Read the following papers:—

No. 153. From the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (Revenue—Forests), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Revenue Department, dated Fort William, 17th February 1869, No. 86-F.

In forwarding, in continuation of Public Works Department No. 405-F., dated 27th November 1868, copy of correspondence with the Financial Department, I am directed to request that the Government of Madras may be moved to consider and report whether it is desirable to maintain the separate appointment of a Travelling Deputy-Conservator of Forests.

Public Works Department No. 406-F., dated 27th November 1868
Financial Department Memorandum No. 3,691, dated 21st December 1868.

2. It appears to the Government of India that it might be abolished, except in so far as it is necessary to maintain a substantive appointment for Major Beddome. To that end this officer might be borne on the Forest Establishment as a Supernumerary Deputy-Conservator, first class, to be absorbed as a vacancy occurs; and should it at any time be desired to revive the appointment, an application, with full particulars of what is proposed, and the grounds on which it is based, can be submitted for the orders of the Government of India, as for a new appointment. But the Governor-General in Council desires to learn the views of the Madras Government, before taking further action in the matter.

No. 154. From the Officiating Conservator of Forests, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 20th August 1869, No. 1,626.

With reference to paragraph 5 of the Government Order No. 2,333 of the 14th of August 1869, I have the honour to inform you that I propose that a second-class Deputy-Conservator should be attached to my office as a travelling assistant; that his salary be Rs. 300 per mensem, *plus* Rs. 90 consolidated travelling allowance, and mileage when moving by rail, steam-boat or dâk, and that he should have the services of two peons on Rs. 8 and 7, respectively. He will have, in the first instance, to attend at the Central Office at Madras for one or two months to learn thoroughly our system of accounts, etc.; he will then accompany me on several tours, after which he will be qualified to inspect our second-class ranges which are under Assistant and Sub-Assistant Conservators, which will be his chief duty; he will also be available to take charge of any district temporarily in cases of emergency or when officers proceed on sick leave for short period or on privilege leave.

2. I would suggest that Mr. Cherry should be promoted to this, if it receives the sanction of Government, another officer being appointed to Wynaad.

3. The present proposal will involve only an expenditure of Rs. 405 per mensem against Rs. 950, the pay and allowances of the travelling first-class Deputy-Conservator which will be abolished.

No. 155. From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (Revenue—Forests), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated Simla, 17th September 1869, No. 442-F.

With Public Works Department Circular No. 4-F., dated 2nd April 1868, was forwarded for information copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State pointing out the necessity of placing the complete management of all public forests and plantations under the Forest Department.

2. Replies to that Circular have been received from all Local Governments and Administrations, and the Governor-General in Council deems it desirable that the question should now be considered with regard to forest administration in the Madras Presidency also. His Excellency in Council is aware that a large proportion of the public forest lands in that Presidency is under the management of the Collectors of districts, and that the revenue from these forests is, under existing arrangements, credited to a local fund—the Jungle Conservancy Fund.

3. Some correspondence* regarding the transfer of the revenue from the Nilgiri sholas and plantations to this fund has lately taken place, and a statement has been called for† showing the aggregate annual revenue which is credited to the Jungle Conservancy Fund, and it now seems expedient that, in connection with the despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State of February 1868, the whole question in its administrative bearings be considered by the Government of the Madras Presidency, and I am accordingly directed to invite an expression of the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council on this subject. A copy of the opinion expressed by other Governments and Administrations on this matter accompanies.

* From Madras, No. 2,272, dated 5th August 1869.

† Public Works Department, No. 397-F., dated 4th September 1869.

† Public Works Department, No. 424-F., dated 15th September 1869.

No. 156. From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (Revenue—Forests), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated Simla, 29th September 1869, No. 458-F.

The reports by the Consulting Engineer for Railways and the Conservator of Forests, relative to the necessity of providing a permanent supply of fuel for the Railways in the Madras Presidency, recorded in the Proceedings for May and July 1869, have been laid before His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

The Consulting Engineer reports that the consumption of the different descriptions of fuel on the Madras lines has been as follows:—

	1867. Tons.	1868. Tons.
Coke, coal, and patent fuel	10,746	12,081
Firewood*	51,172	54,358
* (Corresponding to coal, which has three times the heating power of wood)	17,060	18,120

2. As the construction of the North-West Line of the Madras Railway progresses, it seems likely that the consumption of wood fuel will increase in a larger

proportion than that of mineral fuel; and, considering the length of lines open in 1868 and the length sanctioned, as well as the probability of an increased traffic, it seems not unreasonable to suppose that the requirements of the Railways in the Madras Presidency and Mysore will eventually rise to 100,000 tons of firewood annually.

The rapid exhaustion of the jungle tracts in the vicinity of the lines has been pointed out by the Consulting Engineer, who also justly remarks that the price of the wood and the seigniorage charged by Government are far below the cost of production. The seigniorage has, however, since the 1st instant, been raised from 6 Annas per 1,000 lbs to 1 Rupee per 1,000 lbs, equal to 2 Rupees 4 Annas per ton, which appears to His Excellency in Council a prudent and necessary measure.

3. To secure a permanent supply for the future, the formation of plantations has been proposed in addition to the care of the natural forests. It appears to the Governor-General in Council that every exertion should be made to bring the natural forests under a systematic management, and thus to improve their productiveness. The Conservator observes that plantations are mostly required in the dry timber-less districts; he fears that they will be most expensive in those parts unless there are facilities for irrigation, and he proposes that in such districts plantations should at first not be attempted on any large scale. As long as plantations are experimental only operations should be on a moderate scale; but as soon as planting is found to be practicable at remunerative rates, it will be necessary in Madras, as well as elsewhere, to concentrate these operations on a few blocks of large size, so as to secure efficient supervision at moderate cost.

4. But how so ever important plantations for this purpose may be, it appears certain that, for a considerable time to come, the main supply of Railway fuel must be drawn from the natural jungles, and His Excellency in Council would, therefore, invite the attention of the Madras Government to the consideration of the following suggestions.

5. It appears from the proceedings that there are two classes of forests in the Madras Presidency—those under Collectors, and those under the Forest Department—and that the railways draw their supplies of fuel from the forests of both classes. It appears desirable that all Government forests which are conveniently situated to furnish supplies of fuel to the railway should be selected and made over to the Forest Department. All these tracts should be demarcated and be placed in charge of forest rangers, who should reside on the spot, and, if possible, be natives of the country.

6. With the view of securing efficient protection and satisfactory management, the attempt should be made to effect the regulation, commutation, or extinction of those forest rights of the inhabitants which interfere with a satisfactory conservancy management. The Governor-General in Council trusts that the Madras Government may devise means for effecting a fair and equitable settlement of these forest rights, with due regard for the requirements of the people, by means of the grant of land, the formation of village forests for the exclusive use of the people, or by other means.

7. When forest lands have been thus demarcated and placed in charge of the Forest Department, then all cutting and felling should be arranged according to a

regular system of operations, with the view of securing reproduction either as coppice or by self-sown seedlings, aided wherever necessary by sowing and planting.

Lastly, His Excellency in Council would suggest that whenever an opportunity offers private forests which are conveniently situated for the supply of fuel for the railway be leased on behalf of Government.

If the consumption of wood fuel for the railways increases as anticipated, the revenue realized from seigniorage or by the sale of the fuel will be amply sufficient to cover the cost of the measures here suggested.

No. 157. From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Revenue Forests, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated Simla, 11th October 1869, No. 493-F.

The attention of the Governor-General in Council has been drawn to certain papers recorded in the Proceedings of the Madras Government for May and July last, and in continuation of this office letter No. 458, dated 29th ultimo, I am directed to state that the rules to regulate the grant of land for cultivation in tracts of wood-land under the Forest Department, which were sanctioned by the Madras Government on the 14th July last, appear open to objection.

Proceedings, May 1869, No. 21
Do., July 1869, Nos. 317-18

2. The power of finally deciding whether such land shall be granted is vested in the Collector, and, though it is provided that he shall first communicate with the Conservator of Forests, this does not appear to the Governor-General in Council to be a sufficient safeguard against the alienation of forest land, without due regard for the future requirements of the country. His Excellency in Council is ready to acknowledge the difficulties which stand in the way of a satisfactory settlement of this question in the wild and remote parts of the country where the lands under the control of the Forest Department have not yet been demarcated and separated from the lands under the control of the Collector, but it will evidently be an advantage to accomplish the demarcation of these forests as soon as circumstances may permit, and, when demarcated, no part of these forests should, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be alienated without the sanction of the Government of Madras.

3. Again, it is clearly not sufficient merely to guard against the alienation of forest land; it is equally necessary so to work the forests as to maintain them in a satisfactory state, and, if possible, to improve their productiveness.

4. Concerning this point His Excellency in Council deems it expedient, with reference to the Officiating Conservator's explanation regarding the felling operations in the Annamallay forests of the 24th April last, to draw the attention of the Madras Government to the propriety of causing a regular plan of operations to be followed, based upon the quantity of growing timber of different ages, the rate of growth, and the estimated annual production by natural growth or planting and sowing. Continual felling operations, unless guided by a plan of working based on the data indicated, may result in the exhaustion or deterioration of the forests.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
13th June 1872.

No. 158. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18th January 1870, No. 353.

Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 14th October 1869, No. 2,795, Revenue Department:—

Abstract.—*Draft Act for the Management and Preservation of Forests.*—Letter from Government of India transmitting it, forwarded to Board of Revenue and Conservator of Forests for early report.

With the above Proceedings the Government forward a Draft Forest Act, prepared by the Inspector-General of Forests, and call for the opinion of the Board on its provisions, as well as on the subject of placing the forests more under Collectors, and retaining the Conservator as an Inspecting Officer.

2. The Board still entertain the doubts, expressed by the min their Proceedings dated 16th April 1868, No. 2,777, as to the present necessity for forest-legislation in this Presidency; and they are satisfied that the stringent provisions of the Bill, as prepared in the Forest Department, will be viewed with much apprehension by the people. They feel, with the experience already had of special departmental administration, that if this law be not worked with great consideration, and by officers specially trained in the appreciation and adjudication of private rights, this legislation will have the effect of increasing the rigour of our administration, involving the ryots in contentions with officers of the Forest Department all over the country, gradually foreclosing many cherished popular privileges, and will interfere with rights which are of vital importance to an agricultural community.

3. The tendency of the Bill, as it stands, is to place very great power as regards forest-lands of all kinds in the hands of a single officer, with a separate and distinct department under him. A system of this kind might be unobjectionable if the forests to be administered were but partially inhabited, and if there were but few existing rights to be respected; but this is not the case in the Madras Presidency. Most of the forest-tracts closely adjoin cultivated lands, and the neighbouring inhabitants have exercised highly valued and indispensable rights and privileges in them from time immemorial.

4. 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 confusion and clashing which are inseparable from double jurisdictions and sets of servants, and to admit of economical administration, it is absolutely necessary that the arrangement suggested in the Government Order under acknowledgment should be given effect to.

5. The Board would, therefore, urge on Government the importance of associating 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 subordinates down to the head of the village must take their share of duty and responsibility in forest-administration and conservancy. Under this condition alone can the provisions of this Bill be 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 inhabitants will be able to adjust under these conditions their respective rights in a more amicable manner than can be looked for under any other condition. From an economical point of view likewise, it is preferable to utilize the existing and influential agency than to entertain a fresh and ill-paid establishment on such a scale as would be necessary, in order to give effect to the requirements of the extended forest-conservancy which is proposed. Collectors 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.

6. Under these 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 may, however, be expedient to vest the Inspector-General of Forests with the powers of Collector and Conservator in every district to which the Act is extended, as is the case in respect to the Inspector-General of Police, who is a Magistrate in every district—Section 7 of Act XXIV. of 1859. He should exercise the powers subject to such orders as may from time to time be issued by the Local Government.

7. Some special departmental organization will be required in each district, especially where planting operations are being carried out; but the local forest officer must be placed entirely under the Collector of the district, and act as his Assistant in forest-matters. Forest Overseers and Peons should be directly under the orders of this departmental officer, who should correspond with the head of the department through the Collector as Conservator, and the Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors, and Village Establishments will be at his disposal as Forest Assistant to the Collector, under whose orders they are. The separate establishment of special subordinates in the Forest Department need be very limited.

