincerely,

(Signed) R. H. BEDDOME.

Rev. Dept.

Memo on Nos 3348, 3481, 3613 of 1869
and Nos 252 and 627 of 1870.
With G. O. of 25 Nov 1869, No 2999.

The first three papers
noted above were put in circu-
lation in November last with
a Memo. which will be found
in the bundle. They are com-
munications from the Govt.
of India regarding the trans-
fer of all forests whether now
"local" or "Imperial" to the
Forest Dept., regarding the
Railway fuel supply, and
regarding certain rules
which

which had been recently issued
by this Govt. on the subject of
granting forest land for culti-
-vation. It was suggested that
these papers should be referred
to the Board of Revenue and the
Conservator of Forests for their
opinion in continuation of
the Proceedings referring for their
consideration the general pro-
-posals for a reorganization
of the Forest Dept. by con-
-necting it more intimately
with the Revenue Dept. It was
also suggested that the re-
-ceipt of the papers from the
Govt. of India should be ac-
-knowledged with an inti-
-mation that the proposals
made

made had been referred to
the Board of Revenue and
Conservator of Forests, and with
the remark that the Railway
Fuel Supply had already
engaged the constant attention
of this Govt., and that the
rules in regard to the grant
of waste land had been
framed in accordance with
that complete control over
their forest operations which
had been accorded to this
Govt. by the Secretary of State,
and that, as at present
informed, they saw no reason
for their modification especially
as they were never intended
to apply to Forest preserves
properly

properly so called, and as
the Collectors of Districts were
fully competent to deal
with the matter and were,
moreover, guided by rules
in the Revenue Department
which amply provided
for restricting the grant of
valuable forest lands for
cultivation. Orders were
also solicited as to whether
the obstructive interference
with the Forest administra-
tion of this Govt. did not
justify a reference to the
Secretary of State on the
subject.

The Honble A. D. Phillips
concurred

45
concurred in the suggestions
made in the Memo, and
was of opinion that the
proposed reference should be
made to the Secretary of
State, but the Honble Mr.
Arbutnot considered that
the papers had better be
re-circulated with the
Board's reply to the refer-
-ence regarding the re-organ-
-ization of the Dept. The
papers are accordingly
now re-circulated with the
Board's Proceedings on the
latter subject, and Major
Beddome's remarks on
these

these Proceedings. It is sub-
mitted, however, that
while the first of the
three papers may well
be disposed of in con-
nection with the general
question of the reorganiza-
tion of the Department,
it will perhaps be the
most convenient course to
address the Govt. of India
on the subject of the other
two papers in a separate
communication.

The Board's report
on the proposed reorganiza-
tion of the Forest Deptt.
is submitted in reply to
the

40
the G.O. under date 14. October
1869. No 2495. With this order
the Govt. forwarded to the
Board for report, a letter
from the Govt. of India with
which was enclosed a draft
of a new Forest Act which
the Govt. of India were of
opinion, would be found
suitable to the requirements
of the Madras Presidency
as it provided for "the
"settlement and extinction
"of all forest rights which
"interfered with a proper
"conservancy management
"of forests by means of fair
"and equitable arrangements"
which

which was the broad prin-
ciple which the Govt of India
desired to see acknowledged in
Madras, as elsewhere. The
Board of Revenue were request-
ed to submit their views upon
the draft Act, and at the
same time to report their
opinion on a suggestion
of the Ag. Conservator that
in matters not purely de-
partmental, the officers of
the Deptt might be placed
^{more} under the orders of Collectors
than they are at present,
and also to state
whether the change sug-
gested might not be
carried

carried further, and the
duty of conservancy entirely
entrusted to Collectors aided
by their Revenue subordinates
and any special agency
required, the Conservator
and some of his Assistants
being constituted Inspectors
of Forests, and the advisers
of the Collectors in all
matters relating to con-
servation and planting.

The Board are of
opinion that the Forest
Act with certain modifi-
cations which they propose
in a separate Memo may
be introduced provided
that the suggestion re-
ferred to in the last para-
^{above} be carried out and the
Collector of the District be
declared by law to be
Conservator

of Forests. The Board
make the following remarks
The Board deprecate ^{generally} the
multiplication of special
departments in the Rural
districts. The last fifteen
years have seen so many
new departments launched
amongst the people, that
the ryots quite dread the
advent or extension of a
new one, and the Board
are satisfied that, with a
view to ensure reasonable
cordiality and efficiency,
to secure due appreciation
of the people's claims and
rights, to prevent the con-
fusion and clashing which
are inseparable from double
jurisdiction and sets of
warrants and to admit
of economical adminis-
tration, it is absolutely
necessary

necessary that the arrange-
ment suggested in the
first order under acknow-
ledgment, should be given
effect to.

"The Board would, ^{and}
therefore, urge on Govt
the importance of assur-
ing Forest Conservancy
by law with the regular
land administration of the
country. The Collectors
should be appointed by
law the Conservators of
Forests of their respective
districts, and their subor-
nates, down to the head
of the village, must take
their share of duty and
responsibility in Forest
administration and
conservancy. Under this
condition alone the pro-
visions of this Bill be
equitably

Equitably and efficiently met
and with fair possibility
of not arraying the people
in spirit against the
measures to be adopted
under it by Government.
The Collector and the in-
habitants will be able to
adjust under then condi-
tions their respective rights
in a more amicable
manner than can be
looked for under any
other conditions. From
an economical point of
view likewise, it is prefer-
able to utilize the existing
and influential agency
than to entertain a fresh
and ill-paid establish-
ment on such a scale
as would be necessary.



⁴⁹
in order to give effect to
the requirements of the
extended Forest Conservancy
which is proposed. Collection
of districts, with the aid
and advice of a trained
officer as Inspector General
of Forests, and but moderate
increase to their ordinary
establishment, would be
able to carry out any
Forest rules with far
greater force and with
less disturbance to the
comforts and rights of
the people than any
separate departmental
establishment.

The Board also
submit for consideration a
copy

copy of a Minute recorded
by the late Sir Thomas
Munro on the expediency
of ill-adviced forest legisla-
tion. They also suggest
that provision should be
made in the Act for
the regulation of Govern-
ment Forests.

The Government
is in favor of the pro-
posed change but is
strongly adverse to any
attempt to carry on Forest
Conservancy by the ordinary
Revenue Establishment.

It is of opinion that
with a regular ^{trained} establish-
ment in each District
the more it can be
placed under the
"Collector the better"
and

and he sees no objection
to the collectors of Districts
being appointed by law the
conservators of the Forests, and
is of opinion that if every
Collector had a Forest Act
the subordinate establishment
might be reduced.
He is strongly in favour of
the introduction of the Act and
the definition and limitation
of all existing Forest rights,
and does not concur with
the Board in considering
that private rights are likely
to be injured by the pro-
posed Act. He also points
out that the Board's view
that most of the Forest
tracts

tracts closely adjoining
cultivated land is incorrect;
as in almost every Dis-
trict there are certain
Forest tracts far removed
from any villages
or cultivation of any sort
and in which there is no
usufruct whatever.

He is also of opinion that
the Collection of Forest pro-
duce should be regulated;
and in conclusion he sug-
gests that certain additional
officers be appointed to his
Department to meet the
increasing work involved
by his extended operations
and

58
and he proposes certain
tests which they should
undergo before nomination
and a certain course of
training after nomination.
It is submitted
that the Board's Proceed-
ings now before Govern-
ment and the Conserva-
tor's letter just referred
to with his previous
letter dated 13th Novem-
ber (G. O. 20 Nov 69) may be
submitted to the
Government of India
in

in reply to their
letter recorded in the
Madras Govt Order
under date 14th
October 69, N^o 2495,
as well as to their
former letter recorded
at the head of this
memo N^o 3348 of 1869,
with the observation
that this Government
fully concur with the
Board

Board in considering that
the only terms upon which
Forest legislation can
safely be introduced into
this Presidency are those
advocated by the Board,
and that on no other terms
would it be feasible to
transfer the management
of the minor jungles now
managed by Collectors
to the Forest Department.
Further that this Govern-
ment agree with the
Board that the proposed
modifications of the bill
are essentially neces-
sary for the reasons ad-
duced, even, on the above
understanding, and that

W. J. in

in the opinion of this Committee
in agreement it would be
preferable that a Local
Forest Act similar in
its provision to the Im-
perial Act but rendered
more suitable to local
requirements should be pre-
pared and passed by the
local legislature. That
in the event of the Gov-
ernment of India ap-
proving of the principle
of the changes suggested,
a scheme for a re-organi-
zation of the Forest
Department will be
submitted for sanction.

It is also submitted that
the tests for entry into the Forest
Department may be considered
when the general question
has been settled.

S. H. Bell

53
S. H. Bell

Memo.
 Re-organization
 of Forest Dept. &c.

Re - D
 G.O. 4 Jan'y 1872
 No. 148
 One

To Secy of India 2. Sep 1856 No 922
 From do in G.O. 19 Dec " " 1332

Memo

1. On the organi-
 zation of the Forest
 Conservancy Depart-
 ment in 1856, the
 undermentioned Forests
 were placed under its
 supervision

North Canara

Malabar

Anamallays }
 Nilgherries } Subintendence

Wynad in Malabar

2. The Forests
 since made over to the
 Department, with the
 dates of the Orders of
 Govt. authorizing the
 transfers, are noted below

1850.

Salem
 South Canara

Go. 9 July No 943.

" 11 Nov " 1520.

1859.
 Seegoor & Moodomullay. Go. 16 May. 1860.

1860.
 Australian Plantation — " 20 January " 101.
 Madura. " 25 May. " 848.
 Cuddapah. " 17 August. " 1382.

1861.
 North Arcot jungles con-
 tiguous to Cuddapah border } " 27 June " 1261

1862.
 Vallamallays, Kurnool. " 16 July " 1538.
 South Arcot. " 9 Augt. " 1696.
 Gomsur & Serrada Ganjam. " 18 Nov. " 2430.
 Bowany & Collegal Sandalwood Forest, Coimbatore. " 31 Decr. " 2699.
 1863.
 Polumpatty, Coimbatore. " 12 Feb'y. " 321.

1864.
 Portion of the Vellur and
 Polar jungles North Arcot. " 19 Octr. " 1916.

1865.
 Dhoor Forest, Cuddapah. " 30 March " 693.
 Kattimungalam Forests, Coimbatore " 10 April " 770.
 Chennat & Nair & Sholavayal do. " 30 Augt. " 2037.
 Polcondah Forests, Vizapatnam. " 28 Sept. " 2349.

1866.
 Alwarconchy Forests, Annamally. " 8 March " 594.
 Wartrap & Vagadavanallur do. do. " 2 May. " 1033.
 Panpanassum & Kalacud do. do. " 7 June. " 1970.

P. J. O.

1867. 5
 Coimbatore slopes of the } Go. 4 March to 585.
 Neilgherries —

The whole of the jungles
 in the Vellur & Polar Ju-
 look's. N. Arcot, of which
 part only was transferred
 in 1864. } " 6 Sept. " 2090.

1868.
 Forests along the base
 and lower slopes of the } " 7 April " 931
 Annamallays in Polachy.
 Goooriakum Forests, N. Arcot. " 20 Nov. " 2909.

Est. of Forests. (Do not include changes)

1860-1	58,242	These figures are taken from a Memo sent to me by the Surveying Board of the Forest Office. The Memo giving details is published.
1865-66	1,14,956	
1868-69	1,30,616	

1867 5/3

Memo

of Forests transferred
to Forest Deptt.
1856 to 1868

For D
1874 Jan'y 1872

I am full in
the cut of Forest
Deptt. Land
of Forests

Rev. Mr. [unclear]

Circulated for order at Rs 3348, 3481, 3613.

In the first of these
papers, the Govt. of India
request the opinion of this
Govt as to the expediency
of handing over all Forests
or Jungles of every descrip-
tion to the charge of the
Forest Department; in the
second they make certain
suggestions regarding the
Railway fuel supp^y,
and in the third they
object to certain rules
regarding the grant of
forest land for cultivation
purposes, which have been
recently issued by this
Govt

foot, and make some general suggestions regarding the working of the Forests.

2. It is submitted that the first & second papers may be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for report in continuation of the L.O. dated 14th Oct/69 ~~12/95~~ in which their opinion was requested as to the probable advantage of transferring the management of all Forests to the District Officers, and that the third paper may also be referred for the observations of the Board, the suggestions regarding the system of working the Forests being at the same

yes.

yes.

same time forwarded to the Ag Conservator of Forests.

3. It is also submitted that the receipt of these ~~free~~ papers may be acknowledged, and that the Govt of India may be informed that they have been referred to the Board of Revenue in continuation of the L.O. above quoted, it being at the same time stated in reference to the second paper, that this Govt have for several years paid special attention to the formation of Railway fuel reserves, as will be amply evidenced by a perusal of the Annual

yes.

yes.

annual Forest Reports,
and with advertence
to the third paper, that
the rules in regard to
the grant of land were
framed by this Govt
in accordance with
that complete control
of their Forest operations
which was conferred
upon them in the ~~Resolutions~~
from the P. A. Council
the Secy. of State dated
6th Oct 1842, and that
as at present informed
they see no reason for
their modification,
especially as they were
never intended to apply
to Forest reserves properly
so called, and as the
standing orders in
the

* which they have,
without disadvantage,
it is hoped, since
increased,

See Bd of Inds No 151. Para 4
also para 1 of the subsidiary
instructions to Waste Land
Rules printed in the same
order.

the Revenue Dept make
ample provision for re-
stricting the grant of
Forest land by Collectors,
who, moreover, in this
Presidency are officers
of much higher standing
and in charge of much
larger districts than
Officers of the same designa-
tion in the N. W.
Provinces & Bengal,
with whom the Govt
of India are doubtless
familiar

4. It is a question
whether the obstructive
interference with the
Forest administration
of this Govt which is
shown in these papers,
entirely

entirely opposed, as it is,
to the order of the Home
Govt as issued in their
Despatch above quoted,
is sufficient to authorise
a representation to
the Secy. of State on
the subject, and orders
are accordingly re-
quested in this point

Should make
the representation
WOU

Sp. H. S. all

9624th Jan 1872
No. 148

Rev. D.
C.

Should like
management
of the Forest
Dept. Secy.

List shewing the designation of the Officers and Subordinates of the Forest Department as they stood on the 1st July 1871.

