Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue Department,
dated 1874.

No. 999. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th January 1874, No. 999.

Read the following letters :—

No. 1772.

From — Collectorate,
18th May 1873.

Major H. G. DE CRUCHY,
Inspector of Roads,

To —

J. CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Sir, With reference to the G. O., No. 320, of the 15th of March last, paragraph 3, and No. 1144 of the 7th instant, I have the honour to forward the following report for transmission through the Board to Government :—

1. The Inspector of Roads has, in accordance with the G. O., No. 1144, of the 7th Instant, visited the following districts—Tinnevelly, Madura, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Salem, Chingleput, Nellore, North Arcot, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, and Wynaad, and in each district he has had a personal interview with the Collector and Engineer, and in each district he has had a discussion and explanation with the Collector and Executive Engineer, and after handing over the memorandum and explaining the system of operations he has then fully discussed, explaining what appeared necessary to be more distinct or necessary, and the proper division of local resources. His object was to bring about the establishment of such practices in the districts, and also to get an opinion of how the new system as now proposed would work, together with any suggestions which might occur to the Collector and Engineer as to the best mode of carrying out the objects of the scheme.

2. Generally the Inspector was cordially met by the Collector, the Engineer, the Executive Engineer in charge, and also the Assistant Engineers of some of the divisions, he proceeded to personally and handed over the establishment, etc., to the Collector, and fully discussed working questions, etc. The Collector had interviews with several Superintendents of Police with the view to force in their districts, he established in Bellary about 40 Sepoy Guards of Peshkar duties, and allowing any future enhancement, and he had also put a stop to all the revenue on Inspection, even when not specific. After these questions had been fully discussed in all their bearings, he agreed on other things accompanying etc.

3. The Collectors in Godavari river, and channel lands in the vicinity of Palamcottah especially recommend for railway and purposes, was chiefly required, but there was necessarily interested for local purposes it is necessary to separate the local funds, which Executive Engineer should spend such portion of the salary should be allotted to Local Funds. These instructions, which are chiefly of the Executive Engineer, proceed to be a complete success, but it is necessary that proposals should be taken in certain cases. A map should be prepared showing the situation, cross sections of work, and clearly marking on the map the proposed and those that are local.

4. The Collector, Mr. Pattle, takes a great interest in the preservation of the plant-forests in connection with the irrigation of his district and they are reported to be of the greatest importance.

5. There are many tracts of forests in the possession of Zemindars and others, and the boundaries of these and the boundaries between the Government and the Travancore Sirkar forests are evidently laid down. A careful survey and demarcation of all the forests in this district is much required.

6. Mr. Flavell the forest officer, is painstaking and attentive; he ought to be called upon to pass an examination as a knowledge of this is much required in his work.

7. *Madura*.—The Forest Conservator met the Inspector at Madura, but the Collector was absent at the north of the Cumbum valley. After visiting some of the forests with the forest officer, the Inspector met the Collector at Periakulam, handed over the maps, and explained and discussed contemplated operations, &c.

8. There is nothing particular to report on this range. The forest officer, Mr Williams, is well up in his work, and is a good surveyor. A proper demarcation and survey of all Government forests is much wanted.

9. *Coimbatore*.—All the forests in this district were handed over to the Collector, and operations, &c., explained and discussed.

10. It was proposed that the forests on the eastern slopes of the Nilgiris, all the Kuvanny forests and the Bokkapuram forests should be handed over to the Nilgiris under one officer to be styled under the orders of the Collector of the district. This is a very important one, now that the railway from Coimbatore to Mettupalliam has been finished. Some arrangement must be sanctioned in the G. O., No. 68, of 15th March 1872).