8. The Board consider that Sir Thomas Munro's Minute dated 26th November 1822, a printed copy of which is appended for facility of reference, is well-worthy of perusal in connection with this subject.

9. The Board are of opinion that, in case of an Act being passed, opportunity should be taken to provide for the regulation of Zemindari and private forests, in respect of which forest-rights are enjoyed by village communities.

10. The other points have been noticed *seriatim* in the notes on the Bill hereto appended.

11. The Board regret that some delay has occurred in submitting their opinion on the proposed Act. The single copy of the Bill was, after perusal, forwarded to the Conservator, with a request that it might be returned, but owing to a misunderstanding, he returned it to the Government Office, and time was lost in

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awaiting his expected communication. The Board were, moreover, anxious to confer with the Conservator before sending in their Proceedings, and had no opportunity of doing so until after the Christmas holidays.

No. 159. From the Officiating Conservator of Forests, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Ootacamund, 24th February 1870, No. 1,931.

I HAVE the honour to submit a few observations on the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 353, dated 18th January 1870, reviewing the Draft Act for the management and preservation of forests, and recommending the abolition of the forest establishment as a separate department. I have for a long time perceived the difficulties we labour under in the so-called jungle-conservancy of a district being a separate establishment under the Collector, and in our establishments not receiving the cordial support of Collectors and their subordinates. In some districts this state of things gave rise to much antagonism, and the Revenue authorities would naturally wish to retain and work various tracts of forest, which should properly be worked by the Forest Department, causing a great loss to the State and much injury to conservancy in general: and the very fact of different tracts of forests in one and the same district being worked by different establishments and with different rules must necessarily cause great confusion, and seriously militate against conservancy. I therefore brought this state of affairs to the notice of Government, and recommended the amalgamation of the two establishments, and the placing of the forest establishment in each district almost entirely under the orders of the Collector. I cannot, however, endorse the Board's opinion that the separate establishment for forests need be very limited, or only required where planting operations are being carried out; and I every day see the importance of a considerable augmentation to our department, and feel certain that an increase in most of our establishments would result in a most favourable increase in the forest-revenue. With a regular trained establishment in each district, the more it can be placed under the Collector, the better; and I see no objections to that officer being appointed by law the Conservator of Forests for his district, or to our officers being appointed Assistants to the Collectors; and, though I should be very glad to see our officers receiving the cordial assistance of the Tahsildars and village authorities, I should be very sorry to see the forests again placed under these Revenue subordinates, which they must need be, if the Collector takes over charge without a regular forest establishment. The lower Revenue authorities are intimately connected with the timber-merchants and rich ryots of their districts, and they would all play into each others hands, as was the case before the department was organized, and which still prevails, to a certain extent, in many districts, and requires the vigilance of our officers. The double check of a Forest Department for the Executive and the Revenue Department for receiving all payments has hitherto acted admirably, and is the secret of the great increase in forest-revenue in many of our districts. It would, moreover, be simply impossible for Collectors in most districts to look after all the forests. If we take Coimbatore for instance, the Collector would have charge of all the Annamallays, the Sholay Kurray, and Bolumputty forests, the large Mudumallay teak forest, the Seegoor forests, the Collegal forests, the

Bhowani forests, and the forests of Suttiamungalam, besides numerous plantations and reserves; and in almost every district the Collector would have charge of tracts of forest in very out-of-the-way feverish tracts, which he has never hitherto visited. Jungle-fever is a forest officer's inheritance, but it is very doubtful how far Collectors would be willing to expose themselves to it, and Tahsildars perfectly dread the forests and hill-tracts.

2. With regard to the proposed Act I cannot see why it could not be brought into play without any infringements upon the rights of the inhabitants. In many cases these rights are trivial, and it is the abuse of the privileges, and not the privileges themselves, that are likely to impede conservancy. Nothing at present can be more important than that these privileges should be clearly defined, particularly in districts the railroad has entered; or is about to enter; and, if some measures of this nature are not adopted shortly, every tract of forest and jungle will disappear from the lowlands of such districts, and there will be nothing left but the inaccessible forests of the mountains. The whole welfare of the country may be said to depend upon some care and foresight in those matters; this has been found out in most countries in Europe, but often when too late. Our very large receipts in all districts traversed by the locomotives authorize a very large outlay in plantations and a considerable expenditure in forming reserves of existing wood-lands; and in renewing the same at present, however, much opposition is placed in our way against reserving any tracts of this nature in the plains, and there is perhaps hardly a Collector who is not of opinion that every acre of jungle in the plains of his district should gradually give way to cultivation. This is a great mistake; and I feel convinced that our attention is more necessary in the forests of the plains than in those of the mountains. The formation of these proposed reserves is impossible without some interference with the rights of the ryots or inhabitants, but full compensation in one way or another can always be given, and it would, in almost all cases, be for the eventual good of the district and its inhabitants. The ryot is a short-sighted individual, and probably will not see that his cherished popular privileges must disappear in any case before railroads and increased cultivation, and that his best chance, and, in fact, only chance, is in a well-conducted forest establishment. If every Collector was made Conservator of his district, and gave all these matters his full attention in communication with the forest officer as his Assistant, and if he took the latter with him on his tours through the more open or 2nd-class forests in which the inhabitants have privileges, I do not think we should hear of any complaints that the privileges of the ryots are infringed. Such complaints are now often hastily made by Tahsildars and others who are inimical to our department, and, upon inquiry, are found to have little or no foundation, or to be greatly exaggerated; but under the present system Collectors themselves are generally inclined to be suspicious of us, and too ready to believe any complaint against the department. I could bring forward many instances of this nature, and, in some cases, matters are laid before the Board, which would be settled without any difficulty if the Collector consulted with the forest officer. The departmental working of some of our 1st-class forests and tracts remote from cultivation must, in any case, be almost entirely under the Special Department, and the Collector would not have time to give much attention to this, even if he had the inclination or the technical knowledge. The Board

state that "*Most of the forest-tracts closely adjoin cultivated lands, and the neighbouring inhabitants have exercised highly valued and indispensable rights and privileges in them from time immemorial.*" This is hardly a correct view of the case as it now stands, though it may become so some years hence, if existing rights are not clearly defined. In almost every district there are certain forest-tracts far removed from any villages or cultivation of any sort, and in which there is no usufruct whatever. In some of these tracts the hill-men are allowed to collect hill-produce, as is the case in the Annamallays, and they are not interfered with by our department; but in many tracts there are no hill-men or any one else to collect the produce, and in no case can it be called a right from time immemorial, as, till a few years ago, it was a Government monopoly, and the hill-men paid a tax on everything they collected. The question of hill-produce has received much attention from Dr. Cleghorn and myself and other officers of the Forest Department, and, as matters now stand, certainly require the consideration of Government, as neither our officers nor Collectors knew exactly how to act, and the subject has already become a bone of contention between our department and the Revenue authorities. No rules could easily be made that would be suitable to the whole Presidency; but if each district was treated by the Collector and his forest assistant with, perhaps, a few references to the Conservator, there should be no difficulty. In cases where the hill-men now collect they are entirely at the mercy of the Chetties in the low-country, by whom they are very unfairly dealt with; and I know that, in some cases, they would far rather have a certain market in our department: we could afford to pay them a higher price, and offer them a much more certain market, and we could, besides, utilize their services in various ways. At present, however, we are debarred from employing them in collecting or from purchasing their produce, and, in tracts where there are no hill-men in the habit of collecting, it would appear that the forest-produce must rot in the forest, unless we can collect it by our own establishments, often too small for the general routine duties.

3. With reference to the reorganization of our establishment now under the consideration of Government, I would offer the following suggestions:—The duties of the forest officers now in charge of the united districts of Cuddapah and North Arcot, Salem and South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly have so much increased in the last two years that a separate forest officer for each district is now absolutely necessary. The revenue authorizes it, and the existing and contemplated plantations require it. I would, therefore, propose three extra Assistant Conservators; one for North Arcot, one for South Arcot, and one for Tinnevelly. A fourth should also be placed under the Conservator as a Travelling Assistant, who will be learning his duties by travelling with the Conservator, by attending at the Central Office, and by visiting and eventually inspecting plantations and reserves in 2nd-class districts, and who will be ready, as a trained hand, to drop into any vacancy, permanent or acting. We have not now got the old Native Army to look to for young officers, but there are plenty of young men in the country who are willing to enter the department, and, as a rule, I should prefer to fill up our ranks from the sons of officers and civilians and others associated with the country than to have to look to Europe for recruits. I would, however, suggest that, before a young officer is admitted as a probationer in the department, he should be

required to pass the colloquial test in one of the three Native languages—Hindoostani, Tamil, or Telugu—and produce a medical certificate that he is physically fit for the duties, as far as standing fatigue and exposure to the sun are concerned. To this latter point I attach great importance. On an officer becoming a probationer he should be required to study for four months in the school before being appointed to a district; he should be for two months under Colonel Morgan on the Nilgiris, where he will be trained in the various plantations and in the propagating houses at the Government gardens and in the sandal-wood and teak plantations at Mudumallay and Seegoor, etc.; he should also be placed for a fortnight at Nellumbur, and for one month in the plantations and reserves in Cuddapah and North Arcot, and spend a fortnight in learning our system of accounts, etc., in the Central Office. It would be also advisable that he should be required to study the rudiments of Botany, and pass an examination in a paper on Mr. Bentham's "Outlines of Botany" (published in our *Flora Sylvatica*, Part II.) This could easily be mastered in his four months' probation, and he would enter the department at a great advantage, if he was well acquainted with vegetable Organography. With a good knowledge of the rudiments of the science any after-study would be easy, and, in most cases, becomes a pleasure; and he would soon become conversant with all the trees in his jungles. Many young men would be glad to enter the school and pass their four months' probation without any salary if there was a certainty of an appointment when they passed through; but a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem might be granted during this period. They should then enter the department as 3rd-class Assistant Conservator on a salary of Rs. 200 *plus* 60, travelling allowance, but should be promoted in one year to the grade of 2nd class on a salary of Rs. 300 *plus* 60, if they have passed in the language previously. They should remain in this grade for three years before they become eligible for promotion to the grade of 3rd-class Deputy, and seven years in all before they can be promoted to 2nd-class Deputy, and ten years before becoming eligible for promotion to 1st-class Deputy; but all the promotions beyond the first rise to 2nd-class Assistant should depend also upon vacancies besides length of service. I would propose that our establishment of officers should consist of two 1st-class, two 2nd-class, and two 3rd-class Deputies, and eight Assistant Conservators of different grades. The salaries of our Deputies are at present lower than those in Bengal, and the plan of consolidating the travelling allowance in the salary is not a good one. I would suggest that the salary of the 3rd-class Deputies should be Rs. 500 *plus* 60, travelling; 2nd-class, Rs. 600 *plus* 100, travelling; and 1st-class, Rs. 800 *plus* 100, travelling. There will only be two 1st-class Deputies, and they will always be men who have been at least ten years in the department. All Overseers should first pass through a training in the school, and there should always be two supernumeraries in training, and whilst supernumerary, they should receive Rs. 30 per mensem if Natives and Rs. 45 if Europeans or East Indians. They should be trained under Colonel Morgan on the Nilgiris and at Nellumbur and in our plantations and reserves in Cuddapah and North Arcot. Overseers may remain, as at present, in three grades, 3rd, 2nd, and 1st, receiving salaries of Rs. 60 *plus* 15, Rs. 80 *plus* 15, and Rs. 100 *plus* 30. They should also be eligible to promotion to the grades of 3rd, 2nd, and 1st-class Assistant Conservators (salary of the latter

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400 *plus* 90), but not be eligible to the post of Deputy-Conservators, except in special cases.

4. If each district establishment was placed under the Collector, and the forest officer as his assistant, had the cordial support and assistance of all the revenue subordinates, I believe that our subordinate establishments might be reduced in most districts, and some of the Peons and Duffadars done away with; but this is a matter that should be thoroughly gone into by the Collector in communication with the forest officer before a satisfactory arrangement can be made.

No. 160. From the Conservator of Forests, to the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Ootacamund, 12th May 1871, No. 209.

On the question of the reorganization of my department there are several subjects that I wish to bring prominently to the notice of Government.