District	Range	No.	Officers and Subordinates	Salary	Travelling Allowance	Cost of work	Remarks
Madras	Central Office	1	Commissioner of Forests	1000 "	.	.	(Drawn or travelling allowance Rs 10 per diem whilst travelling).
		1	2 nd Asst. Commr. do in charge of Forest Office	500 "	.	1300	
		1	3 rd Asst. Commr. do	400 "	.	.	
		1	4 th Asst. Commr. do	300 "	.	.	
Coimbatore	Mudumalai	1	5 th Asst. Commr. do	200 "	90 "	1190 14 6	60
		1	6 th Asst. Commr. do	100 "	30 "	.	
		1	7 th Asst. Commr. do	60 "	15 "	.	
		1	8 th Asst. Commr. do	800 "	45 "	2490 14 6	
		Carried over					

District of Pansy No. *Revenue*

Officer and Bureau	Salary	Allowance	Local	of each month
Brought forward	860 - "	45 - "	2490 14 6	
1. 4 th Law Bureau	50 " "	15 " "		
1. Sub Bureau	35 " "	10 " "	1015 " "	

Madura	1. 2 nd Land Surveyor	700 " "	" "	
1. 3 rd Law Bureau	60 " "	15 " "		
1. Sub Bureau	40 " "	10 " "	825 " "	

Belamboor	1. 2 nd Law Bureau	500 " "	60 " "	
1. 2 nd Law Bureau	80 " "	" "	440 " "	

Malabar
Revenue
 1871 July 1st to 31st 1871
 290 - - - - - 290 - -

Suddapah	1. 2 nd Law Bureau	200 " "	60 " "	
1. 3 rd Law Bureau	80 " "	15 " "		
1. 3 rd Law Bureau	60 " "	15 " "	430 " "	

North. Port	1. 3 rd Law Bureau	200 " "	60 " "	
1. 3 rd Law Bureau	60 " "	15 " "		
1. do	60 " "	15 " "	410 " "	

Salem	1. 2 nd Law Bureau	500 " "		
1. 1 st Law Bureau	100 " "	30 " "		
1. 3 rd do	60 " "	15 " "		
1. do	60 " "	15 " "		
1. 4 th do	40 " "	10 " "	830 " "	
Carried over			6730 14 6	

District Paise & Revenue

Office and

Salary

Traveling Allowance Local Rent

Remainder

Brought forward 6730 14 6

1 3rd Class Revenue 200 " " 60 " "

4 3rd Class Revenue 240 " " 60 " " 560 " "

1 3rd Class Revenue 200 " " 60 " "

1 3rd Class Revenue 60 " " 15 " " 335 " "

1 3rd Class Revenue 200 " " 60 " "

1 Sub Revenue 30 " " 10 " " 300 " "

1 3rd Class Revenue 10 " " 10 " " 120 " "

1 3rd Class Revenue 200 " " 60 " "

1 3rd Class Revenue 200 " " 60 " "

1 2nd Class Revenue 80 " " 20 " " 560 " "

1 3rd Class Revenue 100 " " 30 " " 300 " "

1 3rd Class Revenue 200 " " 60 " "

1 3rd Class Revenue 100 " " 30 " "

2 3rd do 120 " " 30 " " 540 " "

1 3rd Class Revenue 100 " " 60 " "

1 3rd do 80 " " 20 " " 240 " "

1 3rd Class Revenue 100 " " 30 " " 130 " "

1 3rd Class Revenue 100 " " 30 " " 130 " "

Carried forward 9385 14 6

District	Range	Officers and Covers	Salary	Travelling Allowance	Local Grants	Debit
Genjam	Pangsi					
	Wooroor Kolondah	1 1st Class Officer	100	Brought forward	9385	14 6
				20	130	
Malabar	Ludgipah and Kozhikott Plantations	1 1st Class Officer	100			
					100	
	Pruthant	2 1st Class Officers	80	20	110	
Coimbatore	Pruthant	1 1st Class Officer	50		50	
Vijayapadam	Kolondah	1 1st Class Officer	20	10	40	
					9815	14 6

Office of Conservator of Forests
 July 1897.

Conservator of Forests

64 1871.
Forest Department.

List shewing the
Officers and Subordinates
as they stood on the
1st July 1871.

Rev. D
Madras,
July 1871.

Gb 24th Jan'y 1872
148

No. 29! MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—

The scheme for the re-organization of the Forest Department, communicated by Mr. Sim, meets with my entire concurrence in its leading features.

II. The institution of an independent Forest Department, with a central directing agency and an elaborate gradation of ranks, was, in my humble judgment, a project ill adapted to the condition and wants of the country. The establishment for protecting and working Government forests, for replanting them, and for forming new plantations, should be connected closely with the Revenue Establishment.

The Collector should be the chief forest officer of his district, and he should have a special administrative officer under him, charged with the forest interests of the district. By the consolidation of the two departments the Collector would be enlisted in the cause of forest conservancy and extension, while the forest officer would be supported, strengthened, and enabled to do his duty.

III. Should this basis be adopted the Forest Establishment would comprise, according to the plan submitted by Mr. Sim—

- (1.) An Inspector-General.
- (2.) A class of administrative officers termed Assistant Conservators.
- (3.) A class of executive officers called Foresters.

IV. It may be questioned whether an Inspector-General of Forests will be eventually required, but, for the present, I think it desirable that the office should be retained. The Inspector-General will, in the present stage of forest administration, be useful in giving impulse and activity to a new system, in impressing it with some uniformity, in comparing results in different districts and generalizing from them, in collecting information, promoting experiments, and instructing Government. Nor is it indifferent that there should be in the Presidency an able man in an authoritative position, interested in the sciences of botany and arboriculture. His researches would be valuable to the Presidency, and valuable also to the whole world.

V. The amount of salary, Rs. 1,500, proposed for the Inspector-General, appears to me to be too high, unless it is presented as a maximum. I would say a salary of Rs. 1,200, rising by gradual increments to Rs. 1,500. In the case of Major Beddome I would grant him Rs. 1,200 at once, with an increase of Rs. 100 at the expiration of three periods of two years, so that he would attain his maximum salary at the end of six years from the present date.

VI. Mr. Sim proposes to station Assistant Conservators in ten revenue districts. To eight of these, respectively, one Assistant Conservator would be apportioned, but Coimbatore would receive two, one for the district generally and one for the Annamallay range, while Malabar would require three, one for Nelamboor, one for the Mudumallay Hills, and one for the rest of the

Wynaad. Nine districts of the Presidency would be supplied with executive

Kurnool ...	1	South Canara ...	1
Cuddapah ...	1	Coimbatore ...	2
North Arcot ...	1	(Annamallays).	
South Arcot ...	1	Malabar ...	3
Salem ...	1	(Wynaad Mudumallays Nelamboor).	
Madura ...	1		
Tinnevelly ...	1		

13

officers of the lower class for the present. The Nilgiri District should be separately provided for as at present. Thirteen Assistant Conservators having been placed in provincial charges, Mr. Sim states that one should be retained at the Central Office. I accede to the number and distribution suggested, except in one particular. I do not think that an Assistant Conservator would be required at the Central Office. The Inspector-General would be reduced to mere visiting and consultative functions; the accounts would be kept in the several districts and in the Board of Revenue; the Central Office would, in fact, disappear, and the Assistant Conservator with it. Thirteen Assistant Conservators would be sufficient. I would adopt the gradation of Assistant Conservators and the scale of salaries specified.

VII. It has been justly pointed out by Mr. Sim that in a department so liable to sickness and accident, some Probationary Assistant Conservators would be required, in order that vacancies might be filled up at once by trained officers. He suggests two with salaries of Rs. 150. I would rather have four at the same cost.

VIII. The establishment of Foresters proposed appears to be judicious and sufficient.

IX. The superior officers in the present department, who occupy the rank of Deputy-Conservator, would be transferred, with existing emoluments, to the position of Assistant Conservator, and should in every case be directed to reside, when not on active duty, at the head-quarters of the Collector of the district, except in the case of the Assistant Conservators having local stations in the districts of Coimbatore and Malabar.

X. I would not at present advise that the conservancy of the village jungles should be brought within the functions of the officers of the Forest Department. The department, even in its modified form, will still be an imperial one, and I should be apprehensive that the revenues of the village jungles would gradually be confounded with those of national forests, and be swept into the imperial exchequer. Should the forest administration be hereafter placed in the category of provincial services, the question might again be brought under consideration. An accumulating surplus in the Jungle Conservancy Fund should not be permitted. The receipts under this head should be more actively expended in protecting and replanting the scrub and copse woods in the districts in which the receipts accrue.

XI. Mr. Sim contemplates the almost exclusive employment of Natives of India in the rank of Assistant Conservators and Foresters. He does not think it desirable that we should avail ourselves of the skilled forest officers who are being educated in Europe for service in India, and some of whom might be allotted for employment in Madras. I entirely agree with my colleague in holding that the scale of qualifications contemplated by Dr. Brandis is altogether beyond our requirements. Such a scheme of education may be necessary in Germany or France, where the system of intellectual competition has raised the initiatory standard for official employment to the highest pitch, but for this country the imposition of such a standard for subordinate and moderately paid employments would result either in producing a barren system of cramming information, or create a class of functionaries so accomplished and ambitious that they would become discontented with their salaries and their prospects, and desert the service of Government. I would not, however, hastily discard the notion of employing Englishmen,

who have received a practical education in Woodcraft, or Germans who have gone through an ordinary course in the forest schools of their country. I think that competent men could be procured from either service without the intervention of the Government of India on the terms indicated by Mr. Sim, by the Inspector General of Forests, or by the Board of Revenue. If the duties of our forest officers were only those of felling and selling timber in the natural forests in the rough wasteful native fashion we might get on with Native agency only; but we must look much farther; we must contemplate the introduction of mechanical power in our greater forests, if there is to be any economy in the supply of timber to the market; and we must accelerate the reproduction of trees by artificial planting both for fuel and building, for, otherwise, the lesser woods in many provinces, already dilapidated and plundered of every valuable tree, will be exterminated at the present rate of consumption. The great defect in our present English forest officers is that not one of them has received any early practical education in planting or managing trees, in selecting soils, in draining or fencing woodland, in felling timber, in cutting it up by steam-power, or in shaping and adapting it for the various purposes for which it may be destined. Not one of our officers ever saw these things done, or has that superficial knowledge of them even, which many common labourers, mechanics, and country gentlemen at Home naturally pick up. I consider it of the greatest importance that we should have skilled European agency for these purposes, not of the highest educated scientific class, but men of good ordinary education and good natural abilities, who would be capable of self-culture in the country without being above hard work—men more or less of the quality of Mr. McIvor, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Jamieson.

If the scheme presented by Mr. Sim should be adopted, our first duty should be to get a couple of young men from the Scotch larch and fir forests for the purpose of introducing steam and water-power saw mills in the Annamallay and Wynaad woods. We all desire to see the Natives of the country and East Indians employed in every branch of administration in which they are qualified to render good service, and they ought not to be excluded from the higher grades of the Forest Department; but I should certainly not consider them, for the most part, well adapted either for introducing or maintaining a better system for the preservation and development of forests in the Presidency. The work will require special knowledge, practical training, physical strength, energy, and hardihood. For the subordinate grade of foresters, we must, of course, employ East Indians and Natives, for we could not afford to import Englishmen in sufficient numbers.

XII. The introduction of a general Forest Law into this Presidency is a question to be considered separately. It is a step which I should regard with considerable apprehension. The restriction of customary rights of cutting and gathering small wood, and of pasturing cattle on waste, public or forest ground, is a proceeding which, more than any other, molests and irritates the poor and abridges their ease and freedom. There is, however, no danger that such a measure would be adopted here without careful consideration of the claims and interests of the rural population.

OOTACAMUND,
11th September 1871.

Ed. F. R. Bantleman.

(Signed) NAPIER.

No. . MINUTE by the Honourable A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

I HAVE long been of opinion that the conservancy of our forests and the duty of forming new plantations should be entrusted to the Collectors of districts, as will be seen on reference to the manuscript draft of the Order of this Government, dated the 14th October 1869, in which the principle of the proposal under consideration for the re-organization of the Forest Department is briefly sketched out. *5 m*

2. I agree generally in the views expressed in Lord Napier's Minute. On two points, however, I would suggest a modification of the scheme advocated by His Lordship.

First, as to the designation of the officer who is to take the place of the present Conservator. It would be inconvenient, in my opinion, to designate him as Inspector-General, that being the title of the head of the Forest Department under the Government of India. I should prefer the designation of Inspector of Forests, which was suggested in our Order of the 14th October 1869.

3. In the second place, I question the expediency of having only one class of administrative forest officers working under the Collectors of districts. In this Presidency, as in other parts of India, I would retain the two classes of Deputy-Conservator and Assistant, employing the former in the more important districts or ranges, and, in fact, on this point, following very closely the arrangement which has been recently approved by the Government of India for the Bombay Presidency. According to this arrangement, as I understand it, the Collector of each district is to be the head of the Forest Department in his district, and in those districts in which a special agency is deemed requisite to aid the Collector in his forest work, there will be one or more officers who will be designated either as Deputy-Conservators or as Assistant Conservators according to their rank in the list of forest officers. No Deputy-Conservator will have a charge extending over more than one Collectorate. As regards subordination to the Collector in his capacity of Conservator, the position of the Deputy-Conservators and that of the Assistant Conservators will be precisely the same. When it is a mere question of names, there are, it appears to me, advantages in retaining the existing nomenclature, and one which obtains in other provinces. Mr. Sim, I observe, proposes that, as regards salary as well as regards designation, the class of Deputy-Conservator shall be abolished. To this proposal there is the serious objection that the advantages offered by forest employment in this Presidency would be very inferior to those offered elsewhere. In every department there should be some prizes if good work is to be looked for; and, considering the various drawbacks and serious risks to health incidental to the life of a forest officer in this country, I cannot think that it would be prudent to fix the salary of the highest forest officer below that of Conservator at Rs. 500 per mensem. I would provide for three Deputy-Conservators on salaries of Rs. 900, 700, and 500, fixing the highest salary of an Assistant Conservator at Rs. 450. The suggestion that the forest subordinates, now designated "Overseers," should be styled "Foresters," has my concurrence.

4. The question of the relation between the forest officers and the Collectors of districts will have to be clearly defined. It should, I think, be laid down that

the Deputy and Assistant Conservators are in all respects subordinate to the Collector of the district, and are bound to obey all orders which they may receive from him, and that the duties of the Inspector of Forests are to be confined to inspection and advice. I should deprecate the adoption of the rules which have been framed on this point by the Government of Bombay, and to which our attention has been specially called by the Government of India.

12th October 1871.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

THE time has now arrived when a complete re-organization of the Forest Department is an absolute necessity.

2. The work of the department has largely increased of late years. New districts and large additional tracts in old districts have been brought under conservancy; and railway requirements, present and prospective, have entailed, and will continue to entail, considerable attention and labour. Meanwhile, the source from whence the Forest Department, in common with the Police and other Civil Departments similarly situated, drew its best officers is no longer available; the changed constitution of the Army has deprived it of the agency on which it has hitherto relied, and which has worked so well for its interests. The department must now be re-organized in such a manner that competent agency can be procured from other quarters; for Military men are no longer available as a rule, and it cannot depend on chance accessions from the Army. But this new agency cannot, unless an inordinate expense be incurred, be of a character which can be trusted with the same independence and freedom from control as that hitherto employed; the department cannot afford to pay salaries which will admit of this, and means must therefore be devised for providing the necessary supervision and control. The enormous area of the country, over which, in varying degrees of importance, forest operations are now being conducted, renders it a physical impossibility for a single Conservator to exercise anything like an efficient control over the executive administration; he can, and does, visit the districts; inspect and report; but his visits are necessarily brief, and his inspections consequently not of the thorough and searching character they should be, as, indeed, is evidenced by the extensive frauds practised, notwithstanding such inspection, by Mr. Turnbull in Madura and the Wynaad. The experience we have had shows that in this Presidency the system of entrusting forest conservancy to a Special Department is both costly and ineffective. Whenever any thing has to be done out of the ordinary course, the aid of the Revenue Department is immediately invoked, and, in the ordinary course, success or failure is invariably attributed to the co-operation or indifference of the Revenue-officers. Under these circumstances, the measure suggested by the Board of Revenue, namely, making forest conservancy a branch of the regular revenue administration of the country, seems to me the most suitable and promising for adoption; but, in my judgment, it is absolutely necessary that a special and trained subordinate agency should be employed. Under this system, the Collector would be the Conservator of the ~~Forests~~ ^{forests} equally with the land-revenue, etc., of his district, he would have an Assistant and such subordinate agency as might be necessary, specially and exclusively for forest work; and the present Conservator would become Inspector-General of the Forests of the Presidency. Such an arrangement would, I am confident, prove far more efficient than the present system; it would ensure the co-operation and assistance of the Revenue-officials of the district; the proceedings of the department itself would be guided and controlled effectively, and the Inspector-General would be, in his proper position, freed from executive duties and responsibilities; he would advise Collectors, and keep the Government informed of all that is doing and that requires to be done. The best proof of the

suitability of this system of administration to the peculiar circumstances of this Presidency is to be found in the fact that the Conservator himself advocates the union of the Forest and Revenue Departments which, in fact, are intimately related to each other.

3. The organization which seems to me best is to have a class of Assistant Conservators for the administrative work of the department with a class of foresters for executive duties.

4. There are now thirteen districts and forests which seem to me of sufficient importance to need an Assistant in each. Others* can, for the present, manage with a trained forester, though hereafter an Assistant may prove necessary.

* Ganjam. Nilgiris.
Vizagapatam. Tanjore.
Trichinopoly.

5. The thirteen districts, etc., needing Assistants are the following:—

Kurnool.	Tinnevely.	
Cuddapah.	Canara.	
North Arcot.	Wynaad,	} Malabar.
South Arcot.	Nelamboor,	
Salem.	Annamallays, Coimbatore.	
Coimbatore.	Mudumallays, etc., Malabar.	
Madura.		