11. Some of the most valuable forests in the Presidency are on the Cardamom Hills, the Anamalay forests, the mixed forests of Chinnakanal, and the Cardamom, Shevaroy, and Sattiamungalam forests and reserves. All in that country, besides the new ranges just mentioned and the Shevaroys forests, it is important that the Collector can visit in connection operations in many of these forests. At present he has two very good forest officers, viz., Colonel Morgan and Mr. Howard, who both thoroughly understand their work.

12. *Trichinopoly*.—The plantations in this district were handed over to the Collector. Mr. Morgan, the forest officer in charge, has been constantly ailing, and it is feared that he will not get strength towards forming good permanent plantations are not yet been made. Plantations must be undertaken on a large scale, and cattle must be excluded from the plantations before satisfactory results can be obtained. The great want in the vicinity of coal-less districts is fuel, and it is very important that it should receive special attention from the Collector and the Peishcars. Colonel Morgan calculates that 1,000 acres of the Grand Anicut Canal, from Trichinopoly to the Coleroon, would yield annually 1,000 tons of fuel, and the Collector would like to receive 1,000 acres of land for the purpose. The railway authorities are now to be consulted before Government can sanction the grant. The supply of fuel for the railway from Karur and Erode is also a matter of importance. Trees should be planted along the banks of the Cauvery and Coleroon from above Karur to Trichinopoly and the Coleroon. It will be necessary to prevent [illegible]

[illegible]

13. The Collector of this district wanted to be allowed to employ a certain number of his peons on forest work. The Inspector has explained what was required.

14. *Nellore*.—The contemplated plantations in this district were handed over to the Collector. Mr. Hutchens, the Acting Deputy-Conservator, thoroughly up to the work, and in a good manner, and everything is in good working order. The [illegible] of the Government forests is nearly completed in this range, and it is hoped that [illegible] will be handed over to the Department. A good many of them are required.

15. *Cuddapah*.—The cardamom hills were handed over to the Collector, and for certain [illegible] reservation, etc., fully discussed.

16. The Chief Conservator has been pushing on conservancy matters in this district, but the special department has been [illegible] for want of the services of Mr. Sanderson who was obliged to proceed on leave owing to ill-health. Large tracts of this district are also [illegible] the Government, and the Collector agreed that it was highly desirable that all these should also be placed under the Forest Department. The Inspector had not yet decided on these boundaries, but it was [illegible] that it may receive early attention.

17. Mr. Wardle, the forest officer in charge, is well up to his work, but he ought to be [illegible] to pass an examination.

18. The system of railway conservancy has not been [illegible] in this range, as none of the lands have not yet been handed over to the department, as it was at the date of the Inspector's visit. It is difficult to understand what has been the cause of the delay, and the subject should receive immediate attention.

19. The Red Sanders plantations are visited by the Inspector; this is a great [illegible] work, it is believed, pay well; the planting of this tree should, if possible, be extended.

20. The railway fuel plantations at Chooty, Cumbum, Peddapully, etc., [illegible] have failed and great care was not at all practised, and it is feared that they will never pay. The rainfall is not sufficient for rather but continuous enough to make good [illegible]. The trees made during the rainy months are always killed by the drought and heat during the hot months of the year.

and the floods in October and November are sometimes so great that the crops are washed right away. The cultivation on these plateaux has, from a time beyond memory, been reduced to a system of shifting cultivation, planting one or two crops and then allowing the land to lie fallow for a period, except in a very few instances, extending from 10 to 20 years. Advantage has to be taken of the first rains to plough and sow the land each year, and this should be generally in the month of May, when the grass is starting. This plan has been very successful as regards quality, and it is fairly profitable, and could be pursued on, even if occasional failures should be experienced. In any case, the cultivation (in all cases natural jungle), such as it is, is the only one obtainable to a people who require for themselves food, and under existing circumstances must receive careful attention.

20. *Ordered*.—The Inspector must be directed to call for the Forest Accounts of Kurnool and Cuddapah, and the Conservancy arrangements, &c., must be fully discussed.