1*st.*—Our department must be empowered to stop all timber *under carriage*, unless covered to a Pass Port from the Forest Department. This rule is in force in Mysore and in Bengal, and works to the benefit of Zemindars and the holders of private forests as well as to Government. It is the only way to introduce anything like a complete check against smuggling, and will benefit all private estates, and, when properly understood, would only be objected to by parties desiring to make profits by illegal felling and smuggling. Our forests dovetail to such an extent with Zemindari tracts and other private forests that I despair of ever seeing efficient conservancy until a rule to this effect is introduced. All our officers complain that they constantly see timber under carriage along roads or rivers; that they are certain has been illegally felled, but that they are powerless to act. If our establishments were increased to double their present force, it would still be an easy matter to smuggle on to a line of carriage, and when once there we cannot act. The Mysore Government insist that all timber cut in private forests in our territory should be covered with our Pass when under carriage in their territory as necessary to the proper conservancy of their forests, yet we cannot do the same with regard to timber in our own territory. I could instance the necessity of the rule by many examples in every district. Private estates equally suffer, and, in some cases, have appealed to us. All our officers agree in saying that a properly regulated and constant supply of timber will soon become an impossibility, unless we have a rule prohibiting (under the penalty of confiscation) the carriage of timber, etc., outside the limits of private estates or the boundary of any town, etc., without a Pass Port.

2*nd.*—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 distant departments working for one and the same object should be done away with.

3*rd.*—Whether the Forest Act is introduced into this Presidency or not, it will before long be incumbent on Government to have a voice in the matter of the management of certain private forests.

No. 161. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 28th July 1871, No. 3,151.

Read the following letters:—

From the Conservator of Forests, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Ootacamund, 1st May 1871, No. 139.

With reference to paragraph 12 of the Proceedings of the Board, No. 946, of the 3rd of March 1871, I have the honour to forward the enclosed letter* from the Deputy-Conservator of Forests in the Madura Range, which I request may be submitted to Government.

* Dated 26th April 1871.

Enclosure No. 1.

From Lieutenant C. J. WALKER, Deputy-Conservator of Forests (on leave), to the Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund, dated Madras, 26th April 1871.

With reference to your letter No. 93 of 20th instant, and Board's Proceedings No. 946 of 3rd March, I have the honour to report:—

With regard to the 1st paragraph of Mr. Arbuthnot's letter, the timber alluded to was first arrested by the Sub-Magistrate on the Pulney Hills, and there was little or no doubt as to its having been cut in Government forests. The whole matter was long since laid before the late Collector, Mr. J. R. Arbuthnot, but I could get no definite and official expression of his wishes. Quite recently, on returning from the Trichinopoly District, I saw the Honourable D. Arbuthnott on the subject, and, on learning his opinion, released the wood for which we hold the Contractor's receipt. I may state that I think Mr. Arbuthnott is mistaken in suppposing that the seizure of this timber had any thing to do with the unwillingness of Ademoolum Pillay to lease the forests to Government.

I have had him with me several times, and he repeatedly expressed his willingness to come to terms with us (*i.e.*, the Forest Department), but was apparently unwilling to treat with the Collector, as he considered he had been badly used by the withholding of the sunnud for the Zamindary. Of course, I could not treat without the Collector's concurrence, and so the matter lay over. I repeat that the forests of the Kunivady Zemin can be obtained on lease to-morrow on favourable terms, if the matter is properly gone into.

2. I have already expressed my views with regard to the Sirumallay Hills. During my absence from the district, the jungles have been re-sublet, and it would be impossible now to obtain them on the terms proposed last August.

3. The action taken with regard to the purchase or lease of the Ayagudy forests has, coupled with a change in the management, induced the Zemindar to withdraw them from our charge, which is much to be regretted. I think they should now be leased, or purchased almost at any price in connection with a general scheme for purchasing or leasing all the Zemindary forests in the taluq, such as Retiumbady, Kunivady, and the Vayloor Mootah, but it would be of comparatively little use to acquire only a portion.

4. As to bringing timber from Travancore, I am strongly in favour of the proposal, and have been in correspondence with Mr. Munro on the subject; but I deprecate strongly the formation of a Travancore depôt in the Cumbum Valley, which would compete with us and afford means for evading our rules, as all timber found coming down without our pass would be stated to belong to Travancore. We could easily arrange with Mr. Munro to pay a stump fee, or so much per cubic foot, at top of ghaut, the forests being worked by ourselves, or by him for us, and the necessary roads constructed from the revenue thus accruing to either State, those on Travancore being paid for by them and those in Madura by us.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
13th June 1872.

5. With regard to the statements made by Mr. Arbuthnott in the 5th paragraph of his letter, I need scarcely state that he must have been misinformed, and I think I am correct in stating that he has not personally visited the forests or inquired into our working.

We purchase no timber from wood-cutters, and our rates of sale from depôt, after deducting all expenses, do not leave a margin of 50 per cent. profit, representing the actual value of the timber to Government (whose property it is), formerly collected as a seigniorage.

We employ contractors to fell the trees selected, and the greatest care is taken to fell only ripe timber. During this year all the trees will be marked before being felled, and the forests worked in the most systematic way, to ensure which Mr. Hayne and myself have just drawn up a set of rules which are now being printed in Madras, and a copy of which should, I think, be forwarded to the Board. The timber in the depôts at Pereacollum and Devadanaputty is *sawn* to small scantling in the forest as there are no means of removing it in logs, and the people prefer it ready sawn for rafters and joists. I have no doubt that there are complaints of the insufficiency of the supply which, from over-felling in former years, is wholly inadequate, but I presume Mr. Arbuthnott would not advocate our felling more than the yield of the forests which could not but result in their extinction. The fact is, they are even now over-felled particularly on free permits.

6. In conclusion I must express my regret and astonishment at the tone of Mr. Arbuthnott's letter, which cannot but lead the Board and Government to suppose that we are not acting in unison and in accordance with his wishes. Now, in December 1870, two months before his letter was written, I addressed him officially on the subject of Forest Conservancy in his district, and particularly requested him to bring to my notice any matters connected with our working which should not meet with his approval, and I would do my best to alter them in accordance with his wishes. A copy of this letter will be forwarded to you from the Madura Office.

I received no reply up to date of handing over charge.

From the Conservator of Forests, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Camp Ootacamund, 18th April 1871, No. 85.

I have the honour to forward a report from Lieutenant Walker, the Forest Officer in charge of the Madura and Tinnevelly Districts, which I think requires the careful consideration of Government, particularly with reference to the reorganization of this department and the best arrangements for a proper conservation of our more open and accessible forests (which some Collectors think should remain under local conservancy), which latter question is really a far more weighty matter than the conservancy of our more inaccessible mountain forests, which in a measure take care of themselves.

2. The system (if I may so call it for it is no system at all) that Lieutenant Walker complains of is, I am afraid, much the same throughout our Presidency, where forest tracts are left to the care of the native revenue officials, and I have on many occasions brought it to the notice of Government there is no *double check* which has worked so admirably in our system, and which renders peculation almost impossible; large sums of money find their way into the pockets of the native revenue officials, and often into those of gumastahs and peons where there is any attempt at an establishment, but little or no revenue accrues to Government, and the forests are far more rapidly and certainly destroyed than under our department, as there is no one at all to look after the jungles (the only attempt at any establishment being tannahs in towns to collect the tax or Gumastahs to issue licenses,) to regulate the felling by blocks, or to pay any attention to conservancy, such as the prevention of felling under-sized trees, the leaving a few large trees for

seeding the ground, re-planting, etc., etc., all which subjects receive yearly more and more attention from our department as our establishments are increased.

3. It is very natural that if a Collector can make a small sum yearly out of a certain tract of forest and can spend that sum on local purposes, that he should prefer to retain the tract than hand it over to the special department, even though he might know that its revenue was capable of large augmentation; it is not, however, to the interest of Government, and I am far from advocating that all the revenue of our forest tracts should be carried to imperial revenue; I think that for some years to come 50 or 75 per cent. should be spent on the up-keep and conservancy of the tracts themselves, or in some cases even the whole proceeds should be devoted to this object; it is only by attention to this point that our forests can become a permanent and regular source of revenue, and the non-attention to it must sooner or later result in a very general deforestment and poverty of woodland in every railway district. As Lieutenant Walker states in paragraph 9 of his letter, occasionally a Collector, with whom *forests* are a hobby, takes up the question of conservancy, but the chances are that directly he has initiated any arrangements he leaves the district perhaps permanently or perhaps temporarily (instances have lately occurred in North Arcot and Tinnevelly), all his arrangement fall to the ground and conservancy becomes a chaos; as a rule, however, Collectors quite shun the forests as fever-inviting haunts, and conservancy is left to the native revenue officials who simply dread the word *jungles*, and who always look upon work of this nature as extraneous to their proper official duties.

4. The railway fuel arrangements for the Madura District are now in a fair way to completion, but I request that all the jungles within 25 miles of the line in this district may at once be transferred to the special department, or I do not see my way to making any successful arrangement for a permanent supply. I need scarcely mention that this will in no way interfere with the issue of free passes to the ryots for agriculture timber or for firewood for domestic use.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Lieutenant C. J. WALKER, Deputy-Conservator of Forests, Madura, to the Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund, dated 27th March 1871, No. 739.

As the subject of the amalgamation of the Village Jungle Conservancy with the Imperial Department is under consideration, I have the honour to place before you the state in which I find matters in the Dindigul, Madura, and Meylur Taluqs, the forests and jungles of which have been hitherto almost entirely under the local conservancy system and management.

2. On inspecting the jungles in the Dindigul Taluq in connection with the railway requirements, I was astonished to find that almost every stick had been cleared, not only up to the base of, a considerable distance up the slopes of the hills (*i.e.*, the Sirra Mullays, the northern and north-but western slopes of which belong to Government); I shall refer to this in my next railway progress report, and it will be necessary to adopt vigorous measures to secure a supply for the locomotives at Dindigul, where, from the proximity of the hills, I had apprehended no difficulty. But the matter goes further; so completely have the hill sides been cleared that I apprehend a great scarcity of firewood and junglewood for agricultural purposes for the local supply unless prompt action is taken to conserve the hill slopes and put a stop to the further extension of cultivation, the annual firing of the grass, etc., both in the Government portion of the Sirra Mullays and the slopes of the Karunda Mullays and detached hills in this taluq not under this department.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
13th June 1872.

3. Mr. Hayne had previously ascertained from the Tahsildar that the receipt into the Jungle Conservancy Funds in the Dindigul Taluq for the last five years had averaged *only Rs.* 84 *per annum*, and I now obtained from the Tahsildar information as to the estimated consumption of firewood alone and the rates compared with former years, and beg to submit a translation of the statement furnished by him, from which you will perceive that he estimates the consumption for the taluq at 52,000 bandy-loads and 5,200,000 head-loads per annum, and that of the town of Dindigul alone at 7,280 bandy-loads and 2,500 head-loads per annum. Taking the bandy-loads only and reducing the Tahsildar's estimate by one half, and again supposing that the half of the reduced estimate was brought *free for own use*, we should still have Rs. 13,000 per annum as the seigniorage which ought to have been realized during the past year on bandy-loads of firewood alone in the Dindigul Taluq. Again, turning to the rates of sale we find him estimating them at Annas 12 ten years ago, Rupee 1 five years ago, and now Rs. 2-8-0 per bandy-load, and Annas 1-6, 2, and 4 respectively for head-loads; so that it is evident that the rates have been raised during the last five years even more than the increased rate of Government seigniorage, and growing remoteness of the supply would justify or account for.

4. Turning to the Meylur Taluq, a case recently occurred in which we found extensive clearing going on on the northern and eastern slopes of the Karundu Mullays, which are under the Village Jungle Conservancy; and on the people being interrogated, they stated that they were felling for their own use, and we had no right to interfere as no free pass is required under their rules. In this particular instance the Collector has, at my request, issued instructions to stop the clearing until I visit the locality and see if the jungles are required for the railway; but it is evident that, putting the railway out of the question, the continuance of such a system or want of system must result in the disappearance of all jungle and the evils and inconvenience which result.