6. The Central Office also requires an Assistant as at present.

7. The total number of Assistants would thus be fourteen, and they might be placed in four grades, receiving 250, 350, 400, and 500 Rs. per mensem, exclusive of travelling allowances. In the Forest Department of the Government of India, there are three grades of Assistants on 250, 350, and 450 Rs.; but there are also three grades of Deputies on 500, 700, and 900 Rs. These, if Collectors are constituted Conservators, will not be necessary here. The rates I have suggested ought, I think, to secure good uncovenanted agency, and seem to me fair as compared with the salaries of Deputy-Collectors and Principal Sudr Amins. I regard the getting more officers from the Army as hopeless, and therefore have not taken into consideration the high rate of salaries which the employment of Military men necessitates. We might have two Assistants on Rs. 500, and four in each of the other grades. The total cost would be Rs. 5,000 per mensem. At present there are five Deputies and six Assistants, costing Rs. 4,800; but one appointment is, and has, for long been vacant. There are only three Military officers in the department, namely, Colonel Morgan and Captains Walker and Gosling. The first draws a staff allowance of Rs. 400 per mensem in addition to his Military pay, and, in accordance with a decision of Government made some years ago, will continue as he is till he leaves the department; Captains Walker and Gosling, both absent on sick certificate, draw the consolidated allowance of a 2nd-class Deputy Rs. 700 per mensem. I think Government might, with propriety and justice, appoint Captain Walker to the vacant appointment of Rs. 800; he has worked long and zealously, and, I submit, well merits the promotion. Captain Gosling is understood to be dying. Mr. Cadell draws the consolidated pay of a 3rd-class Deputy, namely, Rs. 500, and is also absent on sick certificate. Of the Assistants, two draw Rs. 300 and four Rs. 200 each.

8. It is absolutely necessary to have two Probationers, so that the means of filling vacancies with trained men may be available. The want has been much

felt, especially of late. These officers might receive 150 Rs. each, and be attached to the best Assistants in order to learn their duties.

9. The Conservator, Major Beddome, is still in receipt of only Rs. 1,000. He has been long in that position, and has been twice driven Home with jungle-fever. Under the Supreme Government there are four grades of Conservator on Rs. 1,000, 1,200, 1,400, and 1,600. In this Presidency, I think, either a fixed salary of Rs. 1,500, or one rising by annual increments of Rs. 50, after two years' service at each rate, would be suitable; the latter is perhaps preferable in the case of a single officer. If this be adopted, Major Beddome should be allowed to reckon his past service as Conservator. In all the grades, I think, two years' service should be a condition of promotion from one to the other. ~~1,000~~ 1150

10. If my plan be approved, Major Beddome will get Rs. ~~1,000~~ 1150, Colonel Morgan will remain as he is, Captain Walker will be promoted to 800, and Captain Gosling, if he recovers and returns to duty, will continue to receive 700, and be entitled in due course to the higher rate of 800 when available. These will be the only cases to be specially treated.

11. I do not think any advantage would accrue from continuing to have Deputy-Conservators. The Inspector-General will be quite able, when relieved from all but inspecting duties, to do all the superintendence necessary; and it will be very awkward to place the Assistants under divided control and responsibility. The status of Collectors, of course, precludes their being placed under Deputy-Conservators.

12. Under this arrangement, Major Beddome's duties will be those of inspection and general control. He will, as at present, visit each district as often as he can, inspecting operations as thoroughly as possible, and, in direct communication with the Collector, suggest improvements and correct errors, reporting the results of his inspection direct to Government. ~~All accounts will pass through his Office as at present.~~ Each Collector will furnish an annual report on the conservancy of his district, with accounts of expenditure and income. These will be forwarded to Major Beddome, who will submit them to Government with his own report.

13. Major Beddome will, I fear, think the salaries I have proposed too low; but we cannot, I think, organize the department on any other basis than that it should be worked by uncovenanted agency; and I do not think forestry needs higher qualifications than other departments of the public service; and I see no reason why as good men should not be obtained for this department as we get for District Moonsiffs, Tahsildars, Deputy-Collectors, etc.

14. The Overseers are now ranged in seven classes on 30, 35, 40, 50, 60, 80, and 100 Rs. I think the 35-Rs. rate might be abolished, and a 70-Rs. one introduced. I think, too, that we might have a grade of 125 and 150 for employment in districts where there is no Assistant, and where consequently men of greater experience and capacity than the ordinary men are required. Three of each grade would probably be quite enough at present. These appointments would also serve a useful purpose in stimulating the class, who, as a rule, will not be suited for employment as Assistants. I would call the Overseers *Foresters* as more expressive of their duties and position.

15. As respects a Forest Law I am still of opinion with the Board that, for this Presidency, it is unnecessary and inexpedient. The Penal Code provides for

every offence, as trespass, mischief or theft. Simple trespass, that is, merely entering on land without doing or meaning to do harm, is not a crime, and it is hard to see why it should be so rendered, especially when it is considered that our so-called forests have villages scattered in and around them, and are in no way fenced. The Draft Act is, in fact, worthy of the dark ages, an audacious encroachment on private rights and liberties, and a wholesale creation of offences. With such legislation our rule will soon be regarded as a curse. If we are to have a law, it should be framed and passed in our own Council, and adapted to the circumstances of our country and people. *a special*

(Signed) J. D. SIM.

12 July 1871

P.S.—I think the re-organization of the department had better be kept separate and distinct.

Don't collect.

74
Presented by His Excellency
The President.

The scheme for the reorganization
of the Forest Department
communicated by Mr. Smith
meets with my entire concurrence
in its leading features.

II. The institution of an
independent Forest Department
with a central directing Agency
and an elaborate gradation
of ranks was, in my humble
judgment, a project ill
adapted to the conditions
and wants of the Country.
The establishment for
protecting and working
Government forests, for
replanting them and for
forming new plantations

Should be connected closely
with the Revenue Establishment.

The Collector should be the
Chief Forest Officer of his
District and he should
have a special administrative
officer under him charged
with the Forest interests of
the District. By the consolidation
of the two Departments the
Collector would be enlisted
in the Cause of Forest Conservation
and extension while the Forest
Officer would be supported,
strengthened and enabled
to do his duty.

III. Should this basis be
adopted, the Forest Establishment
would comprise, according
to the plan submitted by
Mr. Sim;

- (1) An Inspector General
- (2) A class of Administrative
Officers termed Assistant Conservators.
- (3) A class of Executive Officers
called Foresters.

IV. It may be questioned
whether an Inspector General
of Forests will be eventually
required, but for the present
I think it desirable that the
Office should be retained.
The Inspector General will in
the present stage of Forest
Administration be useful in
giving impulse and activity
to a new system, in impressing
it with some uniformity, in
comparing results in different
districts and generalizing
from them, in collecting
information, promoting
experiments and instructing
Government. Nor is it
indifferent that there should
be in the Presidency an able
Man in an authoritative position
interested in the Sciences of
Botany and Arboriculture. His
researches would be valuable
to the Presidency and valuable
also to the whole world.

V. The amount of Salary
Rupees 1500. proposed for

The Inspector General, appears to me to be too high unless it is presented as a Maximum. I would say a Salary of Rs 1200. rising by gradual increments to Rs 1500. In the case of Major Beddome I would grant him Rs 1200. at once with an increase of Rs 100. at the expiration of three periods of two years, so that he would attain his Maximum Salary at the end of six years from the present date.

VI. Mr Sim proposes to station Assistant Conservators in ten Revenue Districts. To eight of these respectively one Assistant Conservator would be apportioned, but Coimbatore would receive two, one for the District generally, and one for the Anaimalai Range, while Malabar would require three, one for Kelamboor, one for the Madumalai Hills and one for the rest of the Wynad. ~~The~~ ^{Nine} Districts of the Presidency

Kurnool	1
Cuddapah	1
North Arcot	1
South Arcot	1
Salem	1
Madura	1
Tinnevely	1
South Canara	1
Coimbatore	2
(Anaimalai)	
Malabar	3
(Wynad	
Madumalai	
Kelamboor)	
	<u>13</u>

would be supplied with executive officers of the lower class for the present. The Nilgerry District should be separately provided for as at present. Thirteen Assistant Conservators having been placed in provincial charges, Mr Sim states that one should be retained at the Central Office. I accede to the number and distribution suggested except in one particular. I do not think that an Assistant Conservator would be required at the Central office. The Inspector General would be reduced to mere visiting and consultative functions, the accounts would be kept in the several Districts and in the Board of Revenue, the Central Office would in fact disappear and the Assistant Conservator with it. Thirteen Assistant Conservators would be sufficient. I would adopt the gradation of Assistant

Conservators and the Scale
of Salaries Specified.

VII. It has been justly pointed
out by Mr. Sim that in a
department so liable to sickness
and accident some probationary
Assistant Conservators would
be required in order that
vacancies might be filled
up at once by trained officers.
He suggests two with salaries
of Rupees 150. I would rather
have four at the same cost.

VIII. The Establishment of
Foresters proposed appears
to be judicious and sufficient.

IX. The Superior officers
in the present Department
who occupy the rank of
Deputy Conservator would
be transferred with existing
emoluments to the position
of Assistant Conservator

And should in every case
be directed to reside, when not
on active duty, at the head
quarters of the Collector of
the District, except in the case
of the Assistant Conservators
having local stations in
the Districts of Coimbatore
and Malabar.

X. I would not at present
advise that the Conservancy
of the village jungles should
be brought within the functions
of the officers of the Forest
Department. The Department
even in its modified form
will still be an Imperial
One, and I should be
apprehensive that the
Revenues of the Village Jungles
would gradually be confounded
with those of National Forests
and be swept into the
Imperial Exchequer. Should
the Forest administration
be hereafter placed in the
category of Provincial

Services, the question might again be brought under consideration. An Accumulating Surplus in the Jungle Conservancy fund should not be permitted.

The receipts under this head should be more actively expended in protecting and replanting the Scrub and Copse woods in the districts in which the receipts accrue.

XI. Mr. Linn contemplates the almost exclusive employment of Natives of India in the rank of Assistant Conservators and Foresters. He does not think it desirable that we should avail ourselves of the Skilled Forest Officers who are being educated in Europe for Service in India, and some of whom might be allotted for

5
employment in Madras. I entirely agree with my Colleague in holding that the scale of qualifications contemplated by Dr. Brandis is altogether beyond our requirements. Such a scheme of education may be necessary in Germany or France where the system of intellectual competition has raised the initiatory Standard for Official employment to the highest pitch, but for this Country the imposition of such a Standard for subordinate and moderately paid employments would result either in producing a barren System of Grammatical information or create a class of functionaries so accomplished and ambitious that they would become discontented with their

Salaries and their prospects
and desert the Service of
Government. I should not
however hastily discard
the notion of employing
Englishmen who have
received a practical education
in Woodcraft, or Germans
who have gone through an
ordinary course in the
forest schools of their Country.
I think that competent men
could be procured from
either Service without the
intervention of the
Government of India.
on the terms indicated
by Mr. Linn, by the
Inspector General of Forests
or by the Board of Revenue.
If the duties of our Forest
Officers were only those
of felling and selling
timber in the Natural
Forests in the rough

99
wasteful native fashion
we might get on with Native
agency only; but we
must look much farther, we
must contemplate the introduction
of Mechanical Power in our
greater forests if there is to
be any economy in the
supply of timber to the
Market, and we must
accelerate the reproduction
of trees by artificial planting
both for fuel and building,
for otherwise the lesser woods
in many provinces, already
delapidated and plundered
of every valuable tree will
be exterminated at the present
rate of Consumption. The
great defect in our present
English Forest officers is that
not one of them has received
any early practical education
in planting or managing trees,
in selecting soils, in draining
or fencing woodland, in

4/
felling timber, in cutting it
up by Steam power or in
shaping and adapting it
for the various purposes for
which it may be destined.

Not one of our officers
ever saw these things done
or has that superficial knowledge
of them even which many
Common labourers, Mechanics
and Country gentlemen
at home naturally pick up.

I consider it of the greatest
importance that we should
have skilled European agency
for these purposes. Not of
the highest educated scientific
class, but Men of good
ordinary education and
good Natural abilities
who would be capable of
Self Culture in the Country
without being above hard
work, Men more or less of
the quality of Mr Mr Ivor,
Mr Ferguson & Mr Jamieson.

8
If the scheme presented
by Mr Ivor should be
adopted, our first duty
should be to get a couple
of young men from the
Scotch Larch and Fir
forests for the purpose of
introducing Steam and
Waterpower sawmills in the
Aminalai and Wynaad
woods. We all desire to
see the Natives of the Country
and East Indians employed
in every branch of Administration
in which they are qualified to
render good service and
they ought not to be excluded
from the higher grades of
the Forest Department, but I
should certainly not consider
them, for the most part, well
adapted either for introducing
or Maintaining a better system
for the preservation and
development of forests.

in the Presidency. The work will require special knowledge, practical training, physical strength, energy, and hardihood. For the subordinate grade of Foresters we must of course employ East Indians and Natives for we could not afford to import Englishmen in sufficient numbers.

XII. The introduction of a general Forest Law into this Presidency is a question to be considered separately. It is a step which I should regard with considerable apprehension.

The restriction of Customary rights of Cutting and Gathering small wood and of Pasturing cattle on waste, public, or forest

ground, is a proceeding which more than any other molests and irritates the poor and abridges their ease and freedom. There is, however no danger that such a measure would be adopted here without careful consideration of the claims and interests of the rural population.

Napier

Calcutta. Sept. 11th
1871.

Rev: 1872 Dept

N. 229

Minute by the ⁸²
Honble the Residents

Dated 11th Sept. 1871.
Recd 22^d Saty 1872

24 Jan 72
No 145

On the re-organization of
the Forest Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 16 89

FROM

The Conservator of Forests

Dated 12th May

1871.

FOR ORDERS.

I have to have it to be corded by
news as to re-organization.
but my scheme applies only
to the personnel of the Dept.

I would not accept Major
Ward Jones's proposal. Such
a measure would be an
interference with the

leaving the question.

not in other private property also.

86

86

be unable her to sleep to
for the work of 4 or 5 weeks.
They must have been kept
and then lost cannot
at the same time be
under the action of the law
the defect in the will
be even it must be old

I agree with you. L. J. J.

I have not seen the minutes of your
I can then give no opinion
except that minutes are in the
minutes of 1861: might not be

an increase of Rs. 800 per mensem, and we shall be more on a par with the rest of India, and our officers will have something substantial to rise to.

3. You will perceive that Mr. Sim is dead against the *Act*; in fact, he thinks it savours of the dark ages. I feel quite certain that effective conservancy can never be brought about without the *Act*. Properly handled it need not interfere with communal rights; in fact, without the aid of the *Act* to enable us to check smuggling in railway districts, I believe these communal rights will ere long disappear. The *Act* is required to enable us properly to check smuggling—not to interfere with the rights of the inhabitants—and also to give Government a voice, to a certain extent, in the management of private forests, the importance of this latter will soon become evident in some of our railway districts.

4. I trust that you will lay this before Mr. Sim and the other Members of Government.

Your's sincerely,

(Signed) R. H. BEDDOME.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

By E. L. L. L.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM ON THE REORGANIZATION OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Two important questions in connection with forest conservancy are now before the Government, viz., the introduction of a Forest Act and the administrative reorganization of the department. The first of these questions is now before the Revenue Board, who have not yet replied to G. O., dated 12th December 1870, No. 2,007, with which a draft Forest Act received from Calcutta was forwarded for their remarks. The two questions can, however, with most advantage be considered separately. This memorandum is therefore confined to the reorganization of the department.

2. The timber-yielding area of this Presidency may be divided into two classes, firstly, the forests which are under the control of the department proper; and these may be further divided into reserved forests, i.e., those in which the department itself undertakes felling, and unreserved forests, i.e., those which are worked on the license and voucher system; secondly, the jungles which are under the Collectors. In neither case it is possible to compute with any pretence at accuracy the area* to which supervision is supposed to extend; but a fair estimate of the relative importance of the work performed by the two departments may be formed by a comparison of the results achieved by each.

3. In 1869-70 the Forest Department realized a revenue of Rupees 4,95,789, and the charges of the department amounted to Rupees 2,86,691, leaving a net surplus of Rupees 2,09,098, which, if the decrease in the stock of timber on hand be taken into consideration, is reduced to Rupees 90,967, while 930,010 cubic feet of timber were removed from the forests. In the same year the expenditure of the Jungle Conservancy Fund was Rupees 1,38,101, and its receipts Rupees 1,92,039, leaving a surplus on the year of Rupees 53,938. The principal items whence this fund derives its revenue are the sale of, and seigniorage on, timber, and its

* Exclusive of the Canara ghaut-forests, there are about 750 square-miles of reserved forest, but the extent of unreserved forest has never been stated.