21. Regarding the new rule in this district, and also Kurnool, regarding which no such complaints have been received, the Commissioner reports that the working on private lands has been quite satisfactory. The proportion of 1 to 10 trees of timber or larger girth, which may be felled by owners of land, is found quite sufficient for their requirements, and the Commissioner is strongly opposed to any relaxation of the rule. The Collector of Kurnool, however, thinks that the number of trees which may be felled should be increased to 1 in 5, and that it should be left to the discretion of the Collector to grant permission to fell more than 1 in 5 in cases where the trees are numerous. The Collector of Cuddapah is also in favour of relaxing the rule, and would allow the owners of land to fell 1 tree in 3 or 4. The Conservator of Forests, however, considers that the rule is not too stringent, and that it would be unwise to relax it. The Board agree with the Conservator, and think that the rule should not be relaxed. It is open to the Collector to grant permission to fell more than 1 in 10 in cases where the trees are numerous, and where the felling of a few more trees than 1 in 10 would be beneficial to the cultivation of the land. The Board think that the Collector of Cuddapah should be moved to withdraw his proposal to relax the rule.

22. The Board are glad to observe that the Collector of Kurnool has taken steps to prevent the destruction of young trees by goats. The Board think that the Collector of Cuddapah should also take steps to prevent the destruction of young trees by goats, and that it would be desirable to impose a tax on goats, as has been done in Kurnool. Nothing can be done, unless the people themselves are willing to pay the tax, and the Collector should endeavour to obtain the consent of the people to the imposition of a tax on goats. The Board think that the Collector of Cuddapah should also endeavour to obtain the consent of the people to the imposition of a tax on cattle grazing in the Forests. The Collector stated that he would endeavour to get a clause for this purpose inserted in the Act, but it appears that under the Act as it now stands a tax on cattle grazing in the Forests cannot be imposed. The Board think that the Collector should endeavour to get the Act amended in this respect.

23. The Board are glad to observe that the Inspector has been able to visit all the Forests in the district, and they trust that he will be able to visit them annually. The Board think that the Inspector should also visit the Forests in the Nellore district, and they trust that he will be able to do so.

24. Mr. Sullivan's Forest Assistant is only receiving Rs. 50 per mensem, and will not remain long in the service on that pay. The Board think that he should be given Rs. 60 per mensem.

25. The Board are glad to observe that the Inspector has been able to visit all the Forests in the district, and they trust that he will be able to visit them annually. The Board think that the Inspector should also visit the Forests in the Nellore district, and they trust that he will be able to do so.

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and there was no evidence to show that the conservancy arrangements in this important district, through which the Trunk Road and two railways run in a parallel course, from which have, on several occasions during the last four years, been brought to the notice of Government and the Board by the Conservator of Forests.

28. The Board Assistant pointed out—

Firstly—That some of the finest forests in the district situated in the Coimbatore and Chamarajnagar Talugs had never been handed over to the Forest Department, though they were reported forests to all intents and purposes; that these forests were under no proper management or supervision; and that the revenue derivable by Government was very great, and the openings given to enterprising men that it rendered the proper conservancy of the forests under him a question of the greatest difficulty, if not impossible.

Secondly—That the system of granting free passes to ryots when felling timber for agricultural purposes had never been introduced into this district (though it forms in the rest of the Presidency), as the Collector and Board have opposed to it; ryots, therefore, cut timber when and how they liked without any reference to quantity, and without the control or supervision which rendered all attempts to check smuggling quite futile.

Thirdly—That firewood was allowed to be cut for sale throughout the district without any charge for conservancy, though few more difficult questions connected with the working of forests in other districts, the monthly supply of firewood to the town of Vellore alone represented in its conservancy a very large sum.