5. In Madura Taluq I have but recently, in reporting and assuming charge of the Alagherry Covil and Munja Mullays, called your attention to the state of things which we found existing, under which not only is there no check on felling, or attempt at measures of conservancy, but no endeavour even to secure the seigniorage or revenue being realized as some compensation for the denudation of the jungles.

6. Complaints are frequently made against this department by Collectors and their Assistants that we sacrifice conservancy to revenue, and that the checks against felling without permission afforded by our inadequately-paid *mercenaries* are insufficient, and cannot be relied upon, whilst they annoy and irritate the people.

I allow that there is, or has been, in many cases much truth in these assertions; but, granted that we do sacrifice true conservancy, we certainly get something for it in the shape of revenue, whilst, under the Village Jungle Conservancy management, with analogous rules and identical rates of seigniorage, we find no conservancy, little revenue, and an indefinite power of annoyance vested in the village officers and their subordinates, and unpaid gumastahs on Rs. 5 and 6 per mensem posted at the gates of towns to receive payment *in cash* for firewood, etc., not covered by a pass.

7. The system is briefly as follows:—

A supply of ticket is sent to the village officers who receive 10 per cent. on the monthly collections shown by them, but it is evidently easy for them to make 50 per cent. without any trouble by winking at felling without any ticket at all, and as there are no limits prescribed within which the felling is to take place, and no establishments to check the felling and quantities brought out, and arrest that brought without pass, there is nothing that I can see to hinder any quantity being felled and removed without any pass at all, and there is no doubt that *this* is done, a few tickets only being issued for appearance sake; hence the denudation of the jungles as in Dindigul with receipts of Rs. 84 per annum.

8. It must not, however, be supposed that the people pay nothing. I have made careful inquiries, and believe that, in almost every instance, they do pay something to the village officers, and when fees are allowed to be collected at the gates, as was the case in Madura, to the gumastahs. How much or how little of this finds its way into the Government Treasury there is no

means of ascertaining, whereas with us there is at least the check that the money has to be paid and voucher received from one person, whilst the quantity and description felled is checked by another, who is himself supervised by Duffadars, Sub-Overseers, Overseers, and Assistant and Deputy-Conservators, and exposed to complaint from the whole of the people.

9. It is unnecessary to multiply instances or details, the facts speak for themselves, and the Divisional Officers and Tahsildars will, as a rule, allow that the whole thing is a *sham*, which they have no means of preventing or ameliorating, as they have no special establishments allowed, and the ordinary land revenue establishments have enough to do with their own legitimate duties.

Now and then an energetic Collector, with whom jungles and forests are a hobby, may take up the matter, and whilst he is at the helm both conservancy, planting, and legitimate forest revenue (local) may flourish; but it may be questioned whether other branches of his work or that of the taluq officers do not suffer, and, in any case, there can be no permanence in the arrangements which cease with the departure of the motive power.

10. I have consistently advocated the management of all the forests or jungles of a district by one organized agency, the executive of which should be entirely under the Collector, and, as in the Central Provinces, the Budget and all operations, divided into Imperial and Local. I am convinced that this is the only true solution of the problem of re-organization.

11. By adopting it we could afford to have an Assistant or Sub-Assistant under the Collector's orders in each district, with adequate forest establishments for planting, conserving, and working the forests, whilst we retain a small staff of Inspecting or Supervising Officers to ensure that the forest branch of administration is receiving sufficient attention and in the right direction in each district.

12. I am aware that there are objections to Divisional as well as District Officers, but those only hold good when the former are charged with execution or interference into details when the result is naturally obstruction only; but if they merely inspect, advise, criticise, and report to the higher authority, they cannot be obstructive, whilst they must be useful in keeping things going, and the Board and Government informed through the Conservator of what is being done.

The matter appears to me one of great importance, and, as I am shortly to hand over charge, I have thought it my duty to bring it to your notice.

REFERRED to the Collector of Madura, through the Board of Revenue, for his remarks.

22nd April 1871. (Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

From the Collector of Madura, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madura, 11th May 1871, No. 140.

WITH reference to the Government endorsement, dated 22nd April 1871, on the letter of the Conservator of Forests, dated 18th idem, No. 85, I have the honour to submit my remarks on Major Beddome's letter* and that of Lieutenant Walker.

* Herewith returned.

2. Mr. Walker, in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of his letter dated 27th March 1871, expresses his surprise at the clearance of jungle on the slopes of the Sirumallay and Kurundamallay Hills "not under this department." I beg to observe

that the forests in question were placed under the Forest Conservancy Department in 1860, ten and half years* ago, and that since that time the Revenue Department has had no charge of these forests whatever.

* See Proceedings of the Board, No. 4,253, 18th September 1860.

3. In paragraph 3 Mr. Walker also states that the receipts into the Jungle Conservancy Fund in Dindigul Taluq for the last five years has averaged Rs. 84 per annum. The receipts for that period from seigniorage on firewood and charcoal amounted to Rs. 1,373, which gives an average of Rs. 274 per annum.

4. I cannot exactly follow Mr. Walker in his estimate of the Rs. 13,000, which ought to have been collected in Dindigul Taluq and Town; but one thing is certain that this estimate is far too large, and, judging from what has occurred in the neighbourhood of Madura since the adjacent hills have been handed over to the Forest Department, I am not at all sanguine of any beneficial results. For the last three months the Alagherry and Munjamallay jungles have been in the Deputy-Conservator's charge, and the receipts have fallen by nearly one-third the sum which was collected for the three previous months by the Revenue Department.

5. Paragraph 4. Mr. Walker again erroneously states that the Karendamallay Forests are under the Village Jungle Conservancy, and that extensive clearings have been made, etc.; these clearings have been made in consequence of the careless management of the Forest Department. For nearly ten years that department has taken no measures to preserve these jungles, and when the people found that the Forest Officers were at last making their appearance, they set to work to cut as large a supply of timber as they could carry away to avoid the tax which they knew would be demanded. Mr. Walker then proceeds to denounce the "system or want of system" perfectly unconscious of the fact that his blows are levelled solely at his own department.

6. I have already mentioned the Alagherry and Munjamallay jungles in paragraph 4, and the result of the new management from a pecuniary point of view. I carefully examined these jungles about 2½ years ago, and I saw nothing then of the denudation alluded to by Mr. Walker. These jungles have supplied the town of Madura with fuel for centuries, and I know of no reason why they should not continue to do so.

7. Under what is called the Revenue Conservancy no protection to the fuel supplies is afforded. The difference between it and the Forest Conservancy is merely this, that having no establishment whatever the Revenue authorities merely collect a small revenue at the entrance of the Cusba towns. On the other hand, the Forest Conservancy having a considerable establishment are enabled thereby to watch all the chief roads from the forests, and thus prevent the removal of wood which has not paid seigniorage. There is not a whit more conservancy in one system than in the other. That there is a good deal of corruption on both sides I think is extremely probable, and the detection or prevention of fraud being impossible, I have already advocated the abolition of the tax on fuel.

8. The Forest Department have now the control of every Government Forest in this district, and time alone can show the result of their system of management. I have no fear as far as the actual requirements of the people are

concerned; the forests in this district are so extensive that they would defy the energies of many Conservancy Departments to destroy them, and the fact that half the district obtains a supply of fuel and timber from the Palmyra trees alone, and that these trees can be grown without trouble or expense in every part of the district, makes me perfectly confident that this district will never suffer from a want of these necessaries.

NOTE.—I have planted and distributed about 200,000 of Palmyra seeds.

From the Acting Collector of Madura, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 20th May 1871, No. 152.

WITH reference to the correspondence noted in the margin, I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of the Board of Revenue, copy of a letter* addressed by Mr. Arbuthnott to the Deputy-Conservator of Forests, from which the Board will observe that it is impossible at present to obtain the lease of the Ayagoody Forest on account of Government.

1. Board's Proceedings, dated 3rd March 1871, No. 946, paragraph 13, last clause.
2. From Collector to Board of Revenue, dated 18th March 1871, No. 82, paragraph 4.

* Dated 11th May 1871, No. 829.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From the Honourable D. ARBUTHNOTT, Collector of Madura, to the Deputy-Conservator of Forests, dated 11th May 1871, No. 829.

IN reply to your letter No. 720, dated 21st March 1871, I have the honour to inform you that as the Zemindar has declined to lease his forests or to place them under the management of your department, I do not see how he can be forced to do so. He says in his Arzi to me that since the forests were made over to the Forest Department they have deteriorated, and that both he and his ryots are put to much inconvenience. It also appears that the said forests have been leased out by you to other parties. Under such an arrangement I am not surprised at the Zemindar's objections.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. McQUHAE,
Acting Collector.

From W. McQUHAE, Esq., Acting Collector of Madura, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 3rd June 1871, No. 170.

WITH reference to paragraph 13 of the Board's Proceedings, dated 3rd March 1871, No. 946, I have the honour to report that the question of opening a Timber Depôt at Cumbum is under the consideration of the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore. The Resident in Travancore informs me that as the success of such a depôt would depend entirely on the completion of the road across the Peermedu Hills to the eastern ghauts, there can be no immediate prospect of its being established although the advantages of the measure are great and may tend to the earlier completion of the road in question.

2. The sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided in the revised Road Fund Budget, dated 10th ultimo, No. 163, for constructing a road on our side of the hills up to the Travancore boundary.

WITH the first of these letters the Conservator submits a reply by Captain Walker to the observations of the Honourable D. Arbuthnott, in the letter dated the 4th February 1871, recorded in Board's Proceedings, 3rd March 1871, No. 946.

2. There is a difference of opinion as to the reason of the difficulty in obtaining the lease of the Kannivadi Forests. Mr. Arbuthnott maintains his assertion that it is due to the seizure of logs belonging to the Zemindar by the Forest Department. Probably the renter gives different reasons to the Collector and the Deputy-Conservator. The Zemindar's Sunnud is being prepared, and when it is issued it will perhaps be easy to make the necessary arrangements. The Board do not think the issue of the Sunnud should be conditional as the Conservator has proposed.

3. The Board believe that the question of leasing the Sirumallais is before Government.

4. From a letter subsequently recorded it appears that the Ayagudi Zemindar's objection to leave his forests in charge of the Forest Department is due to the fact that he believes the Forest Department have mismanaged them and caused inconvenience to his ryots and himself. This is most unfortunate since the lease is so important an object, but evidently nothing can be done at present.

5. Captain Walker approves of the project for bringing timber from Travancore, but says it must be sold to the Forest Department only, as otherwise it will compete with their timber and it will be easy to evade the Forest Rules. The Board do not concur. The trade in timber is not a State monopoly, and if Travancore timber can be got cheaper than Madura timber so much the better for the Madura ryots.

6. From the Collector's letter of the 3rd June it appears that there is no immediate prospect of the establishment of a Travancore Timber Depôt at Cumbum. A road across the Peermedu Hills must be made first.

7. Captain Walker contradicts Mr. Arbuthnott's statements about the want of conservancy in the western jungles, and thinks he has no personal knowledge of them. In this he is wrong. Probably the conservancy is more defective than Captain Walker supposes.

8. The Board will be glad to see the rules drawn up by Captain Walker and Mr. Hayne when they are printed.

9. In his letter dated the 18th April 1871, the Conservator pronounces in favour of his system as compared with that of the Revenue Department, urges that the jungles within twenty-five miles of the Railway may be immediately given up to him, and submits a letter from Captain Walker in support of his views.

10. Mr. Arbuthnott has had an opportunity of answering Captain Walker's strictures, and has done so in his letter dated the 11th May 1871.

11. As most of the questions are questions of fact asserted on one side and contradicted on the other, it would be useless to examine the letters in detail.

12. The Board see no objection to giving up all jungles within twenty miles of the proposed Railway to the Forest Department, but the whole character and style of the correspondence leads them to fear that this will do little good. The ryots must still enjoy their communal privileges, and under some restrictions or

other wood will still be felled, though perhaps more slowly than before. What the Forest Department is intended to do is to provide means of reproducing wood. The collection of revenue to which they attach so much importance is a secondary matter.

13. On the general question of the amalgamation of the Revenue and Forest Departments, the Board will only say that they believe such an amalgamation very necessary, but that it must consist not in taking the few jungles which are still left to the Revenue Department out of their control, but in making the Deputy-Conservators everywhere Assistants to the Collector, and the Conservator an Inspector and Adviser with no administrative powers.