† The year 1869-70 is selected because 1870-71 seems to be an exceptionally bad year as regards the Forest Department.

expenditure is devoted to the maintenance and formation of plantations and topes, and to keeping up an establishment, the cost of which averages about one-eighth of its revenue.

4. The first step towards the reorganization of forest conservancy should be, it is submitted, the fusion of these two departments into one. Hitherto the objection to such a measure has been the injury to which the villagers' rights would be exposed if the jungles from which they drew their firewood and the timber to which they are entitled without payment, and in which they graze their cattle, were handed over to a department which, as at present constituted, has no cause for sympathy with landed interests. But this objection ceases to exist when, as the Honourable Mr. Sim has laid down in his Minute, the Collector is at the head of the forest executive in each district. Arguments in favour of a fusion have repeatedly been laid before Government. Major Beddome, in a letter dated 12th May 1871, observes as follows:—"I feel quite convinced that efficient conservancy can never be obtained in this Presidency, unless all the forests are placed under one department; let the establishments in each district be under the Collector to whatever extent Government may wish, but the present system of two distinct departments working for one and the same object should be done away with." That most of the Collectors are alive to the advantage which the jungles under their care would derive from the supervision of skilled foresters will be seen on reference to a "file of Collectors' replies," forwarded to Government by the Board with their Proceedings dated 22nd November 1867, No. 7,607; and the district officers could not reasonably object to the proposed fusion if, while it placed scientific agency at their disposal throughout their charge, it increased their executive powers and enabled them to check that disposition on the part of forest-officers to infringe vested rights, of which they constantly complain. It is quite clear also that the existing Forest Department feels itself unequal to cope with such purely executive work as the guarding of forests and the settlement of complicated questions arising from ryots' vested rights. The Conservator is anxious to avail himself for

not so, I think, as
matter stand. These
village pings are more
scrub - there are no state
right to north mentioning -
The people by description
right could work their
rule in them - but this
"freedom of action" is
not destroying
the people there interested
in the interests of the
people - admitted the
right of villagers to feed
the but in forest a
light tree on every they
cut for sale, solely
to provide funds for
conserving and improving
the pings - for the good
of these interests. If
we now find the two
after the survey, there

22. 12. 1871. [3]
Work into the Res.
Survey & the key and no
contest & come in and.
If the sub. pt. could
"decentralize" Forests
as proposed by Mr.
C. B. Smith, the fusion
would be most desirable.
J.B.

these objects of the superior and widely ramifying authority possessed by Revenue-officers* (vide paragraph 189 of his Administration Report for 1869-70 and *passim* in his letters). The opinion of the officers of both departments, therefore, leans strongly towards a fusion on the principle briefly indicated above. It is true that Major Beddome has on some occasions deprecated placing rich forests absolutely in charge of Native Revenue-officials; but this is not what is proposed, for it is a part of this scheme to increase European supervision both scientific and executive.

5. Another argument in favour of the proposed fusion is that it would increase the financial resources of the Forest Department. The Jungle Conservancy Fund yields a surplus almost every year. The surplus for the three years prior to and including 1869-70 (the last year for which a report has been received by Government) is shown below†:—

Years.	Surplus. RS.
1867-68	40,819
1868-69	3,227
1869-70	53,937

These repeated surpluses have been allowed to accumulate in spite of more than one remonstrance on the part of Government—a circumstance which seems to point to unwillingness on the part of the Revenue-officers to undertake work of so technical a character as the formation of plantations and nurseries, even in treeless districts where such measures assume an aspect of vital importance. The total balance at the credit of the Jungle Conservancy Fund at the close of 1870-71 was Rupees 2,75,694. If the fusion of the two departments is carried into effect, the disposal of this amount (which is not provided for in the Local Funds Bill) will be a question for Government to decide upon, but whether this amount be handed over to the Forest Department or not the annually accruing surplus of the Jungle Conservancy Department must, if the two departments are incorporated, form an element of gain which will help to pay the increased charges involved by the

* He also desires more co-operation on the part of the Police; but as the Police could not act properly without a legislative enactment, the consideration of this point must be postponed.

† For further statistics—Vide Appendix III.

This looks large - but
divide it by the number
of districts & the amount
is inconsiderable - not
more than a safe working
balance.

[4]

The Board are of a precisely similar opinion. In their Proceedings dated

[5]

18th January 1870, No. 353, they write as follows:—"Under the circumstances "the Board would recommend that the "present head of the Forest Department "be styled Inspector-General of "Forests; that his duties should be "strictly those of inspection; and that "all communications and orders to his "subordinates should pass through the "Collector of the district." It seems to follow as a necessary consequence of this arrangement that a forest-officer's charge should be coterminous with a Collectorate or Collectorates. It will therefore be well to take the districts of the Presidency one by one, and (on the supposition that the forest-officer will also be concerned with Jungle Conservancy operations) examine into the forest-resources and requirements of each district, in order to see which districts most require special supervision. The subjoined tabular statement shows the gross revenue realized in each district of the Madras Presidency from the Forest and Jungle Conservancy Departments, respectively, in 1870-71, together with the permanent rank of the forest-officer in charge of the former:—

District.	Gross revenue realized during the year by Forest Department.	Percentage on whole Gross of revenue of Forest Department for the year	Gross revenue realized by Jungle Conservancy Department for the year.	Designation of forest-officer in charge. This column has no reference to the Jungle Conservancy Department.
Ganjum (comprising forest ranges of Gumsur and Surada).	Rs. 5,993	1.7	382	1st-Class Overseer (in independent charge).
Vengalputam (comprising forest range of Calcondan).	189	.1	1,174	None. Collector is the administrator.
Cuddapah	46,243	13.6	6,418	A 3rd-Class Assistant Conservator (in independent charge).
Kurnool	44,923	13.2	6,783	Do. do. do.
North Arcot	13,948	4.1	15,107	Do. do. do.
South Arcot	3,370	.1	7,016	Do. do. do.
Trichinopoly	9,626	2.9	5,673	Do. do. employed on fuel-reserve duty.
Madura	21,242	6.3	11,691	A 2nd-Class Deputy-Conservator.
Tinnevely	76,131	22.4	21,976	A 3rd-Class Assistant Conservator under Deputy-Conservator of Madura.
Coimbatore (comprising forest ranges of Annamallay, Bolampatty and Chenai Nair, Mudumallay, Segur and Sattimangalam, Bhowany, Collegal).	10,296	5.7	1,478	A 1st-Class Deputy-Conservator is in charge of Mudumallay, Segur, etc., Bhowany, and Collegal.
Malabar (comprising forest ranges of Wynnad and Nellumboor).	34,167	10.1	2,067	A 2nd-Class Deputy-Conservator is in charge of Annamallay, Bolampatty, and Chenai Nair.
South Canara	64,675	19	38,282	A 3rd-Class Assistant Conservator is in immediate charge of Wynnad. He is under the 1st-class Deputy-Conservator of Mudumallay, etc.
Salem	The operations of the Forest Department do not extend to this and the under-mentioned districts.		11,398	A 2nd-Class Assistant Conservator is in independent charge of Nellamboor.
Nelloerries*			2,947	A 3rd-Class Assistant Conservator (in independent charge).
Godavery			19,941	A 2nd-Class Deputy-Conservator.
Kistna			20,530	
Nellore			4,463	
Bellary			1,715	
Chingleput			2,827	
Tanjore				
Total...	3,39,762	100	1,81,743	

A 3rd-Class Assistant Conservator of Wynaad. He is under the 1st-class Deputy-Conservator of Mudumallay, etc.
A 2nd-Class Assistant Conservator is in independent charge of Nellamboor.
A 3rd-Class Assistant Conservator (in independent charge).
A 2nd-Class Deputy-Conservator.

It will be seen that, as far as gross receipts go, Coimbatore, Salem, Cuddapah, Kurnool, South Canara, and Tinnevely, are the most important districts to the Forest Department; and Salem, Tinnevely, and Nellore, to the Jungle Conservancy Department. But revenue is of course not the only consideration, and it is necessary to provide special supervision for those districts through which the railway passes or is about to pass.

7. Major Beddome has proposed to group the districts in four circles, giving a Deputy-Conservator authority over each circle. But the Hon'ble. Mr. Sim has expressed an opinion strongly adverse to this plan of subordinating Assistant to Deputy-Conservators as well as to the head of the department, on the ground of the endless "squabbling" which would ensue in each district between the Collector and the three forest-officers. It is submitted that, for reasons explained further on, it is necessary that there should be a grade of officers above that of Assistant Conservator. Such a grade exists at present in the persons of one 1st class and three 2nd class "Deputy-Conservators." The designation of the officers is not a matter of moment, but if the term "Deputy-Conservator" be objected to, and if, as the Board recommend, the head of the department be designated "Inspector-General," the officers occupying the intermediate grade between him and the Assistants might be termed "Conservators." "Chief Conservator" might be substituted for "Inspector-General" as being less likely to lead to confusion with other departments, and then the three cardinal grades of the upper or administrative branch of the department will be Chief Conservator, Conservators, and Assistant Conservators, while Mr. Sim has recommended that in the lower or executive branch the term "Forester" should be substituted for "Overseer." However, for the purposes of this draft, it will be simpler to retain the nomenclature of the grades now in vogue.

8. At present there are four Deputy-Conservators, viz.,

One 1st-class* on Rupees 800 per mensem, including travelling allowance.

* Colonel Morgan, the present incumbent, draws Rupees 1,041-90 travelling allowance; but this is a special arrangement which is not to extend to his successor.

* i.e. Because unless there is a grade paid more highly than Assistants, it will be impossible to induce trained men to come out from Europe. They are now offered but at 250 Rs.

My Object to Defy
Conservation is that
it is incompatible
with the very purpose of
making Collections the
future Conservation
to having Debuttees
who shall have

any control over them
or their trust etc. [7]

A Deputy - as I understand the term & office - would have the care - right of several districts.

in other words the
Colony would be under
them. I am quite
willing to increase
the pay of assist.
to 600 - which is
the pay of 1st class
Deputy M^r & Mag^r &
I think quite enough.

* June - but how
when are officers
paid on leave? If
the pay is con. to the
date. the travelling
allowance is not
available to the officer
who acts.

Two 2nd-class, on Rupees 700 per mensem, including travelling allowance.

One 2nd-class, on Rupees 500 per mensem, including travelling allowance.

Major Beddome has proposed (*vide* No. 6 of Appendix 1) to increase the number of Deputies to six, as follows:—

Two 1st-class, on Rs. 800+100 travelling allowance.

Two 2nd-class, on Rs. 600+100 travelling allowance.

Two 3rd-class, on Rs. 500+60
travelling allowance.

Considering that officers draw travelling allowance for the month, whether they leave head-quarters or not, it is difficult to see the object of distinguishing travelling allowance from salary, but it is assumed that some reason for this arrangement does exist. The travelling allowance of the 3rd-class Deputies should, it is submitted, be raised to Rupees 100; otherwise, on Major Beddome's plan, they will be drawing less travelling allowance than 1st-class Assistants. With this modification it is submitted that Major Beddome's proposal may be adopted.

9. The next question is, where are these six Deputies to be stationed. At present the 1st-class Deputy (Colonel Morgan) has charge of Mudumallay, Segur, etc., Bhowany and Collegal in Coimbatore, and, with an Assistant under him, of Wynaad in Malabar. The three 2nd-class Deputies (Captain Walker, Captain Gosling, and Mr. Cadell) have charge, respectively, of Maduracum, Tinnevely, Annamallay, etc., in Coimbatore, and Salem. Looking to the fact that it is desirable to make forest ranges continuous with Collectorates; looking also to the principle laid down by Mr. Sim that there should not be an excess of supervision in one district, and having regard to the results shown in the tabular statement embodied in paragraph 6, it is submitted that the six Deputies should be stationed as follows:—

One 1st-class Deputy (Colonel Morgan) in Coimbatore.

One 1st-class Deputy (Captain Walker) in Salem.

One 2nd-class Deputy in Cuddapah.

One do. do. in Tinnevelly.

One 3rd-class Deputy in Kurnool.

One do. do. in South Canara.

~~The "Herald" says "a copy of the paper"~~
alive to the City. ~~Mineral~~ ~~about~~ ~~the~~
I have to see a "Mineral" in Dec.
for nothing. Then I have a good, other
is there.

✓ *Report*

With the exception of Coimbatore these districts will be allotted no forest-officers (not counting Overseers) other than the above. But one officer will not suffice for Coimbatore. It will be necessary to place a good Assistant Conservator in charge of the Annamallay Range, and the only question is whether he should be subordinate or not to the Deputy-Conservator in the same district.

10. Next as to the Assistant Conservators. At present these are ranked,* paid, and in number as follows:—

One 2nd-class (Central Office) on Rs. 300 per mensem.

One 2nd-class on Rs. 300+60 per mensem.

Eight 3rd-class on Rs. 200+60 per mensem.

One Sub-Assistant Conservator on Rs. 150+30 per mensem.

11. The Sub-Assistant Conservator may, I think, be left out of the calculation, as he is only employed during the absence of Captain Walker upon some presumably temporary planting duty in Tinnevely where there is another forest-officer. This leaves ten Assistant Conservators. Of these, two will, according to this scheme, be promoted to the rank of Deputy-Conservator. Eight therefore are left for disposal. This is the strength which Major Beddome (*vide* No. 6, Appendix 1) proposes to retain. He recommends (without specifying the number in each grade) that they should be graded as follows:—

1st-class on Rs. 400+90 travelling allowance.

2nd-class on Rs. 300+60 travelling allowance.

3rd-class on Rs. 200+60 travelling allowance.

Keeping in view the list of districts named by Mr. Sim in his Minute as standing in need of forest conservancy, it becomes necessary to add another Assistant (for Nellore) making the full strength nine. The travelling allowance of the 1st-class Assistants should, it is submitted, be reduced to Rupees 60. Out of the nine three should be 1st-class, but the remaining six cannot, according to this scheme, be distributed between the 2nd and 3rd-classes for a reason stated in paragraph 12. The

* For their location—*vide* Appendix IV.

Assistant Conservators will, according to this scheme, be located as follows:—

One 1st-class Assistant in Annamallay, etc.

One do. (without travelling allowance) at Central Office.

One do. (Mr. Ferguson) at Nelloreboor.

Six 2nd or 3rd-class Assistant Conservators, respectively, in Madura, Wynaad, Nellore, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, and South Arcot.

Thus there will be a forest-officer in every district* of the Presidency (two in Coimbatore and Malabar), except the Neilgherries, Godavery, Kistna, Bellary, Chingleput, and Tanjore. When the scheme is in working order it will be easy for the officers to extend their operations. The Assistant in Nellore might pay an occasional visit to the Kistna District; the Deputy-Conservator in Cuddapah could occasionally advise the Collector of Bellary, and so on.

12. One point remains to be noticed in connection with the grading of officers. The Government of India in some cases guarantee their forest-officers promotion after a certain number of years' approved service, and Major Beddome also proposed (*vide* No. 6, Appendix I.) to bar promotions to some grades, unless a given number of years' service has been attained. This does not seem a good plan, for it stands in the way of promotion by merit. But an exception should be made in the case of 3rd-class Assistants. Rupees 260 per mensem is almost too small a salary, and if the department is recruited from Europe, it will be necessary to provide some incentive to the study of a native language. It is therefore submitted that in this case Major Beddome's proposal may be adopted to the effect that an Assistant shall be guaranteed promotion to the 2nd-class after one year's service in the 3rd-class, provided that he passes a colloquial test in the Vernacular of his district.

13. Hereafter it may become expedient to frame rules for the procedure of the Conservator, the Deputy or Assistant Conservator, and the Collector in their official relations with each other. But this framing of rules should, it is submitted, be postponed until the department in its new form has had time to

* Vizagapatam as at present will be allotted an Overseer.

I think there shall be a moderate period of service in each grade - I do not see the plate getting worn from Europe. Matters of the country are. I think the better even to ab. agents.