Fourthly—That the system of village fuel reserves had not been finally settled, as the reserves in Gangavaram under the Cuddapah Taluq marked out by one of the Collector's Head Assistants and afterwards demarcated, had never yet been handed over to the villagers. Mr. Whiteside, the Acting Collector, called Mr. Bennet's attention to the fact that he had been alternately in charge of the district with Mr. Bennet for some three years, and that he was always most anxious to give effect to everything which a satisfactory state of his health warranted in favour of native interests, but since all the arrangements he had made in this direction had always been set aside by Mr. Bennet, the Collector, on his return. He agreed with the Inspector that the thirteen and three-eighths thirteen should be altered to the Board Inspector's, and that the fuel reserves should be given up as a village forest, remarking that, when he was Acting Collector, he had himself caused it to be marked out by the Head Assistant, and the question of grazing rights, &c., carefully considered with Mr. Bennet's predecessor, but that the arrangements had subsequently been set aside during his absence on the report of a Tahsildar or some other subordinate officer; and he also agreed that all firewood cut for sale should pay the usual conservancy charge, as that was the only way to keep down the number of persons who were employed in the illicit trade with Madras on which even now the Forest Officers were carrying on a fruitless warfare. Mr. Bennet's reasons were said to account for the export from the district of a much greater number of logs than was really the case.

29. The Inspector drew up a short memorandum on all these points, and the Acting Collector promised to communicate his opinion on the matter to the Board.

carry out the arrangements that he thought necessary; he has since requested the Board to obtain the sanction of Government for the transfer of the Gudalore and Chembrambakkery forests to the Special Department to enable him to introduce an improved system of conservancy, and, to check the wanton waste of wood and fuel which he states goes on to an enormous extent. This was referred to the Inspector of Forests, *vide* Proceedings of the Board, No. 174, dated 7th February last, and the Inspector's report is recorded in the Board's Proceedings, No. 627, of 22nd April last, upon which the Board again refer the question as to the land of the Collectorate in North Arcot for further report pointing out the changes which extinguishment of communal rights would involve.

Mr. Whitehead, the Collector, is unfortunately absent in England, and the question, therefore, comes before a man quite new to the district, but who probably knows nothing of the subject; it may, however, be mentioned that on extinction of communal rights one main object will be completely attained. This is how the matter stands at present with reference to the transfer of the forests. But of what use any may have been done with reference to handing over the fuel-reserve or to introducing the sanctioned proceedings upon fire-wood or the fire conservancy similar will be quite lost sight of before the end of the year.

20. The Inspector appears to divide the principles of improvement on the following lines to prove that the department is entirely blameless for the very unsatisfactory state of conservancy in this district.

21. In November 1875 Government authorised to put the Gudalore forests under his management, and the Board of Revenue agreed with him that they should be handed over from Fasli 1285, No. 2 of the 25th October 1875 received in the Government Office, 29th, issued 30th November 1875.

In G. O. No. 213, dated 20th January 1876, Government sanctioned an establishment for this purpose.

In Proceedings of 2nd March, No. 1870, dated 14th December 1876 the Collector is directed to carry out the transfer of these forests.

In G. O. No. 441, dated 4th April 1877, the question of the reserve was ordered to be over until the Board's Proceedings, dated 18th January 1877, No. 3, were received.

22. In April 1877 the Government sanctioned Conservancy to transfer the Cuddalore forests, *vide* G. O. No. 710, of 9th May 1877, Government Order [illegible] and the Board's Proceedings of 2nd March 1876 were cancelled.

23. In May 1878, Mr. Whitehead, the Collector, returned to India in connection with the forest affairs, which were left in a very unsatisfactory state by the Inspector. This was reported and the Collector's views called for. He has not yet replied, but the Inspector has already [illegible] the Collector's views, which are opposed to the Inspector's proposals.

24. The Inspector's proposals are, briefly, that the Government should be asked to sanction the transfer of the Gudalore and Chembrambakkery forests to the Special Department, and that the Board of Revenue should agree with him that they should be handed over from Fasli 1285, No. 2 of the 25th October 1875 received in the Government Office, 29th, issued 30th November 1875.