No. 162. Memorandum by the Conservator of Forests, dated Ootacamund, 3rd August 1871.

It will be seen by the accompanying statement that North Canara was transferred to Bombay in the year 1862-63. If the receipts from this fine timber district are deducted from the revenue from 1856-57 to 1862-63, it will at once be seen how enormously our revenue has been increasing, steadily it may be said, since the commencement of conservancy. Some years show a great variation, but this can be explained in detail if necessary. It has generally occurred from the sales in the particular year taking place so late that they could not be credited till the next, temporary stoppage of public works, and other causes.

2. It will also be seen that expenditure has been increasing steadily. In the former years there was little or no expenditure in planting, but in the last five or six years this has been steadily on the increase, and the expenditure under this head is now about a lakh of Rupees annually.

3. The value of timber in depôts needs some explanation. There has always been a large stock varying from about 3 lakhs to about 7 lakhs in value; but prior to 1860-61 it was never entered in the accounts. It will be seen that the value of stock has been decreasing in the last four years, and as it is not considered expedient to keep such a large stock on hand it will probably be reduced, within the next two or three years, to 3½ or 4 lakhs, and, in future, stand at that figure. The value of this stock has never been added to the receipts of the department, so it stands to reason that any alterations in the amount of the stock can never be deducted from the receipts. The valuation has always been a fictitious one; it has always been valued at the selling rate in the market, although it often is lying close to where it was felled in the forest, and would not be worth the market-rate until it was conveyed to the market. If it had been valued at only the cost of felling and trimming, etc., it might have been entered annually as receipts, and any depreciation in stock would then, of course, have been deducted annually; but as the case stands at present we might as well add the standing timber to *receipts*.

4. The statement of expenditure and receipts, etc., cannot be looked upon as a fair return of the operations of the department, as no valuation is taken of our numerous plantations, roads, ghauts, elephants, buildings, cattle, plant of all descriptions, etc. If any estimate was made of the plantations alone it would be

found that their value exceeded the whole ... asure of the departme. from the commencement.

5. The Conservator has lately proposed the ... gamation of the local conservancy under Collectors, etc., with that of the Forest Department, and he believes this is under the consideration of Government. With reference to the reorganization, if this scheme was carried out, the Conservator believes that the present annual revenue would be nearly doubled. The local conservancy is under no proper management or control, and the loss to Government is something enormous. Smuggling and forest-fraud of every description is the order of the day more or less in every district, and there are various reports and letters from the Conservator before Government to prove this.

6. A proper system for the collection of *hill or jungle-produce* (such as is in force in the rest of India) would, when fully brought into play, add at least one lakh, probably double that amount to the revenue.

OOTACAMUND, (Signed) R. H. BEDDOME,
3rd August 1871. *Conservator of Forests.*

Statement

overnment, Revenue Departm
June 1872.

—	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1856-57	1,05,647*	2,37,439*	1,31,792*
1857-58	77,405	1,50,569	73,164
1858-59	89,624	1,19,751	30,227
1859-60	1,09,851	5,03,341	3,93,590
1860-61	1,68,716	3,52,448	1,83,732
1861-62	2,13,451	2,17,284	3,833
1862-63	1,75,775	1,82,449	6,671
1863-64	2,04,302	2,43,643	...,141
1864-65	1,96,658	3,30,570	1,33,912
1865-66	2,59,901	3,21,680	61,779
1866-67	2,17,149	3,38,610	1,21,461
1867-68	2,72,840	4,24,184	1,51,344
1868-69	2,69,700	3,91,179	1,21,479
1869-70	2,86,691	4,95,789	2,09,098

—	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Surplus.	Remarks.	Value of Timber in Depôts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1856-57	1,05,647*	2,37,439*	1,31,792*		... ...
1857-58	77,405	1,50,569	73,164		... ...
1858-59	89,624	1,19,751	30,227	* N. Canara ...	44,401
1859-60	1,09,851	5,03,341	3,93,590	,,	22,869
1860-61	1,68,716	3,52,448	1,83,732	,,	...84,322
1861-62	2,13,451	2,17,284	3,833	,,	58,498
1862-63	1,75,775	1,82,449	6,671	,,	78,394
1863-64	2,04,302	2,43,643	...,141	,,	... 75,319
1864-65	1,96,658	3,30,570	1,33,912	† Exclusive of timber transferred to the Bombay Presidency from the North Canara forests on the 30th April 1862, namely, Rs. 3,37,992-6-9.	4,82,561†
1865-66	2,59,901	3,21,680	61,779		5,78,216
1866-67	2,17,149	3,38,610	1,21,461		47,702
1867-68	2,72,840	4,24,184	1,51,344		6,89,663
1868-69	2,69,700	3,91,179	1,21,479		6,78,536
1869-70	2,86,691	4,95,789	2,09,098		3,94,816
					5,59,034
					4,40,903

(Signed) R. H. BEDDOME, Major,
Conservator of Forests.

OOTACAMUND,
3rd August 1871.

rings o

No. 163. From A. O. HUME, Esq.,
Department of Agriculture,
Secretary to the Government
No. 113.

I AM directed to acknowledge the ... the
dum No. 159, dated 18th July 1871, addressed to the
Public Works Department, and in reply to furnish the subj... of the various grades of officers in the Forest Department under the Govern... of India, with the pay of each grade and the number of officers in each grade.

2. I am also to refer you to Public Works Department Circular No. 21-F. dated 8th October 1869, containing Rules regarding appointments, promotions, transfers, etc., of forest officers.

LIST.

	Rs.	No.
Conservators.		
1st Class	1,600	None.
2nd ,, ...	1,400	1
3rd ,, ...	1,200	2
4th ,, ...	1,000	4
...-Conservators.		
1st Grade	00	2
2nd ,, ...	700	9
3rd ,, ...	500	6
As ...ant Conservators.		
1st Grade	450	7
2nd ,, ...	350	14
3rd ,, ...	250	26
Sub-Assistant Conservators	200	15

No. 164. ORDER THEREON, 13th June 1872, No. 934.

Forests, No. 12.

ORDERED that the above papers be recorded, as the reorganization of the Forest Department, recently sanctioned, renders specific orders unnecessary.

(True Extract.)
(Signed) W. HUDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue,
,, the Conservator of Forests.

Ead. F. R. Bantleman.

Cost

No. 1065. dated 27th Nov. 1868.

From The Secretary to the Government of India,
Public Works Department,

To The Secretary to the Government of India,
Financial Department.

In reply to Resolution No. 3290,
dated 31st ultimo, the undersigned is directed to
explain, that the Travelling Deputy Conservator,
attached to the Conservator's Office in Madras,
is employed to assist the Conservator in inspect-
ing the Forest Ranges in the different Districts of
the Presidency. The arrangement is of long stand-
ing.—

2 The Assistant in charge of the Office
has to carry on the current work of the Depart-
ment, while the Conservator is absent from
Madras.—

(Copy.)

No. 3091.

Fort William.

Financial Department,

The 21st December 1868.

Office Memorandum.

In acknowledging the receipt of Office memorandum from the Public Works Department No. 4063 dated 27th Ultimo, submitting an explanation with reference to para 2 of Financial Resolution No. 3295 dated 31st October last, the undersigned is desired to point out, that the objection felt in the Financial Department to the appointment of a Deputy Conservator in the Conservator's office at Madras, is not sufficiently met by the explanation now furnished, inasmuch as it does not shew the necessity of having such an Officer at Madras, when in the other Presidencies and Provinces the Conservator has no inspecting Officer to aid him, but has to perform the whole work himself.—

(Signed) E. H. Lushington,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

6 F.

T OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

FORESTS.

To

THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF MADRAS,
IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 17, 1869.

SIR,

In forwarding, in continuation of Public Works Department No. 406 F, dated 27th November 1868, and Financial Department Memorandum No. 3691, dated 21st December 1868, copy of correspondence with the Financial Department, I am directed to request that the Government of Madras may be moved to consider and report whether it is desirable to maintain the separate appointment of a Traveling Deputy Conservator of Forests.

2. It appears to the Government of India that it might be abolished, except in so far as it is necessary to maintain a substantive appointment for Major Beddome. To that end this Officer might be borne on the Forest Establishment as a Supernumerary Deputy Conservator, 1st class, to be absorbed as a vacancy occurs. And should it at any time be desired to revive the appointment, an application, with full particulars of what is proposed, and the grounds on which it is based, can be submitted for the orders of the Government of India, as for a new appointment. But, the Governor General in Council desires to learn the views of the Madras Government, before taking further action in the matter.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

Capt. R.E.
~~Colonel, R. A.~~,
Actg Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 80 F.

Dated February 17, 1869.

Received 24th

C. 2

Read 9 a.m. January 25

Panama Railroad.

Pay Bearer $1 Dollar.

For the Superintendent.

1869

No. 1626.

Office of Conservator of Forests,

Camp, Cabaceaumund

20th August 1869.

From

Major R. A. Beddome

Officiating Conservator of Forests.

To

R. A. Dalyell Esqre

Sir,

Actg Secretary to Government

K. D.

With reference to para 5 of the Government Order No. 2333 of the 12th of August 1869, I have the honor to inform you that I propose, that a 2nd class Deputy Conservator should be attached to my Office as a Travelling Assistant, that his salary be Rs 300 per mensem plus 90 Rs consolidated travelling allowance, and mileage when moving by rail steamboat or dak, and that he should have the services of 2 peons on Rs 8 and 7 respectively. He will

have

have in the first instance to attend at the Central Office at Madras for 1 or 2 months to learn thoroughly our system of accounts &c., he will then accompany me on several tours after which he will be qualified to inspect our second class ranges which are under Assistant and Sub-Assistant Conservators which will be his chief duty; he will also be available to take charge of any district temporarily in cases of emergency or when Officers proceed on sick leave for short period or on privilege leave.-

2.- I would suggest that Mr. Cherry should be promoted to this

if it receives the sanction of Government another Officer being appointed to Wynad.-

3.- The present proposal will involve only an expenditure of Rs. 405 per mensem against Rs. 950, the pay and allowances of the travelling 1st Class Deputy Conservator which will be abolished.-

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt Servt

J. P. Maddox Major
Offg Conservator of Forests.

It is requested that the reply to this letter be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the P. W. Department.

No. 442 F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Revenue Forests.

To

The Secy to the Govt of Madras,
Revenue Department.

Simla, 17th September 1859.

Sir,

With P. W. D. Circular No 47 dated 2nd April 1858 was forwarded for information copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State pointing out the necessity of placing the Complete management of all public Forests and Plantations under the Forest Department.

2. Replies to that Circular have been received from all Local Governments and Administrations and the Governor General in Council deems it desirable that the question should now be considered with regard to Forest administration in the Madras Presidency also. His Excellency in Council is aware that a large proportion of the public Forest Lands in that Presidency is

1859. No.
Forest Department.
From
The Officg. Conservator of Forests.
To
The Secretary to Govt
Dated 20th
Despatched 24th } August 1859.
No. 1026.
Enclosure, None
Subject.

Professes an interest in the investigating staff on the Establishment &c.

Oct 1859. Rejd. Answered.

154

under the management of the Collectors of districts, and that the revenue from these forests is, under existing arrangements, credited to a local fund—the Jungle Conservancy fund.

3. Some correspondence* respecting the transfer of the revenue from the Neilgherry shoals and plantations to this fund has lately taken place, and a statement has been called for, showing the aggregate annual revenue which is credited to the Jungle Conservancy fund, and it now seems expedient that in connection with the despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State of February 1868 the whole question in its administrative bearings be considered by the Government of the Madras Presidency and I am accordingly directed to invite an expression of the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council on this subject. A copy of the opinion expressed by other Governments and Administrations on this matter accompanies.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedient Servt.
E Thornton Colonel R.E.
Secy to the Govt of India.