He is the Colly Assistant according to my scheme.

settle down. It will be advisable at the outset to lay down "general principles" only. There will be a difficulty attending the entire subordination to the Collector of Military Officers of long standing, such as Colonel Morgan; and it will not be expedient in any case to prohibit direct communication between the Conservator and his officers, but it may be expedient in certain cases to require a copy of the letter to be sent to the Collector. The annual reports of the Deputy and Assistant Conservators should be submitted through the Collector to the Conservator. The Board need not, it is submitted, intervene. As to such minor points as the keeping of accounts and the reception of sale-proceeds much reorganization will not be required, for the reason that at present all payments are, or should be, made direct to the Taluk Treasury.

14. The next question to be considered is the principle on which the department is henceforth to be recruited. The ensuing seven paragraphs are devoted to a summary bearing on the subject of procuring from Europe the services of scientifically trained men.

15. In the Autumn of 1866 Dr. Brandis, Inspector-General of Forests under the Government of India, while on leave in Europe, submitted certain proposals to the Government of India with the object of promoting the efficiency of forest-officers. His proposals related to two distinct subjects, namely:—

(1.) The facilities to be secured to officers already attached to the Indian Forest Department for improving their acquaintance with the subject while in Europe on leave.

(2.) 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.

16. As to the first point Dr. Brandis recommended that forest-officers on leave in Europe should be encouraged to devote a portion of their leave to the study of forestry in Scotland and on the Continent; that a regular course of study should be laid down; that their travelling expenses should be paid; and that the certificates granted them by their instructors should be transmitted to the Government of India by the India Office. This scheme was sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and Dr. Brandis states that a

*Col Mr. must accept
the position assigned to
him by the Govt. or resign.
There can be no direct
communication between
Col. & the Conservator
under any scheme.*

number of forest-officers have availed themselves of the opportunities afforded them, and have studied forestry in France and Germany, but no direct action has been taken by this Government for the purpose of inducing the forest-officers of this Presidency to utilize their leave on the terms sanctioned by the Secretary of State. It is submitted that a few words from Government would have a beneficial effect in this respect, and advantage might be taken of the alterations involved by reorganization to allude to the inducements to the acquirement of special knowledge held out by the Secretary of State.

17. As to the second point it is to be observed, that in their letter to the Government of India, dated 16th September 1867, No. 2,179, the Government requested that one of the young men trained on Dr. Brandis's method might be sent to this Presidency. Their request was complied with, and in December 1869 Mr. Hume, who had undergone the regular course of instruction, arrived in Madras; but the Government of India, in their letter dated 19th October 1869, stated that Mr. Hume's prospective services could not be spared to this Presidency, and he was accordingly sent on to Burmah. Since then the question of procuring the services of foresters trained in Europe for this Presidency has been altogether dropped. In the budget-estimate of the Forest Department for 1870-71 there was an entry of Rupees 3,000 for the salary of "a trained Assistant from England," but the Government of India, in their letter dated 8th September 1869, intimated that none could be spared to Madras, and the estimate was therefore struck out by this Government. Since then nothing has been heard from the Government of India on the subject, and the budget-estimate for 1871-72 contains no similar entry. This neglect on the part of the Supreme Government of the requirements of Madras is not in accordance with a letter to the Secretary of State (19th September 1868), in which they observed that "a proportion of the probationers specially trained in Europe for forest service in India should always be available for employment in the minor Presidencies."

18. As to the course adopted by the Government of India in reference to the Forest Departments under their control, in their despatch to the Secre-

tary of State, dated 19th September 1868, they remarked on the necessity of consolidating the Forest Departments of the minor administrations subject to them into one body, in order that the course of promotion might be as regular and unfluctuating as possible. They observed that unless, besides a general increase of salary, consolidation to a considerable extent was effected, it would be impossible to hold out sufficient inducement for candidates to undergo special training at home in the shape of expectations of promotion.

19. They mooted the inclusion of this Presidency in the consolidation scheme, but the Secretary of State, in replying, negatived this semi-proposal, but observed that "the same reasons which have called for an improvement in the prospects of the officers in other parts of India would necessitate a similar concession to the Forest Departments of Madras and Bombay." This he observed may be obtained by increasing the salaries of officers at certain periods of their service, provided always that the length and quality of their service has been such as to merit such an increase." No action on this hint has yet been taken by Government.

20. The papers put up furnish very complete information as to the method of training pursued in Europe under the scheme inaugurated by Dr. Brandis. The subject came fully before Government in 1867, and the Minutes of H. E. the President and of the Honourables Sir T. Pycroft and H. D. Phillips will be found annexed to G. O. dated 16th September 1867. The curriculum of training ultimately decided on was that which was *originally* proposed by Dr. Brandis in 1866, and which, in the opinion of H. E. the President, (*vide* his Minute attached to G. O. dated 16th September 1867,) was far preferable to the more elaborate course of training which the Inspector-General was afterwards induced to recommend. It was approved and adopted (with two modifications) by the Secretary of State in his despatch to the Government of India, dated 24th November 1868, No. 27, (*vide* G. O. dated 7th May 1869, No. 1,249). The system as modified is as follows:—A certain number of young men (at present, it is believed, four) are selected every year in March by a competitive

examination in the following branches of knowledge:—

- (1.) English writing from dictation and English composition.
- (2.) Arithmetic in all its branches.
- (3.) Algebra, elementary principles, simple and quadratic equations, ratios and proportion, logarithm, arithmetical and geometrical progression.
- (4.) Geometry (1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 6th Book of Euclid) and Plane Trigonometry.
- (5.) Free hand and plain drawing.
- (6.) A good colloquial knowledge of either French or German.

Great stress also is laid on active habits and a good constitution, and the medical examination is strict. In addition to the subjects which it is necessary for a candidate to take up, proficiency in the following subjects entitles candidates to preference:—

1. Surveying and land measuring.
2. The elements of the following natural sciences:—
Mechanical and Natural Philosophy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Geology.

Of the young men thus selected half are sent to France (to the Forest school at Haguenau or Nancy), and half to Germany (Hanover). The Continental course occupies $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, during which the men receive £100 per annum. "They are trained," observes Dr. Brandis both with reference to France and Germany, "not to become men of science, but to be practical managers of forests, where their duty is to raise, at the least possible expense, the greatest annual yield of timber-wood and other forest-produce from a given area of land." From Dr. Brandis's letters it appears that "forestry, as taught on the Continent, embraces the general management and improvement of forests; planting and all operations connected therewith; the division of forests into blocks; valuation surveys; the determination of the length of rotation, and of the possible yield of a forest within the limits required for its maintenance; the arrangement and carrying out of methodical working plans; and the preparation, sale, and transport of timber and other

*If they really know
all this, they are
better than the
foresters. He
are buying rapidly
to cut wood!*

"forest-produce." Besides this the course of instruction embraces Geology, Chemistry, Zoology, and Botany. Dr. Brandis while at home on leave in 1866, took special pains to secure for the candidates sent to Germany the course of training best suited to India. In 1867, seven young men in all were undergoing the Continental Course (five in France and two in Hanover), and most favourable reports regarding their progress were sent in by the French Director-General of Forests and the Director of Royal Forests at Hanover. When this two and a half years' course of foreign study is completed the candidates spend "a short time" with an approved Wood Manager in Scotland. Their curriculum being thus completed, they are sent out to India, where they commence their service as 3rd-Class Assistant Conservators on a salary of Rupees 250 per mensem.

21. In order to secure an efficient administration of their forests by offering sufficient inducement to competently trained men to enter the department the Government of India did not hesitate to incur an additional expenditure of Rupees 63,800 per annum. If the Government decide upon applying to the Secretary of State for a participation of the benefits afforded by Dr. Brandis's scheme, it will be necessary to show that the forest-service of this Presidency affords prospects of promotion which may fairly compare with those held out by the consolidated department under the Government of India, and, in order that the emoluments of the two services may be compared, a list of the appointments in the Government of India Department is subjoined:—

I.—CONSERVATORS.

1 First-Class Conservator, at	Rs. 1,600
1 Second do. do.	1,400
1 Third do. do.	1,200
3 Fourth do. do.	1,000

II.—DEPUTY-CONSERVATORS.*

First grade, at	900
Second do.	700
Third do.	500

The number of Deputy-Conservators is not fixed.

*The Government of India Secretariat have been applied to with the object of ascertaining the exact number of Deputy and Assistant Conservators employed in each grade—information not at present available.

A list of the Forest officers employed under the Govt of India has now been obtained & is shown below. It does not include the Inspector General of Forests

Conservators

Grade	Pay Rs.	No.
1 st Class	1600	None
2 nd Class	1400	1
3 rd Class	1200	2
4 th Class	1000	4

Deputy Conservators

Grade	Rs.	No.
1 st Grade	900	2
2 nd —	700	6
3 rd —	500	9

Assistant Conservators

Grade	Rs.	No.
1 st Grade	450	7
2 nd —	350	14
3 rd —	250	26

III.—ASSISTANT CONSERVATORS.

	Rs.
First grade, at	450
Second do., at	350
Third do., at	250

Young men ordinarily enter the department in the lowest grade, and are promoted to the second grade on passing an examination in the languages and on attaining "a certain standard of efficiency." Promotion to the first grade usually takes place after three years' approved service in the second. It will be observed that even the advantages afforded by the reorganization scheme submitted in this draft do not bring the prospects of the Madras Forest Department to a level with those held out under the Government of India. Still the difference in the average emolument per officer of the two departments is not so great (if the reorganization scheme be adopted) as to prevent this Presidency from obtaining some of the officers selected under the arrangements initiated by the Government of India in communication with the Secretary of State.

22. In going thus at some length into a subject which rather concerns the qualifications of individuals than the organization of the department as a whole, the undersigned is influenced by the consideration that if, as is proposed, the Forest Department is to be ruled in each district by Collectors, and forest-officers are to become rather scientific advisers than executive officers, then it will be all the more necessary to secure the services of scientific men. It must be owned that the Madras Conservator's elevates trained after his own plan under the joint auspices of Colonel Morgan, Mr. Ferguson, and the Neilgherry Department Public Works would not compare favourably in point of scientific attainments with the forest-officers now supplied to the Government of India. The only question seems to be whether the superiority of the latter over the former is sufficient to warrant an additional outlay per head of about £340,* which amount, it must be observed, is debited to the Home charges. It is submitted that the additional outlay is warranted. Now that model farms are about to be organized, and that a general interest in

* Stipend for 2½ at £100 per annum £250
Passage-money to India, say " 90

Total... .. 340

Not under any scheme - they are to be Executive - but have special education & training -

scientific experiments is awakening, it is submitted that in other respects besides forest conservancy the men who have gone through the prescribed Continental course will be useful.

23. It seems therefore to be a question whether a determination to close the Forest Department, except in very exceptional cases to all who have not gone through the regular European course, ought not to be made an integral part of the reorganization scheme.

24. On the assumption that the average annual decrement* in a service of sixteen members will be 7.50 per cent. it will be necessary to recruit the department (approximately) at the rate of one per annum. But (unless the Government of India have already made some provision for the requirements of Madras) no specially trained officers can arrive in this Presidency until the end of 1874. It will also be necessary to keep the strength of the department in excess of the number of appointments. If therefore the Government decide upon obtaining trained officers it will be advisable to make application to the Secretary of State for not less than five.

25. *Financial effect of this scheme.*—The Hon'ble Mr. Sim has proposed that the pay of the Conservator should be raised either to a "fixed salary" of Rupees 1,500, or to a salary regulated on the principle of allowing an increment of Rupees 50 for every year's service as Conservator (the salary to start at Rupees 1,000 and not to exceed Rupees 1,500). It will be a question for Government to decide, whether, if his salary be thus raised, the Conservator will be permitted as he is now to draw travelling allowance at Rupees 10 *per diem*. At present he is the only officer of the department who draws any daily travelling allowance. But in comparing the expense involved by the present and proposed organization, it will be assumed that his salary will be fixed at Rupees 1,500, and that he will continue to draw the same travelling allowance as he does now. No estimate is inserted on account of any alteration in the number or grades of Overseers, because the Conservator's proposals on this head are not sufficiently definite.

* That in the Civil Service is estimated by Messrs. Lushington and Greco at 5 per cent.

I very much doubt this.

But how can it be why should he close a service like this to the benefit of the country?

PRESENT ORGANIZATION.		PROPOSED ORGANIZATION.	
Establishment.	Cost.	Establishment.	Cost.
	RS.		RS.
1 Conservator on Rs. 1,000 per mensem ...	12,000	1 Conservator on Rs. 1,500 per mensem ...	18,000
His travelling allowance for, say, 9 months, at 10 Rupees per diem ...	2,700	His travelling allowance for, say, 9 months, at 10 Rs. per diem ...	2,700
1 First-Class Deputy-Conservator on Rs. 1,131. ...	13,572	1 First-Class Deputy (Colonel Morgan) on Rs. 1,131 ...	13,572
2 Second-Class do. on Rs. 700 ...	16,800	1 Do. do. on Rs. 900 ...	10,800
1 do. do. do. 500 ...	6,000	2 Second-Class Deputies on Rs. 700 ...	16,800
1 do. Assistant Conservator on Rs. 300 ...	3,600	2 Third-Class do. on Rs. 600 ...	14,400
1 do. on Rs. 360 ...	4,320	2 First-Class Assistants on Rs. 460 ...	11,040
8 Third-Class do. on Rs. 260 ...	24,960	1 do. do. on Rs. 400 ...	4,800
		3 Second-Class Assistants on Rs. 260 ...	12,960
		3 Third-Class do. on Rs. 260 ...	9,360
Total...	83,952	Total...	1,14,432
		Deduct...	83,952
		Extra expenditure involved by the proposed organization per annum. ...	30,480

The extra expenditure involved by the proposed scheme is thus estimated at Rupees 30,480 per annum at the very outside. On reference to Appendix III. it will be seen that this extra charge will be more than met by the annual surplus which hitherto appropriated by the Jungle Conservancy Department, will, according to this scheme, be inherited by the Forest Department. But the financial effect of the reorganization cannot, it is submitted be properly estimated unless the great saving in establishments which ought to follow the alliance between the Forest and Revenue Departments be taken into consideration. In the Forest Department the charge for "Establishments," the cost of the officers included in the "present organization (paragraph 24) being omitted, amounted on 1st July 1871 to Rupees 6,701 per mensem, or Rupees 80,412 per annum. The cost of the Central Office (not including the Conservator's pay) is Rupees 667 per mensem, or Rupees 8,004 per annum; and if the proposed scheme be carried into effect, this Central Office might be in part, or even in whole, abolished. In the year 1869-70 (the latest date for which the requisite information is available) the total charge for "Establishment" in connection with the Jungle Conservancy Fund was Rupees 24,886. Supposing this charge to be still the same, there will be a total of Rupees 1,05,298 per annum, upon which retrenchment can be brought to bear. It is believed that reorganization on the principle discussed in this draft will

There will be none. The Forest subordinate agency is necessarily in the hands of the Conservator.

pave the way for considerable reduction, for the machinery of each department will be utilized for the ends of the other, instead of being partly used for the purpose of counteracting those ends. It may therefore be hoped that under the reorganization scheme the net outturn of the Forest Department will be greater than it is now. The annual surplus of the Jungle Conservancy Fund will, of course, be wanting, but this, under present circumstances, is not turned to account.

26. The effect which the proposals made by Mr. Sim in his Minute would have is shown below in a tabulated form. The figures can be compared with those given in the tabular statement embodied in the preceding paragraph. It will be observed that the cost entailed would be greater than that of the present organization, but less than that of the reorganization scheme based on the Conservator's proposals and developed in this draft. Mr. Sim proposes that there should be two Assistants on Rupees 500 and four in each of three other grades salaried respectively at Rupees 400, Rupees 350, and Rupees 250; in all fourteen. He also proposes to retain Colonel Morgan on his present pay, to advance Captain Walker to the vacant post of Rupees 800, and to continue Captain Gosling (if he recovers) at his present pay of Rupees 700. This would bring seventeen officers into the department, which, according to Mr. Sim's scheme, is to contain fourteen appointments, excluding that of the Central Office Assistant. It will doubtless be necessary to maintain an excess of officers over appointments, in order to provide for casual vacancies, but a comparison of the different reorganization schemes, will, it is submitted, be simpler if it be confined to *permanent appointments*, the method hitherto pursued in this draft. If, on this principle, one Assistant be struck off each of the three lower grades, the cost of the scheme will be as follows:—

Establishment.	Cost per Annum. RS.
1 Conservator on, say, Rupees 1,300 per month	15,600
His travelling allowance for, say, 9 months, at 10 Rupees per diem	2,700
1 First-class Deputy, on Rupees 1,131	13,572
1 Travelling Deputy, on Rupees 800	9,600

Cost per Annum.
RS.