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managed when the tract in question is not in their districts, and they cannot well pass orders or carry them into effect if passed beyond their districts; it, therefore, remains an open question as to what Collectorate the Mudumallay forests should be under. He was anxious to have the whole of the Annamallay forests placed under him as the leased portion of the Teak forest is in Malabar. These forests, however, have always been under the Collector of Coimbatore. The Government portion of the Teak tract is in the Coimbatore Collectorate, and all the rest of the hills and forests which comprise a very large area running right away east to their junction with the Palnies are also in that Collectorate, and every portion is much more accessible from Coimbatore; the Inspector, therefore, cannot recommend this transfer, and it would never answer to place different portions of a regular Teak forests like that of the Annamallays under two Collectorates.

39. The forest officer of the Wynaad range, Mr. Pett, is young, and with little experience of the country and natives, and will require much supervision.

40. The Inspector is of opinion that the new system of placing the department in each district under the Revenue authorities will answer well, and be, in some ways, an improvement upon the old system, if a trained Forest Department is kept up under Collectors, and if the whole is under the direction of the Inspector, subject, of course, to the control of the Board and Government; he would, however, deprecate any tendency to do away with a trained department. Collectors have such very different views on the subject of conservancy, and many seem so little about it and will never run the risk of losses by visiting the forests, and are constantly changing, a Collectorate perhaps being in four or five different hands during one year, that much confusion must be the result if the whole is not under some general control and management. The Inspector has been ordered to go twice round the ranges as he comes to inspect the works and explain contemplated operations, etc., to the Collectors, but many of the Collectors do not require to know any more regarding what is going on in their districts or to form lists of any changes, etc., carried out in fact, he is left quite in the dark as to what is going on in many of the districts, and in most cases is from the nature of circumstances till the next time he comes round.

41. It is a great advantage in many ways that every forest tract like those in Salem, Cuddapah, etc., in which there are commercial rights, etc., should be under the Revenue authorities and most of them are, but it is considered by Mr. Sitlington, however, with our forest properties such as the Annamallays, Wynaad, and most of the Upper Coimbatore forests, that they can more easily attend to some of subject of research there, and have control of the interests of the Inspector, or perhaps two, as they will be more

42. In G. O. No. 332, dated 15th March last, Government were called upon to sanction the following proposals for the Coimbatore Collectorate, and have since received the sanction of the Board of Revenue to the same:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

No. 2,143.

Office of Conservator of Forests,
Coimbatore, 11th September 1873.

From

C. G. MASTER, Esq.,

Collector and Conservator of Forests, Canara.

To

J. GROSE, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

Sir,—With reference to the Board's Proceedings, Forests, No. 21, dated 6th May 1873, I have the honour to submit my report on the Canara and Sunda forests in this district for the past official year 1872-73, accompanied by the Forest Overseer's report and its enclosures.

2. *Statement A (in printed Form).*—The actual receipts from all sources during the year amounted to Rupees 3,630-7-0, and the value of timber supplied to the Public Works Department was Rupees 238-4-0; thus making a total of Rupees 3,917-11-0 against Rupees 4,930 of 1871-72, inclusive of Rupees 420 being the value of timber supplied to Department Public Works, and against Rupees 4,500 of the Budget estimate, exclusive of the value of timber supplied to Department Public Works. The cause of this decrease is chiefly attributable to the Remainder of Devadanam Rajmuch having diverted the trade to their own Talooka by underselling Government. Only a small quantity of timber was sold by the Public Works Department and the Executive Engineer, Bednanore Range Officer not having been supplied with timber from Government stores, on which subject the District Engineer will be addressed.

3. *Statements B and C (in printed Forms).*—The expenditure under "A, Conservancy and Working" and "B, Establishment and Contingencies" amounted, respectively, to Rs. 3,63-2-0 and Rupees 2,691-7-11-0, making a total of Rupees 3,295-9-0 against Rupees 4,930-0-0 of 1871-72 and against the Budget Provision of Rupees 3,200.