* From Madras to Govt of India P.W.D. letter of 16th May 1869

* P.W.D. letter of 16th May 1869

The [illegible] of said [illegible] be informed that the Notified Limits in which in any Province the Forest Laws are to be enforced may be altered by notification of the Local Government. The only exception I think is that in N. Canara, which is under its own laws, there are no Forests, but the Govt have the power of making such, the Govt of India are willing entirely to abolish the Jungle Co. As regards the Govt of India are still having the power of declaring Forests under the Act, they are not Forests. but Tracts of Pasture & Forest combined with Village Communities

under the management of the Collectors of districts, and that the Revenue from these Forests is, under existing arrange=ments, credited to a local fund—the Jungle Conse

2. Since

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and administered on that subordinate.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedt Servt
J. Thackery Colonel R.E.
Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

under the management of the Collectors of districts, and that the Revenue from these Forests is, under existing arrange=ments, credited to a local fund—the Jungle

Rs 22,94,168 in 1875-76
" 5 ang. 1879-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88.
" 4 ditto 1879-80-81-82.

Revenue 1869 Nº 1

Nº 3348

From

The Govt of India

P.W.D.

Nº 155

Read 2nd Feb 1869

Referring to be formed with the opinion of the Madras Govt on the question of placing the complete management of all public forests, plantations & waste reserved under the Forest Dept in the Madras Presidency

and Administration on that matter accompanies.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedt Servt
J Harding Colonel R.E.
for Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

It is requested that the reply to this letter be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India P. W. Department.

No. 158.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Revenue Forests.

To

The Secy to the Govt of Madras,
Revenue Department,

Calcutta, 29 September 1869.

Sir,

The Reports by the Consulting Engineer for Railways and the Conservator of Forests, relative to the necessity of providing a permanent supply of fuel for the Railways in the Madras Presidency recorded in the Proceedings for May and July 1869 have been laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

The Consulting Engineer reports that the Consumption of the different descriptions of fuel on the Madras lines has been as follows;

	1867	1868
Coke, Coal and patent fuel —— tons	10,746	12,081
Firewood* —— "	51,172	54,358
*(Correspondg to Coal, which has three times the heating power of wood) —— "	17,060	18,120

2. As the construction of the Northern West line of the Madras Railway progresses, it seems likely that the consumption of wood fuel will increase in a larger proportion than that of mineral fuel, and considering the length of lines open in 1868, and the length sanctioned, as well as the probability of an increased traffic, it seems not unreasonable to suppose that the requirements of the Railways in the Madras Presidency and Mysore will eventually rise to 100,000 tons of firewood annually.

The rapid exhaustion of the jungle tracts in the vicinity of the lines has been pointed out by the Consulting Engineer, who also justly remarked that the price of the wood and the Seigniorage charged by Government are far below the cost of production. The Seigniorage had however since the 1st instant been raised from 6 annas per 100 lbs to 1 Rupee per 1000 lbs equal to 2 Rupees 4 annas per ton, which appears to His Excellency in Council a prudent and necessary measure.

3. To secure a permanent supply for the future the formation of plantations

has been proposed in addition to the care of the natural Forests. It appears to the Governor General in Council that every exertion should be made to bring the natural Forests under a systematic management, and thus to improve their productiveness. The Conservator observes that plantations are usually required in the dry Number less districts; he fears that they will be most expensive in those parts unless there are facilities for irrigation, and proposes that in such districts plantations should at first not be attempted on any large scale. As long as plantations are experimental only operations should be on a moderate scale, but as soon as planting is found to be practicable at remunerative rates it will be necessary in Madras as well as elsewhere, to concentrate these operations on a few blocks of large size, so as to secure efficient Supervision at moderate cost.

4. But however important plantations for this purpose may be, it appears certain that for a considerable time to come the main supply of Railway fuel must be drawn from the natural Jungles, and His Excellency

in Council would therefore invite the attention of the Madras Government to the consideration of the following suggestions.

5. It appears from the proceedings that there are two classes of Forests in the Madras presidency - those Collectors, and those under the Forest Department; and that the Railways draw their supplies of fuel from the forests of both classes. It appears desirable that all Government Forests which are conveniently situated to furnish supplies of fuel to the Railway, should be selected and made over to the Forest Department. All these tracts should be demarcated, and be placed in charge of Forest Rangers, who should reside on the spot, and if possible be natives of the country.

6. With the view of securing efficient protection and satisfactory management the attempt should be made to effect the regulation, commutation or extinction of those Forest rights of the inhabitants which interfere with a satisfactory conservancy management. The Governor General in Council trusts that the Madras Government may devise means for effecting a fair and equitable settlement of these Forest rights, with due regard for the requirements of the people, by means of the grant of land, the formation of Village Forests for the exclusive use of the people, or by other means.

7. When Forest lands have been thus demarcated and placed in charge of the Forest Department, then all cutting and felling should be arranged according to a regular system of operation with the view of securing reproduction either as Coppice or by self sown seedlings aided wherever necessary by sowing and planting.

Lastly, His Excellency in Council would suggest that whenever an opportunity offers, private forests which are conveniently situated for the supply of fuel for the Railway be leased on behalf of Government.

If the consumption of wood fuel for the Railways increases as anticipated, the revenue realized from Sequiorage or by the sale of the fuel will be amply sufficient to cover the cost of the measures here suggested.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedt Servt
D Wauchope Colonel R.E.

To the Officiating Secretary to the Govt of India

It is requested that the reply to this letter be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the P. W. Department.

No. 493 T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Revenue Forests.

To

The Secy to the Govt of Madras,
Revenue Department.

Simla, 11th October 1869

Sir,

I am directed to draw the attention of the Governor General in Council to certain papers recorded in the proceedings of the Madras Government for May and July last, and in continuation of this office letter No 458 dated 29th ultimo, I am directed to state that the Rules to regulate the grant of land for cultivation in tracts of wood land under the Forest Department, which were sanctioned by the Madras Government on the 14th July last appear open to objection.

2. The power of finally deciding whether such land shall be granted is vested in the Collector, and though it is provided that he shall first communicate with the Conservator of Forests this does not appear to be sufficient, until all the trees have been marked on the spot by the Conservator or his subordinate.

I am therefore to solicit that I may be favored with the opinion of the Madras Government on the points noticed in the preceding paragraph.

I have &c

H. B. Harington
Secy to the Govt of India

To Revenue 1869 Sept 2
No 3181

Rec'd 9th Oct 1869

Referred to Conservator of Forests
Read 11th Oct 1869
Answered

Referring the reports noted in the margin, I am directed to state that the Rules to regulate the grant of land for cultivation in tracts of wood land under the Forest Department, which were sanctioned by the Madras Government on the 14th July last appear open to objection.

2. The power of finally deciding whether such land shall be granted is vested in the Collector, and though it is provided that he shall first communicate with the Conservator of Forests this does not appear to be sufficient, until all the trees have been marked on the spot by the Conservator or his subordinate.

I am therefore to solicit that I may be favored with the opinion of the Madras Government on the points noticed in the preceding paragraph.

I have &c

H. B. H.

Rec'd from Madras Rev. 25 Oct 1869 - 493 T.

Rec'd from Madras Rev. 9th Oct 1869 No 21
" " " 1869 Nos 317/15

No 1576

Copy of letter from Madras (Revenue) No 3181 dated 9th October 1869

General in Council" to be a sufficient safe-guard against the alienation of forest land without due regard for the future requirements of the country. His Excellency in Council is ready to acknowledge the difficulties which stand in the way of a satisfactory settlement of this question in the wild and remote parts of the Country where the lands under the control of the Forest Department have not yet been demarcated and separated from the lands under the control of the Collector, but it will evidently be an advantage to accomplish the demarcation of these forests as soon as circumstances may permit, and when demarcated, no part of these forests should in the opinion of His Excellency in Council be alienated without the sanction of the Government of Madras.

3. Again, it is clearly not sufficient merely to guard against the alienation of forest land, it is equally necessary so to work the forests as to maintain them in a satisfactory state, and if possible to improve their productiveness.

4. Concerning this point His Excellency in Council deems it expedient to refer to the Officiating Conservator's explanation regarding the felling operations in the Nilambur forests for the year 1894 to the attention of the Madras Government to the propriety of causing a regular plan of operations to be followed, based upon the quantity of growing timber of different ages, the rate of growth and the estimated annual production by natural growth, or planting and sowing, Continued felling operations unless guided by a plan of working based on the data indicated, must result in the exhaustion or deterioration of the forests.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servt
R. Thurlby Colonel R. E.
Offg Secy to the Govt of Madras

&c.

No. 353.

PROCEEDINGS ON THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 18th January 1870.

Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government, dated 14th October 1869, No. 2,795, Revenue Department:—

ABSTRACT.—*Draft Act for the management and preservation of Forests.*—Letter from Government of India transmitting it, forwarded to Board of Revenue and Conservator of Forests, for early report.

WITH the above Proceedings the Government forward a Draft Forest Act, prepared by the Inspector-General of Forests, and call for the opinion of the Board on its provisions, as well as on the subject of placing the forests more under Collectors, and retaining the Conservator as an Inspecting Officer.

2. The Board still entertain the doubts expressed by them in their Proceedings, dated 16th April 1868, No. 2,777, as to the present necessity for Forest legislation in this Presidency; and they are satisfied that the stringent provisions of the Bill, as prepared in the Forest Department, will be viewed with much apprehension by the people. They feel, with the experience already had of special Departmental administration, that if this law be not worked with great consideration and by officers specially trained in the appreciation and adjudication of private rights, this legislation will have the effect of increasing the rigour of our administration, involving the ryots in contentions with officers of the Forest Department all over the country, gradually foreclosing many cherished popular privileges, and will interfere with rights which are of vital importance to an agricultural community.

3. The tendency of the Bill, as it stands, is to place very great power as regards forest lands of all kinds in the hands of a single officer, with a separate and distinct department under him. A system of this kind might be unobjectionable, if the forests to be administered were but partially inhabited, and if there were but few existing rights to be respected: but this is not the case in the Madras Presidency. Most of the Forest tracts closely adjoin cultivated lands, and the neighbouring inhabitants have exercised highly valued and indispensable rights and privileges in them from time immemorial.

4. 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 confusion and clashing which are inseparable from double jurisdictions and sets of servants, and to admit of economical administration, it is absolutely necessary that the arrangement suggested in the Government Order under acknowledgment, should be given effect to.

5. The Board would, therefore, urge on Government the importance of associating 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 subordinates, down to the head of the village, must take their share of duty and responsibility in Forest administration and conservancy. Under this condition alone can the provisions of this Bill be 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 inhabitants will be able to adjust under these conditions their respective rights in a more amicable manner than can be looked for under any other condition. From an economical point of view likewise, it is preferable to utilize the existing and influential agency than to entertain a fresh and ill-paid establishment on such a scale as would be necessary in order to give effect to the requirements of the extended Forest conservancy which is proposed. Collectors 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.

districts this [illegible]

6. Under these 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 may, however, be expedient to vest the Inspector-General of Forests with the powers of Collector and Conservator in every district to which the Act is extended, as is the case in respect to the Inspector-General of Police, who is a Magistrate in every district, Section 7 of Act XXIV. of 1859. He should exercise the powers subject to such orders as may from time to time be issued by the Local Government.

7. Some special Departmental organization will be required in each district—especially where planting operations are being carried out—but the local Forest Officer must be placed entirely under the Collector of the district, and act as his Assistant in forest matters. Forest Overseers and Peons should be directly under the orders of this Departmental Officer, who should correspond with the head of the department through the Collector as Conservator, and the Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors, and Village establishments will be at his disposal as Forest Assistant to the Collector, under whose orders they are. The separate establishment of special subordinates in the Forest Department need be very limited.

8. The Board consider that Sir Thomas Munro's Minute, dated 26th November 1822, a printed copy of which is appended for facility of reference, is well-worthy of perusal in connexion with this subject.

9. The Board are of opinion that in case of an Act being passed, opportunity should be taken to provide for the regulation of Zemindari and private forests, in respect of which forest rights are enjoyed by village communities.

10. The other points have been noticed *seriatim* in the notes on the Bill hereto appended.

11. The Board regret that some delay has occurred in submitting their opinion on the proposed Act. The single copy of the Bill was after perusal forwarded to the Conservator, with a request that it might be returned, but owing to a misunderstanding, he returned it to the Government office, and time was lost in awaiting his expected communication. The Board were, moreover, anxious to confer with the Conservator before sending in their Proceedings, and had no opportunity of doing so until after the Christmas holidays.

(A true Extract.)

Acting Secretary.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with three enclosures.