1 Second-class Deputy, on Rupees 700	8,400
2 Assistants, on Rupees 500.	12,000
3 Do., on do. 400.	14,400
3 Do., on do. 350.	12,600
3 Do., on do. 250.	9,000
2 Probationers, on Rupees 150	3,600

Total... 1,01,472

In this draft a more expensive scheme than the above has been submitted for consideration, because it is believed that a considerable increase of outlay is necessary, in order that the Madras Presidency may be in a position to participate in the benefits derived from a continuous supply of TRAINED MEN from Europe.

*I don't. Look
for trained Indians
eventually.*

Am.

** or rather "fourteen
executive posts."
Not to. Ch. Mr. & the
others will fill these
posts but in practice
retain their present
emoluments & perquisites.
Ch. Mr. for instance
will be one of the posts
drawn but not draw
his present pay.*

APPENDIX I.

Precis of papers connected with the reorganization of the Forest Department now remaining undisposed of with suggestions for their disposal.

Description of paper.

LETTER from Government of India, dated 17th February 1869, asking whether it is desirable for the Government of Madras to maintain the separate appointment of a Travelling Deputy Conservator of Forests.

2. Letter from Government of India, dated 17th September 1869, No. 442, alluding to a despatch from the Secretary of State, in which the necessity of placing the complete management of all forests and plantations (including jungles under the Collectors) under the Forest Department was alluded to.

3. Letter from Government of India, dated 29th September 1869, No. 458, calling attention to the rapid exhaustion of jungle tracts in the vicinity of Railways, and making various suggestions as to procuring sites for fuel plantations and encouraging re-production.

4. Letter from Government of India, dated 11th October 1869, No. 493, calling in question the expediency of certain rules passed by Government (G. O., dated 14th July 1869, No. 2,041), regarding the grant of woodland for cultivation. Also recommending the adoption of a regular plan of felling operations on the Annamallays.

5. Board's Proceedings, dated 18th January 1870, No. 353, deprecating the introduction of a Forest Act, under the terms proposed by the Government of India, on the ground that such an act would launch a new and extortionate dept. among the people, but suggesting that "Collectors should be appointed by law Conservators of Forests of their respective districts."

6. Letter from Major Beddome, dated 24th February 1870, No. 1,931, recommending that the Forest and Jungle Conservancy Depts. be amalgamated, and that the Forest Establishment in each district be placed "almost entirely under the orders of the Collector;" but deprecating this measure unless the Collector has a regular Forest establishment under him. Major Beddome also enlarges on the benefit his department would receive from the "cordial assistance of the Tahsildars and village officers," but points out that it would be quite impossible for Collectors to take direct executive charge of all the forests owing to their inaccessibility and feverishness. He also complains of the attitude of the Board and of Collectors towards his department. He represents the necessity of appointing four new Assistant Conservators to the department, one

Suggestion for disposal.

This appointment was not filled up when Major Beddome was confirmed as "Conservator," and the Government of India can be so informed.

May be answered by a brief statement of the principles on which reorganization will be effected.

The Government of India may be informed that this question has already received the thorough attention of Government.

Mr. Sim has drafted a note on this letter, justifying the rules, and suggesting a reference to the Conservator in regard to the Annamallays.

May be "read" with the G. O. which treats of re-organization.

May be read with the G. O. which treats of re-organization.

APPENDIX I.

Description of Paper.

for each of the districts of North Arcot and Tinnevely, and the fourth to be placed under the Conservator as a travelling Assistant and kept in readiness for any vacancy which may occur. He would prefer recruiting the Forest Department from the sons of Indian Officers in this country to obtaining scientifically trained men from home; but he would require all young officers, before they are admitted as probationers, to pass a colloquial test in some one native language, and also to produce a medical certificate testifying to their hardness of constitution. He recommends that on an officer becoming a probationer he should be required to go through the following curriculum of training for four months, on a salary of Rupees 100 a month, viz.:—Two months under Colonel Morgan on the Neilgherries "to be trained in the various plantations and propagating houses," &c., a fortnight at Nellamboor, one month in Cuddapah and North Arcot, and a fortnight in the Central Office to learn accounts, &c. Also that probationers should be required to pass a rudimentary examination in Botany. That after this course of probation an officer should be admitted to the department as 3rd Class Assistant Conservator on a salary of Rupees 200 + 60 travelling allowance, but should be promoted in one year to the grade of 2nd Class Assistant Conservator on a salary of Rupees 300 + 60 if he passes in a language. That officers should remain in the grade of 2nd Class Assistant Conservator for three years before they become eligible to the grade of 3rd Class Deputy Conservator, seven years (in all) before they become eligible to the grade of 2nd Class Deputy Conservator, and ten years (in all) before they become eligible to the grade of 1st Class Deputy Conservator. Subject to this condition promotion to vacancies to be by length of service. The Conservator is opposed to consolidating travelling allowance with salary. Subjoined is a list of the officers of the department whom he proposes to entertain as its strength:—

- 1 Conservator.
- 2 1st Class Deputy Conservators on Rupees 800 + 100 travelling allowance.
- 2 2nd Class do. on Rupees 600 + 100.
- 2 3rd Class do. on Rupees 500 + 60.
- 8 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Assistant Conservators on salaries respectively of Rupees 400* + 90, 300 + 60 and 200 + 60.

As to Overseers Major Beddome recommends that they should remain as at present in three grades receiving respectively salaries of Rupees 100 + 30, 80 + 15, and 60 + 15. All Overseers should first receive training in "the school," and while supernumerary should receive Rupees 45 per mensem if Europeans or Eurasians, and Rupees 30 if Natives. Major Beddome would make Overseers eligible for the post of Assistant Conservator, but not "except in special cases" to that of Deputy. In conclusion, Major Beddome expresses his belief that, if Col-

Suggestion for disposal.

* Why should a 1st Class Assistant Conservator draw more travelling allowance than a 3rd Class Deputy?

APPENDIX I.

Description of Paper.

lectors had charge of Forest Conservancy in each district, a great saving in subordinate establishment would be effected.

7. Letter from the Conservator, dated 12th May 1871, No. 209, in which that officer (1) reiterates his opinion as to the impolicy of allowing two distinct departments to carry on work in each district, (2) represents that whether or not a Forest Act be introduced, the Government will soon be obliged to interfere with the management of certain private forests, and (3) urges the necessity (with reference to smuggling) of empowering Forest Officers to stop timber *in transitu* unless it be covered with a pass.

May be read with the G. O. which treats of re-organization.

Besides the above, the disposal of several papers has been partially deferred pending re-organization or the introduction of a Forest Act. As, however, the two papers last summarised in the foregoing precis contain a fair statement of the Conservator's views as to re-organization, it is believed that no useful end will be served by dealing categorically with all his letters which have, during the last two or three years, touched upon the question in its various phases. Several of his letters refer to the accounts and to the "system of check" maintained in the Forest Department, but this is a minor point which does not affect the broad question of administration. But it may be well to summarise the views which Major Beddome in his letter, printed with G. O., dated 12th November 1869, No. 2,954, expressed as to the formation of a "school for forestry" in this Presidency. These views are not exactly synonymous with those which he expressed in his letter dated 24th February 1870, No. 1,931, (No. 6 in precis). In the letter now referred to, Major Beddome observed that the feverishness and inaccessibility of Nellamboor rendered it an undesirable site for a school. He, therefore, recommended that Ootacamund should be selected as the site for a school; the teak plantation at Mudumallay, the sandalwood plantations and nurseries at Seegoor, and the teak plantations at Nellamboor being within easy distance. In connection with the school, Major Beddome recommended that two or three plantations should be formed on the slopes of the hills; that road-making and surveying should be learnt, if necessary, under the Department Public Works, and that a museum of economic botany should be established at a cost of 6,000 or 8,000 Rupees. Officers and Overseers who were candidates for the Forest Department to be trained on this plan "for a few months." The Conservator's letter was forwarded to the Board for an expression of their opinion, and the Board expressed themselves to the following effect (Proceedings of Board, dated 27th January 1870, No. 583):— They recommended that a limited number of pupils of the Overseer class should be entertained and trained four or six months after Major Beddome's plan for employment "under Collectors" (apparently in the Jungle Conservancy Department), and that their salaries, while in training, should be charged ratably to Local Funds. That each district should in its turn be supplied with Overseers thus trained. The Board also held it "highly desirable that the superior officers of the Forest Department before entering on their duties in the districts should undergo a course of training at Ootacamund." These Proceedings of the Board were ordered in G. O., dated 13th June 1870, No. 865, "to lie over until the proposals for a re-organization of the "Forest Department were disposed of."

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the net surplus realized by the Forest Department during each of the last ten years. This statement not only includes actual receipts and disbursements but makes allowance for differences in the value of stock in hand.

Year.	Net surplus.
1831-62	203,585
1862-63	193,374
1863-64	135,851
1864-65	202,741
1865-66	110,331
1866-67	67,624
1867-68	51,051
1868-69	90,967
1869-70	35,150
1870-71	

It is impossible to strike, with reference to this table, a fair estimate of the average profit which the Forest Department ought to realize per annum for the following reason:—The department has grown very gradually to its present dimensions. When first started in 1856 it only had charge of the forests in North Canara, Malabar, including Wynad, the Annamallays, and the Neilgherries. By 1861-62 the department embraced in its operations besides the above-mentioned forests, those of Salem, South Canara, Seegur, and Mudumallay, and parts of Madura, Cuddapah, and North Arcot. All the rest of the forests now under the department have been added to its sphere since at different times; hence no fair average of profit can be struck from returns calculated upon a varying extent of profit-yielding area. It is strange, however, that the financial returns of the department should have been gradually decreasing while its scope was being extended.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the collections, charges, and balance of the Jungle Conservancy Fund during the last ten years. The amounts transferred to the District Road Fund are not included in charges.

Year.	Collections.	Expenditure.	Net surplus.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1861-62	31,088	2,475	28,613
1862-63	27,614	12,417	15,197
1863-64	33,468	18,169	15,299
1864-65	81,697	46,895	34,802
1865-66	94,349	56,662	37,687
1866-67	1,12,971	1,01,041	11,930
1867-68	1,53,957	1,13,138	40,819
1868-69	1,47,665	1,44,438	3,227
1869-70	1,92,039	1,38,101	53,938
1870-71	1,81,743	1,27,707	54,036

Average yearly surplus Rupees 29,554-12-9.

X This statement is not a fair estimate of the financial results of the Forest Department. It does not show the profit in land, and cannot show the plantations, and the results of the same.

APPENDIX IV.

List showing the names of the Officers of the Forest Department as they stood on the 1st July 1871.

Ranges.	Names.	Rank.	Date of present appointment.	Salary.	Travelling allowance.	Total period of service.	Remarks.
Central Office	Major R. H. Beddome	Conservator	28th June 1870	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 10 per diem	24 6	Including Military pay.
Mudumally, Seegur, etc., Bhowany, and Collegat.	Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Morgan	1st Class Deputy Conservator.	June 1861	41,041		28 6	R. Williams, Esq., acting on Rupees 350 during the absence of Captain Walker on sick leave to Europe.
Madura	Captain C. J. Walker	2nd do.	15th May 1867	700		11 6	C. G. Douglas, Esq., has been placed in temporary charge during the absence of Captain Gosling on sick leave to Europe.
Annamallay, Palni, and Nair.	Captain H. M. Gosling	2nd do.	16th March 1869	700		13 0	Mr. J. H. B. Brougham acting on Rupees 150-60 till the return to duty of J. Nisbett, Esq., from sick leave who has been temporarily placed in charge of this range.
Salem	G. Cadell, Esq.	2nd do.	16th do.	500		4 0	Acting 2nd Class Deputy Conservator.—File G. O., No. 1,177, dated 8th July 1871.
Central Office	A. Cundawamy Moodalliar	2nd do. Assistant do.	13th April 1869	300		16 6	R. W. Morgan, Esq., acting on Rupees 150-60 during the absence of Mr. Douglas on other duty.
Neilgherry	Mr. J. Ferguson	2nd do.	1st June 1870	300	60	8 6	Mr. Baileau acting on Rupees 150-60 for Mr. Nisbett, the latter officer having been placed in temporary charge of Salem during the absence of Mr. Cadell on sick leave to Europe.
South Canara	J. W. Cherry, Esq.	3rd do.	1st February 1869	200	60	1 6	Mr. J. H. B. Brougham acting for Mr. Woolridge till the latter officer returns to duty from sick leave.
Cuddapah	Mr. H. H. Yarde	3rd do.	17th April 1868	200	60	10 6	
North Arcot	Mr. T. Sheffield	3rd do.	Do.	200	60	10 6	
Wynad	H. P. Winter, Esq.	3rd do.	13th April 1869	200	60	2 2	
Trichinopoly	C. G. Douglas, Esq.	3rd do.	12th August 1870	200	60	1 4	
Kurnool	J. Nisbett, Esq.	3rd do.	Do.	200	60	1 0	
Timevelly	W. C. Hayne, Esq.	3rd do.	10th do.	200	60	0 10	
South Arcot	H. L. Woolridge, Esq.	3rd do.	1st October 1870	200	60	0 10	
Tinnevely	Mr. J. Laurie	Sub-Assistant Conservator.	15th June 1871	150	30	0 1	

* Draws Rupees 10 per diem whilst travelling on duty.

+ The successor to Colonel Morgan is to draw a salary of Rupees 500 including travelling allowance.

Statement showing the financial results of the several Forests in the Madras Presi

Districts.	Names of Forests.	GROSS						
		In 1856-57.	In 1857-58.	In 1858-59.	In 1859-60.	In 1860-61.	In 1861-62.	In 1862-63.
Vizagapatam	Golgondah	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	Gumsur and Suradha							
Kurnool	Kurnool							1,197
Cuddapah	Cuddapah							17,183
North Arcot	North Arcot					4,131	5,482	10,721
Salem	Salem							1,373
South Arcot	South Arcot			9,311	29,482	15,376	15,906	22,549
Madura	Madura							
Tinnevely	Tinnevely					2,568	6,526	4,920
Coimbatore	Anamallay							
	Bolampatty and Nair	76,800	79,912	9,835	2,65,953	44,078	22,091	75
	Mudumallay							
	Sigur and Satheamungalum					2,500	37,936	62,731
	Bhowany				2,593	11,657	25,007	27,641
	Collegal							
	Neilgherry Sholabs							
Malabar	Australian Plantation				910	4,423	6,246	4,245
	Wynaad							83
	Hoonsur						5,390	5,351
	Nellumbar							98
North Canara	North Canara					4,615	808	17,722
South Canara	South Canara	1,60,639	70,657	1,00,605	1,99,434	2,53,149	83,298	
Total...		2,37,430	1,50,569	1,19,751	5,03,441	3,52,448	2,17,284	1,82,449

DIX V.

Agency from the formation of the Conservancy Department up to 31st March 1871.

REVENUE.

In 1863-64.	In 1864-65.	In 1865-66.	In 1866-67.	In 1867-68.	In 1868-69.	In 1869-70.	In 1870-71.	Total.	Estimate of value of timber on 31st March 1871.	Remarks.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
.....		27	184	284	378	135	189	1,197		
1,480	6,446	2,656	11,057	6,841	6,239	8,019	5,993	49,928	1,141	
37,288	39,482	33,671	21,366	36,189	41,046	48,219	44,923	3,19,367	1,514	
21,652	29,164	27,493	25,877	36,667	38,444	80,288	46,302	3,26,221	22,534	
2,572	4,238	5,620	2,743	9,911	11,126	8,236	13,948	59,767	2,333	
31,424	40,332	34,734	57,519	53,567	66,820	64,707	64,675	5,06,402	2,727	
2,316	4,196	2,828	3,001	4,310	3,221	4,516	3,270	27,658	573	
3,188	6,383	6,529	5,580	5,030	10,523	4,418	9,626	65,291	9,709	
.....			2,364	8,156	13,708	20,489	21,242	65,959	4,745	
38,165	21,032	11,184	12,040	58,959	30,489	88,915	17,517	7,77,045	1,37,756	
.....	988	361	405	12,177	4,477	13,351	3,854	35,613	5,026	
15,287	48,847	67,571	69,611	65,059	60,014	47,978	15,185	4,92,719	1,40,524	
32,720	27,844	28,269	26,514	29,152	23,359	21,465	16,390	2,72,611	13,716	
6,417	540	14,778	16,292	15,895	15,856	14,377	11,596	95,751	2,500	
.....	17,927	16,853	16,867	17,846	15,339	18,828	11,589	1,15,249	9,252	
4,019	4,984	3,901	4,321	4,550	3,681			41,280		Transferred to Commissioner the Neilgherry
154	780	564	514	934	108			3,137		
18,655	10,254	32,651	11,425	15,518	381	10,794	3,246	1,13,665	33,629	
1,296	18,791							20,185		Transferred to Mysore Government.
6,691	27,159	14,621	27,006	3,097	15,906	10,454	16,050	1,44,129	20,826	
.....								8,67,782		Transferred to Bombay Presidency.
20,319	21,183	17,269	23,924	40,043	30,064	30,630	34,167	2,47,743	22,646	
2,43,643	3,30,570	3,21,580	3,38,610	4,24,185	3,91,179	4,95,789	3,39,762	46,48,699	4,31,151	

APPEN

Statement showing the financial results of the several Forests in the Madras Presi-

CHAR

Districts.	Names of Forests.	In 1856-57.	In 1857-58.	In 1858-59.	In 1859-60.	In 1860-61.	In 1861-62.	In 1862-63.	In 1863-64.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras	Central Office	19,138	19,138	19,138	21,723	19,793	22,368	23,097	21,384
Vizagapatam	Golgondah								
Ganjam	Gumsur and Suradha						743	1,368	
Kurnool	Kurnool						1,750	3,421	
Cuddapah	Cuddapah					1,258	2,759	3,461	5,560
Bellary and Cudda- pah.	Bellary and Cuddapah								
North Arcot	North Arcot							332	528
Salem	Salem								
South Arcot	South Arcot			3,018	4,010	4,363	7,245	13,079	14,250
Madura	Madura								360
Tinnevely	Tinnevely					1,517	2,154	4,952	4,442
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly								
Coimbatore	Anamallay	42,018	35,398	33,012	32,485	29,912	42,201	33,839	37,278
	Bolumpetty and Chenat Nair.								
	Madumallay					16,346	34,347	44,024	37,292
	Sigur and Sathamunga- lum.				2,148	5,201	5,643	13,570	14,047
	Bhowany								2,637
	Collegal								
	Neilgherry Sholahs				50	4,788	8,865	9,414	3,643
Malabar	Australian Plantation							1,639	2,259
	Wynaad								
	Hoonsur					2,555	5,211	12,096	24,827
North Canara	North Canara								
	South Canara								
South Canara	South Canara								
Total..		1,05,647	77,405	89,524	1,09,851	1,68,716	2,13,451	1,75,778	2,04,302

DIX V.—(Concluded.)

dency from the formation of the Conservancy Department up to 31st March 1871.

RES.

In 1864-65.	In 1865-66.	In 1866-67.	In 1867-68.	In 1868-69.	In 1869-70.	In 1870-71.	Total.	Balance in favor.	Balance against.	Remarks.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
21,055	28,231	20,235	27,168	27,219	27,672	28,044	3,45,423		3,45,423	
.....	410	1,095	1,238	905	782	754	5,184		3,987	
1,747	8,740	2,993	4,535	3,296	4,427	3,091	30,940	18,988		
4,903	9,652	11,035	8,787	14,509	10,848	9,122	74,027	2,45,340		
6,795	7,223	6,259	6,596	10,360	18,252	21,329	89,852	2,36,369		
.....					2,096	3,251	5,347		5,347	
1,053	2,392	2,117	3,873	5,118	5,526	8,478	29,437	30,280		
8,820	12,206	19,517	36,679	28,431	29,641	16,834	1,98,143	3,08,259		
303	360	480	2,343	3,190	2,167	3,508	12,716	14,942		
3,478	5,599	6,464	7,704	6,134	9,006	17,604	69,054		3,763	
.....		363	1,255	7,001	9,208	15,708	33,535	32,424		
.....						889	889		889	
31,146	28,445	19,136	33,210	31,045	38,616	48,207	5,05,949	2,71,096		
208	1,097	1,313	4,626	8,166	6,246	9,374	31,030	4,583		
43,855	64,891	47,072	54,164	49,795	47,330	39,317	4,78,783	13,936		
7,525	11,554	9,683	10,538	7,431	10,700	6,725	1,04,765	1,67,846		
2,113	7,906	6,643	6,676	6,046	5,623	8,046	45,690	50,061		
5,698	6,174	7,730	7,103	6,806	7,629	6,988	48,128	67,121		
3,812	5,965	4,500	5,417	5,280	370		52,104		10,824	Transferred to the Commissioner for Neilgherry.
1,583	2,168	1,640	1,757	1,518			12,564		9,427	
15,923	20,526	17,039	17,177	8,218	11,078	9,916	1,44,566		30,901	
4,613							14,186	5,999		Transferred to the My- sore Government.
16,039	18,074	12,248	14,286	17,308	18,414	20,806	1,44,526		397	
.....							3,14,496	5,53,286		Transferred to the Bombay Presidency.
15,984	18,188	19,587	17,708	21,864	16,963	16,569	1,46,942	1,00,801		
1,96,658	2,59,801	2,17,149	2,72,840	2,69,700	2,82,644	2,94,860	29,38,326	21,21,331	4,10,958	
Deduct excess of expenditure								4,10,958		
Actual Profit to Government								17,10,373		
Add estimated value of Timber on 31st March 1871								4,31,151		
Financial results for fifteen years								24,21,524		



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R.D.

Memo. to accompany Memo. by
the Conservator of Forests dated 3rd
Aug. 1897. —

In this Memo.
the Cons. of Forests
strongly protests against
the principle of allowing
any estimate of the
value of timber stock
in hand to enter into
a calculation of the
profits yielded by
the Forest Dept. in
any given year. He
would maintain that
Appendix II of the
printed Memo. on
Forest re-organization
largely circulated, exhibits
erroneous results, be-
cause it makes allowance
for differences in the
value in stock in hand.

2. According to the
Conservator's plan, the
financial result of a

W. D. Kellogg's estimation
the results of the year. Deducts
the diminution in the value
of stock from the net differ-
ence between the fund & surplus
shows the balance as the
profits of the year.

Major Boddens object
to this on the score that
the value of the stock has
never been credited to the
Dept.

I think there is reason
on both sides.

Stock represents in part the
result of the expenditure in relation
to it.

Its value should be taken
account into the sides. Its
value credited and then increased
value added & diminished value
deducted from the difference between
the fund & surplus.

The value of the calculation
should be with the 2 sides.

the position of the Department
Open

year is to be calculated
solely with refer^{ce} to ac-
tual cash receipts and
disbursements. On this
principle if felling
in one year was car-
ried on to such an
extent that none was
necessary in the next
and if the timber
felled was all sold
in the latter year,
the former year would
exhibit a dead loss
to Govt., and the latter
year, during which
the Dept. had been
inactive & had merely
reaped the fruit of
their labor would
show a proportionate
gain. This anomaly
is heightened when
it is considered that
felling costs money
and therefore increases

the expenditure of the
year in which it is
carried on.

3. Major Beddome
by adopting this faulty
principle is enabled
to assert that "the
"Greatest revenue of
"the West" is not -
"constantly increasing".
In reality it is merely
increasing because
in the years prior to
1866 - by an enormous
stock on hand of
timber was accumu-
lated, which stock
on hand is now being
gradually disposed
of. The Comd^g states
that "the value of
"this stock has never
"been credited to the
"receipts," but a refer^{ce}
to the reports for the
years from 1862-63
to 1865-66 would
induce

induce a contrary be-
lief, for it will be
seen that in these
years, the Govt. in
estimating the finan-
cial result of any
one year invariably
took credit for the
excess of timber stock
in hand as compared
with the preceding
year. Consistency there-
fore as well as ab-
stract principles, re-
quires that the net
profit of a year
shall not merely be
calculated on cash
receipts and disburse-
ments.

4. - Major Beddome
states that the stock
in hand was originally
valued too high. If
this be the case he
should alter the
valuation - the Govt.
merely

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merely accept his
own figures.

5. With respect to the
principle advocated
in this draft, the
Conservator observes -
"If there were any
"object in it we could
"any year fell timber
"to the value of 10 lakhs,
"and show it as stock
"in hand." He might
also argue with greater
force that if it were
not for the large
stock in hand he
would meet the cur-
rent demand for
timber from the forest.
On the other hand
it must be remem-
bered that there is
a mean in felling,
which implies the
subtraction from the
forests of the greatest
possible amount of
timber

Subject to the condition that the natural resources of the Pres^y. shall not be in the least injured. The Pres^y. it is assumed, has already reached this mean, and if he were to exceed it he would simply do so at the cost of the natural wealth of the Pres^y.

C. - Subjoined is a tabular statement showing the receipts, disbursements and variations in value of timber stock in hand of the Forest Department from 1862-63 to 1869-70 -

Year

Question 5 states we have been getting up to the limit except when Railway demands have created an excessive requirement.

MS

Year.	Cash Expenditure	Cash Receipts	Difference between column 2 & 3 representing according to the Conservator net profit of the year.	Value of timber in the deposits	Increase of value during the year.	Decrease of value during the year.	Total result of the year calculated on column 4, 5 & 7.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1862-63	Rs. 1,45,408.	Rs. 1,82,334	Rs. 6,506.	Rs. 4,82,361.	Rs. 1,80,809.	-	Rs. 193,344.
1863-64	2,04,303.	2,43,042	39,339.	5,40,843.	90,512.	-	1,35,851.
1864-65	1,96,658.	3,30,569.	1,33,911.	6,47,703.	68,830.	-	202,441.
1865-66	2,59,802.	3,21,581.	61,779.	6,89,662.	44,959.	-	1,03,438.
1866-67	2,17,149.	3,38,607.	1,21,458.	6,48,536.	-	11,124.	1,10,331.
1867-68	2,72,840.	4,24,184.	1,51,344.	5,94,816.	-	83,420.	64,624.
1868-69	2,09,700.	3,91,179.	1,21,479.	5,24,388.	-	40,428.	51,051.
1869-70	2,86,691.	4,95,489.	2,09,098.	4,06,261.	-	1,18,131.	90,964.
1870-71.	2,94,800.	3,39,462.	44,902.	3,96,053.	-	10,208.	34,694.

1000-00
1000-01
1000-02
1000-03
1000-04
1000-05

$\frac{1}{2} \times 890$
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 901$
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 900$
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 890$
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 890$
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 890$



to result from the
amalgamation of the
single Conservancy
with the Forest De-
partment. —

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a part of the Under.
See 4. calculations.

And as yet neither
H.R. the pub. nor any
other Colleagues have
seen my minute!

Surely this is
unusual procedure.
J. O. S.

Memorandum
on Forests
dated 30 Aug 1871.

by W. Kelly

Stark in hand is
a very material
element in calcu-
lating the annual
profits of a forest.
But I must to the
order in which it
there has come about.

I wrote a minute
on forest re-organisation.

This was shown to
the Conservator - who
could write a minute
on my minute.

Then the Under Secy
has written a mem. on
my minute.

And now the Con-
servator challenges a

Forest Organisation

Reorganisation of
the Dept.

Min. 1st paper.

Mr W. Linn's minute

~~on the subject of the~~
~~reorganisation of the~~

~~reorganisation of the~~
~~reorganisation of the~~

His question Enclaves
conferred by certain
in the departmental infor-
mation.

In sending out the papers
again for final orders I
think it best to accompany
them with a short sketch
of the question.

Mr W. Linn. The M.
of the Conservator
of Forests are agreed
in thinking that Forest
Conservation should be
a part of the
General administration
of the Districts, and
that J. O. S. Linn

Conservative in their respective
limits having departmental
assistants for the executive
charges.

The change is desired
partly in order to reconcile
the interests of the community
to the State more closely. &
partly to secure greater
efficiency without adding
cost to any material extent,
by entering the services of
the General Government
in the same manner as in
the special department.

The following is a list of
the various gazetted officers.

1. Commissioner	1000	with travelling allowance at Rs. 10. per month.
2. Dy. Commr. at Rs. 800	1600	
2. S. & S. Class. Rs. 700.	1400	
1. S. & S. Class. Rs. 500	500	
1. Asst. Commr. 2nd Cl. at Rs. 500	360	
1. S. & S. Class. at Rs. 200	780	
1. S. & S. (Central Office)	200	
	5840	Monthly
Gratuity	12	
	70080	

1. Vacant
1. Col. Morgan, draws.
Staff pay 400
his pay as Major 640. 14. 6.
Consol. Grat. 90
1130. 14. 6.
The present number
draws Rs. 300

Mr. Linn would substitute
for this.

1. Dist. Insp. Genl. 1500

or a minimum not to exceed
increasing the annual increments
of Rs. 50. after 2 years service at
each rate.

2. Asst. Genl. at Rs. 500	1000
4. S. - - - - -	400 - 1600
4. S. - - - - -	350 - 1400
4. S. - - - - -	250 - 1000
2. Probationers - 150 - 800	
Monthly	6800
	12

Rs. for comparison
Dist. Insp. Genl. and Insp. of India. 87,600

Class	Rs.	Gr.
1st	1600	none
2nd	1400	1
3rd	1200	2
4th	1000	4

Grade	Rs.	Gr.
1st	900	2
2nd	700	6
3rd	500	9

Asst. Genl.	Rs.	Gr.
1st	450	7
2nd	350	14
3rd	250	26
Sub. Asst.	200	15

Asst. Genl.
The present would suffice
for the Central Office &
13 Districts. specified by
Mr. Linn, and the Dist. Insp.
to be attached to the
best Assistants.

But the above proposal
could be modified
to the effect of the
position of pay of
Officers now in the

The above rates are exclusive
of travelling allowances.

Dpt. as follows.

Major Beddome (incumbent). including travelling allowance for day & night to in the year —	No.	1400	
Col. Gurgum. present pay —	1131		In lieu of the highest assess.
St. Campbell Walker (proposed & in promotion) —	800		
Capt. Josling. present pay —	700		
Mr. Cadell do —	500		
2. Assists @ Rs. 400 —	800		
4. do. 350 —	1400		
4. - 250 —	1000		
2. Roberts 150 —	300		
	8031		
	12		
	96,372		year

Resulting in an increased
charge of Rs. 26292. on
account of gazetted
officers.

I told Mr. Munton that in
estimating Major Beddome's
pay he. at Rs. 1400 monthly
I have assumed to pay
at Rs. 1200. & I was
some time ago directed
in Council to take him
was the same & the Govt.
proposed to recommend
for him. Mr. Munton's plan
would apparently give him
more. but as he has

2/

We may let begin with
1200. but Capt B. has
really been on service
for a very long time.

There is no
doubt that
the situation
of the
at the
not at all

Yes. This did not
occur here. The
amalgamation seems
desirable. and indeed
almost necessary
V. B. S.

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estimated his income =
= income & the income
estimated the charge.
The sanctioned subordinate
establishment provides
for all the districts & S. & W.
line specifics. and also
for work in Sangam. Vizag.
and Kilgiri. and the
Central office. so it may
perhaps be assumed that
to add charge to be
immediately necessary
on the account.
It admits I think of
question whether the
continuance of the
Central office will be
expedient under the
changed system. &
whether it should be
absorbed in the M. S.
Office as a District
branch of account.
But the object altogether
of retaining the grade of
M. S. is to have a
object & highest rates
of pay in the grade
in purpose. if deemed

necessary in order to obtain
the services of highly qualified
persons.

The other object of combining
Village jungle conservation
with the work of the Forest
Dept.

As far as the P. S. (forest?)
is in fact the conservation
of the "common" property
of the villagers. I think it
should certainly be kept separate
and the receipts & expenditure
maintained in distinct
accounts. as a purely local
fund. But I think (old?)
might usefully employ this
Forest Assistant, in directing
inspecting these village
operations. & the local
fund might fairly be
charged with a portion
of the Assist. pay. I think it
could well afford to
pay. The add. funds
would make for a better
a higher order of agency.