" Conservator of Forests, with six enclosures.

Exd. G. A. Turton.

Rec'd 1870. Board of Revenue, MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 15TH JANUARY 1870, No. 353.

Draft Forest Act—prepared by Inspector General of Forests,—Boards opinion on provisions of, submitted to Government, with recommendations that present head of Forest Department should be styled Inspector-General of Forests, that his duties should be strictly those of inspection, and that Collectors should be appointed by law Conservators of Forests of their respective Districts.

JANUARY.

No. 353.

Received 28th Jan. Encls 6

Draft Forest Act

Rec'd 1870. Board of Revenue, MADRAS.

Fo 1951

Office of Conservator of forests
Camp Colaccamund 24th February 1870

From

Major K. H. Beddome
Offg Conservator of forests

To,

R. A. Dalyell Esqre
Offg Secretary to Government
K. D.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit a few observations on the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue No. 353, dated 18th January 1870 review-ing the Draft Act for the management and preservation of Forests, and recommending the abolition of the Forest establishment as a separate Department. I have for a long time perceived the difficulties we labor under in the so called Jungle Conservancy of a District being a separate establishment under the Collector and in our establish-ments not receiving the cordial support of Collectors and their Subordinates; in some districts this state of things gave rise to much

merchants and rich ryots of their districts and they would all play into each others hands as was the case before the Depart=ment was organized and which still pre=vails to a certain extent in many districts and requires the vigilance of our officers, the double check of a Forest Department for the the Executive and the Revenue De=partment for receiving all payments — has hitherto acted admirably and is the secret of the great increase in Forest revenue in many of our districts. It would moreover be simply im=possible for Collectors in most districts to look after all the forests, if we take Coimbatore for instance the Collector would have charge of all the Aramallays, the Sholay Kurray and Bolampatty forests, the Large Anduimalay Teak forest, the Seegoor forests, the Collegal forests, the Bhowani forests and the forests of Sattiamungalum, besides numerous planta=tions and reserves; and in almost every district the Collector would have charge of tracts of forest in very out of the way, feverish tracts which he has never hitherto visited, jungle fever is a forest officer's in=heritance, but it is very doubtful how far Collectors would be willing to expose them=selves to it and Tasildars perfectly dread the forests and hill tracts.-

2.- With regard to the proposed acts I cannot see why it could not be brought into play without any infringements upon the rights of the inhabitants, in many cases these rights are trivial, and it is the abuse of the privileges and not the privileges them=selves that are likely to impede Conservancy, nothing at present can be more important than that these privileges should be clearly defined particularly in districts the Railroad has entered, or is about to enter, and if some measures of this nature are not adopted shortly, every tract of forest and jungle will disappear

disappear from the low lands of such districts and there will be nothing left but the inaccessible forests of the mountains, the whole welfare of the country may be said to depend upon some care and fore-sight in those matters, this has been found out in most countries in Europe but often when too late.- Our very large receipts in all districts traversed by the Locomotives authorize a very large outlay in plantations, and a considerable expenditure in forming reserves of existing wood-lands, and in renewing the same at present however much opposition is placed in our way against reserving any tracts of this nature in the plains, and there is perhaps hardly a Collector who is not of opinion that every acre of jungle in the plains of his district should gradually give way to cultivation, this is a great mistake, and I feel convinced that our attention is more necessary on the forests of the plains than in those of the mountains.- The formation of these proposed reserves is impossible without some interference with the rights of the ryots or village tenants, but full compensation in one way or another can always be given, and it would in almost all cases be for the eventual good of the district and its inhabitants, the ryot is a short sighted individual and probably will not see that his cherished popular privileges must diaf-fear in any case before Railroads and increased cultivation and that his best chance and in fact only chance is in a well conducted forest establishment.- If every Collector was made Conservator of his district and gave all these matters his full attention in communication with the Forest Officer as his Assistant, and if he took the latter with him on his tours through the more open or 2nd Class forests in which the

the inhabitants have privileges, I do not think we should hear of any complaints that the privileges of the ryots are infringed, such complaints are now often hastily made by Tasildars and others who are inimical to our Department and upon Enquiry are found to have little or no foundation, or to be greatly exaggerated, but under the present system, Collectors themselves are generally inclined to be suspicious of us and too ready to believe any complaints against the Department, I could bring forward many instances of this nature, and in some cases matters are laid before the Board which would be settled without any difficulty, if the Collector consulted with the Forest Officer- The Departmental working of some of our first class forests and tracts remote from cultivation must in any case be almost entirely under the

Special

Special Department, and the Collector would not have time to give much attention to this even if he had the inclination or the technical knowledge- The Board state that "most of the Forest tracts closely adjoin cultivated lands, and the neighbouring inhabitants have exercised highly valued and indispensable rights and privileges in them from time immemorial" this is hardly a correct view of the case as it now stands, though it may become so some years hence if existing rights are not clearly defined- In almost every district there are certain forest tracts far removed from any villages or cultivation of any sort, and in which there is no construct whatever, in some of these tracts the hill men are allowed to collect hill produce, as is the case in the Anamallays and they are not interfered with by our Department, but in many tracts there are

no hill men or any one else to collect the produce, and in no case can it be called a right from time immemorial as till a few years ago it was a Government monopoly and the hill men paid a tax on every thing they collected; the question of hill produce has received much attention from Dr. Cleghorn and myself and other Officers of the Forest Department, and as matters now stand certainly require the consideration of Government as neither our Officers or Collectors knew exactly how to act and the subject has already become a bone of contention between our Department and the Revenue authorities. No rules could easily be made that would be suitable to the whole Presidency, but if each district was treated by the Collector and his forest assistant with perhaps a few references to the Conservator there should be no difficulty in

in cases when the hill men now collect, they are entirely at the mercy of the chettics in the low country by whom they are very unfairly dealt with and I know that in some cases they would far rather have a certain market in our Department, we could afford to pay them a higher price and offer them much more certain market and we could besides utilize their services in various ways, at present however we are debarred from employing them in collecting or from purchasing their produce, and in tracts where there are no hill men in the habit of collecting, it would appear that the forest produce must rot in the forest unless we can collect it by our own establishments often too small for the general routine duties.-

5.- With reference to the reorganization of our establishment now under the consideration of Government, I would offer

the

the following suggestions.— The duties of the forest Officers now in charge of the united districts of Cuddapah and North Arcot, Salem and South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly have so much increased in the last two years, that a separate forest Officer for each district is now absolutely necessary, the revenue authorizes it and the existing and contemplated plantations require it, I would therefore propose 3 extra Assistant Conservators, one for North Arcot, one for South Arcot, and one for Tinnevelly, a 4th should also be placed under the Conservator, as a travelling Assistant, who will be learning his duties by travelling with the Conservator, by attending at the Central Office, and by visiting and eventually inspecting plantations and reserves in 2nd class districts and who will be ready as a trained hand to drop into any vacancy permanent or Acting.— We have not now got the old native Army to look to for young Officers, but there are plenty of young men in the country who are willing to enter the Department, and as a rule, I should prefer to fill up our ranks from the sons of Officers & Civilians and others associated with the Country than to have to look to Europe for recruits, I would however suggest that before a young Officer is admitted as a probationer in the Department, he should be required to pass the Collogeial test in one of the three native languages, Hindostani, Tamil or Teligu and produce a Medical Certificate that he is physically fit for the duties, as far as standing fatigue, and exposure to the sun are concerned, to this latter point I attach great importance.— On an Officer becoming a

a probationer, he should be required to study for four months in the School before being appointed to a district, he should be for 2 months under Colonel Morgan on the Nilgiris where he will be trained in the various plantations and in the propagating houses at the Government Gardens and in the Sandalwood and Teak plantations at Mudumallay and Seegoor &c.; he should also be placed for a fortnight at Pollumbur and for one month in the plantations and reserves on Cuddapah and North Arcot and spend a fortnight in learning our system of accounts &c. in the Central Office, it would be also advisable that he should be required to study the rudiments of Botany, and pass an Examination in a paper on Mr. Bentham's "Outlines of Botany" (published in our Flora Sylvatica part ii). This could easily

easily be mastered in his 4 months' probation and he would enter the Department at a great advantage if he was well acquainted with Vegetable organography; with a good knowledge of the rudiments of the science any after study would be easy and in most cases becomes a pleasure and he would soon become conversant with all the trees in his jungles. Many young men would be glad to enter the School & pass their 4 months probation without any salary if there was a certainty of an appointment when they passed through, but a salary of Rs 100 per mensem might be granted during this period, they should then enter the Department as 3d Class Assistant Conservator on a salary of Rs 200+60 travelling allowance but should be promoted in one year to the grade of 2d Class on a salary

salary of Rs 500 + 60 if they have passed in the language previously, they should remain in this grade for 5 years before they become eligible for promotion to the grade of 3rd Class Deputy and 7 years in all before they can be promoted to 2d Class Deputy and 10 years before becoming eligible for promotion to 1st Class Deputy; but all the promotions beyond the 1st rise to 2nd Class Assistant should depend on vacancies besides length of service. I would propose that our establishment of Officers should consist of 2 first Class, 2 second Class and 2 third Class Deputies and 8 Assistant Conservators of different grades; the salaries of our Deputies are at present lower than those in Bengal and the plan of consolidating the travelling allowance in the salary is not a good one. I would suggest

that the salary of the 3d Class Deputies should be 500 + 60 travelling, 2nd Class 600 + 100 travelling and 1st Class 800 + 100 travelling, there will only be 2 first Class Deputies, and they will always be men who have been at least 10 years in the Department. All overseers should first pass through a training in the School and there should always be 2 supernumeraries in training and whilst supernumerary they should receive 30 Rs per mensem if Natives and 45 Rs if Europeans or East Indians, they should be trained under Colonel Morgan on the Nilgiris and at Nellumbur and in our plantations and reserves in Cuddapah and North Arcot. Overseers may remain as at present in 3 grades, 3d, 2nd & 1st — receiving salaries of 60 + 15, 80 + 15 & 100 + 30.

they

they should also be eligible to promotion to the grades of 3d, 2nd, & 1st Class Assistant Conservators (salary of the latter 400 + 90) but not be eligible to the post of Deputy Conservators except in special cases.-

4.- If each district establishment was placed under the Collector and the Forest Officer as his Assistant had the cordial support and assistance of all the Revenue Subordinates, I believe that our subordinate establishments might be reduced in most districts, and some of the Jemadars and Duffadars done away with, but this is a matter that should be thoroughly gone into by the Collector in communication with the Forest Officer before a satisfactory arrangement can be made.-

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obdt Servt
R Maddox Major
Offg Conr of Forests

Office of Conservator of Forests
Camp Cotacamund 12th May 1871.

No 209

From

Major K. H. Beddome
Conservator of Forests.

To

R. T. Carmichael Esqre
Jr Secretary to Government
R. C.

Sir,

On the question of the reorganization of my Department there are several subjects that I wish to bring prominently to the notice of Government.

1st Our Department must be empowered to stop all timber under carriage unless covered by a pass-port from the Forest Department, this

Permn 1869-70
Forest Department
No 627.
From
The Offg Conservator of Forests
To
The Secretary to Govt
Madras
No 1931.
Conservancy Pass
Subject
Instructions for Revenue Officers
Ref. to Govt Order No 353 dated 18th January 1870.

thes Rule is in force in Mysore and in Bengal and works to the benefit of Zemindars and the holders of private forests as well as to Government, it is the only way to introduce anything like a complete check against smuggling and will benefit all private Estates, and when properly understood would only be objected to by parties desiring to make profits by illegal felling and smuggling. Our forests dovetail to such an extent with Zemindary tracts, and other

private forests that I despair of ever seeing efficient Conservancy ensued, a Rule to this effect is introduced, all our Officers complain that they constantly see timber under carriage along roads or rivers that they are certain has been illegally felled, but that they are powerless to act, if our establishments were increased to double their present force it would still be an easy matter to smuggle on to a line of carriage and when once there we cannot act. The Mysore Government insist

insist that all timber cut in private
forests in our territory should be
covered with our pass when under
carriage in their territory as ne
-cessary to the proper Conservancy
of their forests, yet we cannot de
the same with regard to timber
on our own territory. I could in-
stance the necessity of the rule
by many examples in every dis-
trict, private estates equally suffer
and on some cases have appealed
to us; all our officers agree in say-
ing that a properly regulated and
constant

constant supply of timber will soon
become an impossibility unless we
have a rule prohibiting (under the
penalty of confiscation) the carriage
of timber &c outside the limits of
private estates or the boundary of
any town &c without a Passport.
2nd 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 establish-
ments in each district be under the
Collector to whatever extent Government
may

may wish, but the present system of 2 distant Departments working for one and the same object should be done away with.