This is what
I intended. The
Asst. will be
available for
all sorts of work
not held out
the part of paying
part of his salary
or the forest part
will stand the
whole!

I really do not
think we need higher
agency for forest. than
for the P. S. District work.
If we put in one
or two sub-stations
on Gov. we should
have just the same
rates of pay as Dept
Clerk & more than
P. S. Assistant.

J. S.

for the combined work.
It seems very desirable
and to employ men in
District in P. S. the
purely Forest work
but scarcely warrant
the charges.

I have had a good
deal of discussion in
the papers on the subject
as to the real position
of the Dept. in regard to
earnings - and the
net profits or loss. I
may have proposals
for an increase of
charges. But the point
does not appear to me
I affect the question
much. A large proportion
of our expenditure must
for a long time to come
be for planting P. S.
Shows no money
results in our
accounts.

In figure statement

in W. L. Phelps M. S. Memo.
 (marked Johnson's)
 in full detail the financial
 history of the Dept. for the
 last nine years. The
 sales last year were
 black and are likely to
 improve.

Have in hand the
 papers lately sent from
 the B. on the question
 of the Forest Bill. but
 I think it best to keep
 them distinct from that
 of re-organization

yes. certainly
J. O. S.

So. 8. 71. L. J.

24th Aug 72.

Reul. Department
 W. L. S.

Read Minutes by
 Mr. W. L. S.
 Mr. The President
 Mr. W. L. S. M. S.

S. L. Little & Prof.
 C. W. S. M. S.

B. J.
J. O. S.
 R.

The attention of
 Government has for some
 time been attracted to the
 advisability of re-organising
 the Forest Dept. in this Pre-
 sidency - and they consider
 that the time has arrived
 when this measure can
 with advantage be carried out.

When

12. 10. 1891

in

4. The result has been that the special department has in great measure lost that influence which it would possess in co-operation with

with the district revenue
authorities and that
intimate ^{sympathy} ~~support~~ with
the people which is so
essentially necessary
for successful Forest
conservancy free from
oppressive action on the
one hand but powerful
for prevention on the other -
while a certain amount
of antagonism & or clashing
of authority and interests
have grown up which are
fatal to efficient working
and ^{are} ~~is~~ daily intensifying
the difficulties in the
way of insuring harmonious
action

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3
action and attaining
satisfactory results.
5. The Government
are satisfied and
they are supported by
the opinion of the Board
of Revenue and the Con-
servator of Forests that
the remedy for this state
of things is to be found
in a change of system
which shall link
Forest conservancy
with the general ad-
ministration of the
Districts

distracts and closely connect the establishments for protecting and working the State forests - for replanting them - and for forming new plantations - with the local Revenue establishments.

6. In order to effect this reform, the Collector should be regarded as the guardian

guardian of the State interests in the Forests of his district, as of all other Government property therein, ^{should} and be in fact the Forest Conservator. The Executive officers should be his ^{or deputies} Assistants for the special duty of conservancy and extension of Forests and development of their resources, and the officer who is now designated Conservator of Forests should become Inspector General of Forests for the Presidency, his functions mainly consisting of inspection and

and advice. He would find an ample field at present for useful employment in giving impulse and activity to the new system, in impressing it with some uniformity, in comparing results in different districts and generalising from them, in collecting information, directing effort, promoting experiments, and advising the Government on the special subject.

7. The Superior Agency of the Forest Dept. as sanctioned by the Supreme Govt. is at present constituted as follows.

1	Conservator at	R. 1000	
	with R. 10 per diem travelling allowance		
2	Deputy Secy. at R. 800	1600	
2	Do. 2 nd at R. 700	1400	
1	Do. 3 rd at	500	
1	Asst. Secy. at R. 300		
	with consolidated Trav. allowance at R. 60	360	
3	Do. 3 rd at R. 200		
9	with Do. Do.	780	
1	Do. (Central Office)	200	
	Monthly total.	5840	
	Yearly	70080	

The strength of the establishment ^{has} ^{been} in practice found to be inadequate to the discharge of the duties devolving on it, ~~and~~ which are rapidly extending. The rate of pay in the lower grades is altogether incommensurate with the onerous nature and responsible character of the charges with which it has been absolutely necessary to entrust the officer's holding these appointments.

8. Excluding the Madras Collectorate and including the Nilgiris there are 21 districts whose needs have to be provided for.

9. The number of ranges ^{now}

are now carried on
Gaujam.

Vizagapatam.

Nilgiris.

The Forest Account Office,
now at the Presidency, in
charge of a Native Assis-
tant, should be transferred
to the Account Department
of the Board of Revenue.

From the papers which
have been recently communi-
cated by the Supreme Govern-
ment, it appears that the
revised Forest Establishment
sanctioned for Bombay including
India provides for the
following staff.

2 Conservators at Rs 1000

3 Dy. — Rs 1st grade 900 — among
2^d — 700 } 700
3^d — 500 }

8 Asst — Rs 1st — 450
2^d — 350 } 350
3^d — 250 }

3 Subasst — Rs 1st — 200
2^d — 150 } 175.

and that promotion is
conditional on passing
certain

certain tests in the native
languages and in Depart-
mental requirements, and
on having served 3 years to
in the next lower grade.

Travelling allowances are
consolidated at Rs. 200
monthly in the case of the
Conservators, and Rs. 150
in those of Deputy and Asst.
Conservators.

H. E. the Governor in
Council is of opinion
that in as much as the
nature of the duties to
be performed in the
same in all cases, and
that as a rule, not more
than one Forest Officer
will be allotted to a
district it would be
preferable

preferable to follow the ^{uninterrupted} analogy of the Revenue department, and to designate the ^{district} Forest officers as Deputy Conservators in all cases alike - the Collector of the district being regarded as the Conservator.

It has been suggested by the Supreme Govt. that the Conservator should be made "a sort of Inspector General", but as this designation might seem to clash with that of the officer at the head of the Dept. in the Province directly under the Supreme Govt.

if

I do not see how this follows the analogy of the Revenue Dept. There are several grades of Revenue Officers with different designations under the Collector, of each District.

R. P.

"Think it would be best to give them all one designation it seems to me that all more equally under the Collector & so away with the form of a distinct graduated series of Dept. under a separate head."

it is considered preferable to style him ~~only~~ "Inspector of Forests."

The Govt. resolve to recommend to the Supreme Govt. that the Forest Dept. of this Presidency be reconstituted as under

1. Inspector of Forests } at 1200
for the whole Presidency }
Rising by bi-annual increments of Rs. 100 monthly to 1500

District Officers

2 Deputy Conservators of Forests at 700 & 1400
3 — — — — — 500 & 1500
4 — — — — — 350 & 1400
4 — — — — — 250 & 1000
Monthly Total - 6,650

Yearly - Rs. - 79,800

and that in lieu of the Sub Aft. Conservator's Grade there be entertained

Office in 18
Yearly = 7,200
Annual Total = 84,000

(Conservator) Insects - 200
By Conservators - 150

In the case of the Probationers
the Gov^t would recommend
a daily rate of \$1.4 for
time actually spent in
marching or in camp.

The above proposals
will provide 18 officers for
the whole Presidency at a
total annual charge of
Rs. 87,000 as compared
with

Summers. I could say
- 200 & 120 respectively.
- 250 R. or 5 R. per Reim
is much more than
any cream ^{as yet} ~~where~~
lets. a Coler. box
5.4.0 I think

101
 a fine & clear sub
 color yet is only
 when travelling.

Hornum Council
 draft & stand
 A. A. L. K.
 83. Jan. 72

with the Bombay establish-
ment (excluding India)
of 16 officers at an annual
average charge of Rs. 89,100.

No comparison can usefully be instituted with the existing sanctioned establishment partly because it indicates merely the total strength and pay of the department as it had gradually grown up by occasional additions to the middle of 1868, since which time the establishment has been strengthened and operations have continued to extend and must so continue for some time to come. especially with reference to the formation of fuel reserves and plantations

plantations in view to the heavy demands of the Railways, and partly because the sanctioned rates of pay have been necessarily exceeded from the first owing to the employment of Military Officers on Staff allowances instead of at consolidated rates subsequently sanctioned.

The sanctioned estimated charge of the current year for these classes of officers sentry station in these proposals is Rs. 80,891, exclusive of Travelling allowances.

The proposed annual increase of Rs. 61,094 above this Budget grant is in the opinion of this Govt. absolutely needed for efficiency and

The relative actual employment at present under various sanctions is as follows:

1. Conservator	1
2. 1st class D.O.	2
3. 2nd class D.O.	2
4. 3rd class D.O.	2
5. Asst. Secy.	1
6. 1st class D.O.	2
7. 2nd class D.O.	2
8. 3rd class D.O.	2
9. 4th class D.O.	2
10. 5th class D.O.	2
11. 6th class D.O.	2
12. 7th class D.O.	2
13. 8th class D.O.	2
14. 9th class D.O.	2
15. 10th class D.O.	2
16. 11th class D.O.	2
17. 12th class D.O.	2
18. 13th class D.O.	2
19. 14th class D.O.	2
20. 15th class D.O.	2
21. 16th class D.O.	2
22. 17th class D.O.	2
23. 18th class D.O.	2
24. 19th class D.O.	2
25. 20th class D.O.	2

I am one of these I am assigned to a post from the expiration of his term on the same day from ill health & disability.

and only reasonable when the nature of the duties to be performed and the extreme risk to health which they entail are considered. At the present moment three out of four Deputy Conservators are absent from India on sick leave. One Assistant lately died when on sick leave from fever, and three others have lately been temporarily but seriously incapacitated for work by fever and the effects of exposure. The fact cannot be lost sight of that the circumstances of the Department are such as to entitle the members of it

very liberal
consideration -

As regards the subordinate
Executive branch of the Dept.
there are at present five
classes of Overseers drawing
pay at the following rates -

1 st class -	\$100 + 30 Trav. Allow.
2 nd do	80 + 30
3 rd do	60 + 15
4 th do	50 + 15
5 th do	40 + 10

The Govt are not prepared
to propose any revision of
this portion of the Dept.
until the District system
has been in operation for
some little time. The rates
of pay are generally suit-
able and sufficient to
secure the services of the
class of men whom it is
desired to employ, but a
gradual

gradual increase in the
number employed must be
anticipated for some time to
come as operations in con-
-servation and planting
are extended, and the
prospects of the men em-
-ployed should be improved
by establishing a grade
on pay of \$120 + 30 travelling
allowance. The designation
of Overseers might with
advantage in the opinion
of Govt be changed to
Forester.

The relations of the
District Forest Officers to the
Collector will need to be
defined, and the intention
of

of Govt. is that they shall be completely subordinate to him - receiving their orders from, and rendering their reports, returns and accounts to him. In all matters of general administration of the Department the Collector would be responsible for the course of action adopted, but he would be in intimate communication with the Inspector, and would be guided by his advice in matters constituting the mystery of the craft.

The requirements of the P. W. S. would also receive his special attention and

and he would freely consult with the Engineer Officers as to the means best adapted to supply their needs from the District resources. Under his orders the working of the conservancy of the communal jungles might be supervised by his Forest Deputies to such an extent as he might deem expedient, and the best means of promoting the interest of the Village Communities interested in them might be adopted.

The economical and systematic collection of Forest

Forest products for the
general market might
it is believed, be effectively
attained not only with-
out injuriously affecting
the jungle tribes but
with decided advantage
and benefit to them.

The Govt. would
look to obtaining from
the inhabitants of the
district an agency
competent to perform the
duties of Forester in it,
but they would not pro-
-fess to restrict the field
of selection to this area
and certainly would
not

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not limit the prospects
of promotion within so
narrow a range.

They believe however
that there is much in
the nature of the duties
which would be attractive
to the class who manifest
superior intelligence in
agriculture, and they
do not doubt that time
will develop men of
superior practical ability
and attainments fit-
-ting them for the higher
executive grades.

As regards the qualifications
for the control branch of the
Dept. the Govt. consider that
The

The scheme which has been
adopted by the Secretary of
State aims at an unnecessa-
rily high standard, but it
does not appear likely that
this Presidency will receive
many Forest officers from
this quarter. They antici-
pate that the Dept. must
as hitherto be dependent
mainly on other sources
of supply, but the rules
for admission and promotion
which have been prescribed
for the department in Bombay
may with slight modifica-
tions be adopted as follows:-

i. First appointments
of officers to the controlling
branch of the Forest Dept.
under the Govt. of Madras
will

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will be made either by the
Secretary of State or by the
Governor in Council.

ii. Such appointments
will as a rule be to the
grade of Probationer, but
the Govt. reserve the right
of occasional appoint-
ment to higher grades
on first nomination.

iii. Promotions to the class
of Deputy Conservator, and
from the lower to the
higher grades will be
made by the Governor in
Council subject to the
condition named in
Rules 4 and 5.

iv. No probationer
shall be admitted to
the class of Deputy
Conservator

Conservator, and no Deputy
Conservator shall be pro-
moted from first position
to a higher grade until
he shall have passed such
test in the vernaculars
as may be prescribed by
the Govt. and obtained
a certificate of quali-
fication for a Forest charge
from the Inspector of Forests
in the form following:-

"I certify that I
consider _____ competent
to hold charge of a
Forest Division."

When these conditions
have been satisfied in
the Probationary grade,
they will not be imposed
a second time for promotion
from



from the lowest to the next
higher grade of Dy. Conservator.
V. Promotion from grades
above the lowest of Deputy
Conservator shall not be
made until the individual
^{in each case} has served 3 years in the
lower grade.

VI. Temporary appointment
to act in the Dept. on the
occurrence of occasional
vacancies shall as a rule
be made to the grade of
Probationer on full pay.

When an officiating ap-
pointment is made to a
higher grade the pay of
the acting officer will be
regulated by the ordinary
rules.

The Dy. Conservator

When

when not moving through
the District would reside
at the head quarters of
the district except in the
case of a separate division
being specially assigned
as in Combarone and
Malabar, or in the event
of his being deputed
to the Inspector's Head
quarters.

The Inspector's Head
quarters will as at present
be at Cotacamund.

He will visit each district
as often as he can ^{do so} in-
specting operations as
thoroughly as circum-
stances will admit and
will

will in direct communi-
cation with the Collector
suggest improvements
and correct errors, report-
ing the results of his
inspection direct to Govt.

The Presidency Forest
Office will be transferred
with the Assistant in
charge to the Board
of Revenue and ^{will} be
comalgamated with
their account depart-
ment but maintained
as a distinct branch
of it. The Govt. wishes to
submit these proposals
for the favorable

consideration of the
Govt of India. and
I request early
sanction for carrying
them into effect.
There will be no
difficulty in applying
them to the present
circumstances except
in the case of Mr. Morgan
who by special order
draws a military
pay in addition to
a staff allowance.
In all other cases the
adoption of the proposals
will simply enable
Govt. to place officers
in charge of difficult
and onerous duties

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on the footing as to
such men as I think
they consider it is
only fair and necessary
that they should be
rewarded. I am, perhaps
with full confidence
that the financial
and economical
benefits of the proposals
will be an advantage
to the country. As
to its political effect
they have no hesitation
in saying that it
promises to become
a cause for
disseminating energy
in matters of daily
life & is not the
less deserving of

consideration because
 perhaps
 it is not felt by
 the poorer classes
 of the rural population.

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- 13. Conservator of Forests. D. No. 25/1
- 74. Board of Revenue
- 6. A. C. C. C. C.
- 21. Public Works Dept.

10-10-90
 5-8-91
 1-4-92

14-9-11
 7-6-18

Re-organisation of Forest Department -
 Passing orders on this subject and resolving to
 submit the proposals in connection with it for the
 favourable consideration and early sanction of the
 Government of India.

REVENUE.

THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,

Ac. No. 1/2

Dated January 24th

G. O. 24th January 1901, No. 1/2

1-12-81
23/11/82

Pres-14 May 172-181-2-
- 27 Sept - 163-4-
- 5 June - 34-
- 2nd Aug - 11-

17/12/82

Organisation of the
Forest Department

B.L.

24 January 1872

Special Com
Council

Chas. Smith
Librarian

No 290-293

20 Dec 1872