3rd. Whether the Forest Act is introduced into this Presidency or not, it will before long be incumbent on Government to have a voice in the matter of the mangement of certain private Forests.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedt. Servt.

R. Beddome Major
Conservator of Forests

reorganization

Rec'd 12th May 1874

Forest Department

From H. H. 1619.

The Conservator of Forests

To

The Secretary to Govt
R. D.

Dated 12th May 1874
Received 20th May 1874
Cuddapah 18th January 1872
No 209.

Enclosing Memo

Subject

Submits certain subjects with reference to the reorganization of the Forest Department

Forwarded

No 160

Conservator of Forests

81 5

Office of Conservator of Forests

Camp Cotacamund 18th April 1874

No 85.

From

Major R. H. Beddome
Conservator of Forests.

To,

H. Studleston Esqre
Secretary to Government
R. D.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward a report from Lieutenant Walker the Forest Officer in charge of the Madura and Tinnevelly districts which I think requires the careful consideration of Government particularly with reference to the reorganization

reorganization of this Depart-
ment and the best arrangements
for a proper Conservation of our
more open and accessible forests
(which some Collectors think should
remain under local Conservancy)
which latter question is really
a far more weighty matter than
the Conservancy of our more in-
accessible mountain forests which
in a measure take care of themselves

2. The system (if I may so
call it for it is no system at all)
that

that Lieutenant Walker complains
of is I am afraid much the same
throughout our presidency where
forest tracts are left to the care of
the native Revenue Officials and I
have on many occasions brought
it to the notice of Government there
is no double check which has work-
ed so admirably in our system
and which renders peculation almost
impossible; large sums of money
find their way into the pockets
of the native Revenue Officials, and
often

often into those of Gumashtahs
and peons where there is any at
=tempt at an Establishment, but
little or no revenue accrues to Govern
=ment and the forests are far more
rapidly and certainly destroyed
than under our Department as
there is no one at all to look after
the jungles (the only attempt at
any establishment being tannahs
in towns to collect the tax or sea
yoomashtahs to issue licences) to
regulate the felling by blocks or
to

to pay any attention to Conservancy,
such as the prevention of felling under=
=sized trees, the leaving a few large=
trees for seeding the ground, replant=
=ing &c. &c.; all which subjects receive
yearly more and more attention from
our Department as our Establish=
=ments are increased.

3. It is very natural that if a
Collector can make a small sum yearly
out of a certain tract of forest &
can spend that sum
on local purposes, that he should
prefer

prefer to retain the trust than hand it over to the special Department even though he might know that its revenue was capable of large augmentation it is not however to the interest of Government and I am far from advocating that all the revenue of our forest tracts should be carried to imperial Revenue I think that for some years to come 50 or 75 per cent should be spent on the upkeep and Conservancy of the tracts themselves or in some cases

3

even the whole proceeds should be devoted to this object, I call only by attention to this point that our forests can become a permanent and regular source of Revenue and the non attention to it must sooner or later result in a very general de- -forestment and poverty of wood- -land in every Railway district.- As Lieutenant Walker states in para 9 of his letter occasionally a Collector with whom Forests are a hobby takes up the question of Conservancy, but the

the chances are that directly he has
instituted any arrangements he leaves
the district perhaps permanently or
perhaps temporarily (instances have
lately occurred in North West and
Kimberley) all his arrangements
fall to the ground and Conservancy
becomes a chaos, as a rule however
Collectors quite shun the forests as
fever-inviting haunts and Conservan-
-cy is left to the Native Revenue
officials who simply dread the word
jungles and who always look upon
work of this nature as extraneous to
their proper official duties.-

4.- The Railway feeder arrangements
for the Madura district are now in
a fair way to completion but I
request that all the jungles within
25 miles of the Line in this district
may at once be transferred to the
Special Department or I do not see
my way to making any successful
arrangement for a permanent supply
I need scarcely mention that this
will in no way interfere with the
issue of free passes to the ryots for
agricultural timber or for firewood
for domestic use.-

Shave

Revenue Nos 323
1871-72

~~Forest~~ Department.

From

No. 1259

The Conservator of Forests.

To

The Secy to Govt
Rev. Dept

Dated 18th
Despatched 20th April 1871

No. 85

Enclosure. No 2

Subject.

Submits, Lt. Walker's Report on the Village jungle Conservancy System carried on in Madura Districts, for the consideration of Govt.

Referred to the Collr of Madura for the Report of his Remarks.

H. Rundall
Offg Secy.

22. Apl. 71.

Forwarded to the Collector of Madura for the Report of his Remarks.

By Order
Offg Secretary
Conservator of Forests

Enclosure in
letter
from
The Collr of
Cleadnes
To The Actg Secty to the
Bd of Revr
Cleadnes
Dated 11th May/71
No 103
Rec'd 15th 2736/71
Letter from Major
Deedmes to Genl
dated 18th April
1871 No 85
R 26/5/71.

No 2 Memo'dg the
Concurrents

It will be seen by the accompanying
statement that N. Tenure was
opened & Bunbury in the year 62/63
if the receipts from that from Bunbury
Dist are deducted from the Revenue
from 56/57 to 62/63 it will be
seen how much more the
Revenue has been increased of late
if any of said Ports the com-
mencement of Convicts, has
been a great consideration
to be taken
to explained in detail if necessary
has generally occurred, please to take
in the particulars from thence
to date that may enable me
to state with the most, certainty the
effect of Native Labour, & other causes

It will also be seen that Expenditure has been increasing steadily; in the former years there was little or no expenditure in planting but in the last 5 or 6 years this has been steadily on the increase & the expenditure under this head is now about a lakh of rupees annually.

The value of timber in depots needs some explanation, there has always been a large stock varying from about 3 lakhs & about 7 lakhs in value, but prior to 60/61 it was never entered in the accounts. It will be seen that the value of stock has been increasing in the last 4 years & as it is customary to take stock every year & as it is not considered expedient to keep such a large stock on hand it will probably be reduced within the next 2 or 3 years to 3½ or 4 lakhs & in future stand at that figure. The value of this stock has never been added to the receipts of the Dept & its object & reason that any alterations in the amount of the stock can never be deducted from the receipts. The valuation has always been a fictitious one, it has always been valued at the selling rate in the market altho' it often is lying close to where it was felled in the forest & would not be worth the market rate until it was conveyed to the market, & it should have been valued at only the cost of felling & trimming as it might have been entered annually as receipts & any depreciation in stock could then be entered annually

but as the case stands at present he might as well add the following item to Receipt

The statement of expenditure & receipts cannot be looked upon as a fair return. If the operations of the Dep.t as an extension of our numerous plantations, roads, ghats, elephants, buildings, cattle, plant of all descriptions, &c, &c, if any estimate has been made of the plantations alone it would be found that their value exceeded the whole of the Expenditure of the Dep.t from the commencement

The Conservator has lately proposed the amalgamation of the Coal Concessions under Messrs [illegible] with that of the Forest Dep.t & he believes this is under the consideration

of Govt both officers & the reorganization of this scheme was carried out the Conservator believes that the present annual Revenue would be nearly doubled - the Coal Concessions is under as proper management & control & the Govt is something assured something & great proof of every description in the order of the Dep.t more & less in every dist & these are various reports & letters from the Conservator before Govt & prove this.

A proper system for the collection of Jungle produce (such as is in force in the rest of India) would when fully brought into play add at least 1 lakh sterling to the Revenue that amount of the Revenue

Statement
August 71

Confidential Report
Conf of Forests

Statement

	Expenditure	Receipts	Surplus	Value of timber in depots	Remarks
					Expenditure Receipts Surplus Value of timber in depot
1856-57	1,05,647*	2,37,439*	1,31,792*	---	*N. Canara 44491 1,60,639 116.148 ---
1857-58	77,465	1,50,569	73,164	---	" 22869- 70,657- 47,788 ---
1858-59	89,524	1,19,751	30,227	---	" 34,325-1,00,605- 66,280- ---
1859-60	1,09,851	5,03,441	3,93,590	---	" 58,198-1,99,434-1,40,936- ---
1860-61	1,68,716	3,52,418	1,83,732	3,40,502	" 78,394-2,53,149-174,756-1,54,006
1861-62	2,13,451	2,17,284	3,833	2,95,553	" 75,319- 83,298- 7,979- ---
1862-63	1,75,778	1,82,449	6,671	4,82,361*	* Exclusive of timber transferred to the Bombay Presidency from the North Canara forests on the 30th April 1864 Cy Rs 3,37,992 " 6 " 9. -
1863-64	2,04,302	2,43,643	39,341	5,78,216	
1864-65	1,96,658	3,30,570	1,33,912	6,47,702	
1865-66	2,59,801	3,21,580	61,779	6,89,663	
1866-67	2,17,149	3,38,610	1,21,461	6,78,536	
1867-68	2,72,840	4,24,184	1,51,344	5,94,816	
1868-69	2,69,700	3,91,179	1,21,479	5,59,034	
1869-70	2,86,691	4,95,789	2,09,098	4,40,903	

Office of Conservator of forests
Camp Ootacamund
3d August 1871.

R. H. Beddome Major
Conservator of Forests.

No 162

Rec 15th Oct
No 2511.
Annual Cons. of Forests

R 3 Aug 1872

Pol. 9 Jan 1873

Forests

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Under Secretary's Memorandum No 169 dated 15th July 1872 addressed to the Under Secretary in the Public Works Department, and in reply to furnish the subjoined List of the various grades of Officers in the Forest Department under the Government of India, with the pay of each grade, and the numbers of Officers in each grade.

I am also to refer you to P.W.D. Circular No 217. dated 8th October 1869, containing Rules regarding appointments, promotions,

No 113

To

H. C. Hamilton Esq^re C.B.
Secy to the Govt of India,
Department of Agriculture,
Revenue and Commerce.

To

The Secy to the Govt of Madras.
Simla the 4th August 1873.

Scandford Nos of Forest Officers.

List

Conservators

	Rs	No
1st Class	1,000	None
2d "	1,400	1.
3d "	1,200	2
4th "	1,000	4

Deputy Conservators

1st Grade	900	2
2d "	700	5
3d "	500	9

Assistant Conservators

1st Grade	450	7
2d "	350	14
3d "	250	20

Sub assistant Conservators

Rs 200 — 15.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed Servt

A Rivett

Secretary to the Govt of India.

Journal

Fb 11. Dec/16 to 57 Pros.

Revenue 1871 Dept.

No 2586

From
The Secy to Govt of India
Dept of Agriculture

Dated 4th Oct 1871. No 113
Recd 14th Oct 1871. No 113

Ordered that 13th January 1872

Furnishing the List de-
sired, showing Grades of
Officers in the Forest Dept &
referring to certain P.P. &
Cir: regarding appointments
promotions &c of Forest Officers

No 163

Revenue Department

No. 934

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 12th June 1872.

Read the following papers.

Letter from Govt of India - P.W. Dept	N.C.	17: Feb: 1869	No 867.
Offg Conservator of Forests	"	20: Augt 1869	" 1626
Govt of India - P.W. Dept	"	17: Septr 1869	" 4429
— Do — Do	"	29: — Do —	" 4687.
— Do — Do	"	11: Octr 1869	" 4937
Pros: Bd of Revenue	"	18: Jany 1870	" 353
Offg Conr of Forests	"	24: Feb —	" 1931.
Conservator of Forests	"	12: May 1871	" 209.
Pros: Bd of Revenue	"	28: July —	" 3151
Memo from Conr of Forests	"	3d August —	
Copy to Govt of India Dept of Agrie &c	"	4th —	" No 113

Ordered that the above papers be recorded in the reorganization of the Forest Department recently sanctioned, under specific orders now necessary

14. To Board of Rev &c 14th June
15. " Conservator of Forests