4. *Statement D (in printed Form).*—At the beginning of October 1870, when the Forest Department was taken charge of by the Customs Department, there was a cash balance of Rupees 415-10-3 in the Overseer's hands out of the advance made for conservancy and working charges, and an outstanding balance of Rupees —. These amounts have been recovered and credited in the Treasury Account. A permanent advance fund of 250 Rupees has been made to the Overseer to enable him to meet the necessary and working charges, and the balance of 250 Rupees is properly made up for petty contingent expenses has been recovered and credited in the Treasury Account.

5. Bills for sums expended on conservancy and working charges are submitted at the close of the month, and no balance remains unaccounted for on the close of the year under report.

[illegible] the remarks entered for in paragraph 13 of the Board's Proceedings, dated the 19th February 1873, has not been sent in hitherto, as my forest letters [illegible] noted.

6. *Statement E (in printed Form).*—The statements given below shows the balance in hand and value of timber on hand on the 1st April 1873, quantity and value [illegible], sold, and

[illegible] to Government Public Works during the year, and the balance on hand on the 31st March 1873:—

	Pieces.		Pieces.		Tons.	
	Under 1 foot.	Value.	Under 1 foot.	Value.	Under 1 foot.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Balance on the 1st March 1872	1,000	300	2,278	285	1,988	841
Timber received from [illegible] during the year	1,033	336	2,278	691	4,208	1,852
Total	2,033	472	4,553	1,189	6,296	2,793
Deduct—						
Sold by depôt or sold to public and supplied to Public Works Department	2,433	259	2,185	605	1,140	851
Balance on the 31st March 1873	1,378	187	2,448	604	5,226	819

* The statements called for in paragraph 5 of the G. O., dated 16th April 1874, No. 668, prepared according to the instructions contained in paragraphs 24 to 26, are herewith sent. A memorandum, showing the cost of fellings as distinguished from that of conveyance of timber to depôt, will be sent hereafter on the receipt from the Overseer, who has been addressed on the subject.

7. The subjects alluded to in paragraphs 3 to 7 and 17 to 19 of the Overseer's report will receive attention. To explain the fellings which have died during the year, as reported in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Overseer's letter, I have made provision in the Forest Budget for 1874-75, and submitted it for sanction on the 24th August 1873 (No. 1,165).

8. I have had an opportunity of visiting the plantation referred to in paragraph 11 of the Overseer's report.

10. In conclusion, I have to express my regret at my inability to report upon the forest administration of 1872-73 as completely as I could wish. I have had neither opportunity nor time to visit the different forests, so as to familiarize myself with the mode of their working.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Collector of Canara.

(Enclosure 1.)

Forest Office,
Bednanore, 19th August 1873.

From

MR. T. G. FREEMAN MACCALLY,

Overseer of Forests, Canara.

To

C. G. MASTER, Esq.,

Collector and Conservator of Forests.

I have the honour to forward my Annual Report and Accounts for the official year 1872-73.

2. During the year the greater portion of the forests of my charge have been examined carefully and [illegible] the main remote portions bordering on the Nuggawidhi and Dongadhi frontiers.

which I was prevented from by ill-health. Every attention had been paid to these arrangements as far as practicable, compatible with the means at my disposal.

3. All illicit felling and clearing of forest lands for cultivation, wherever detected, had been reported and the parties dealt with magisterially.

4. While on my tours through the Ootacamund Mootah of my Range between Sispara ghaut and Kookalahib and Beragi, I observed many old clearances on the forests between every village which had existed in them, besides the clearances of forests around the villages with their wet and dry cultivation. These gaps of clearances in the forests are reckoned as a distance of 1½ or 2 miles from each other between the respective villages in these forests.

5. On examining these clearances, I found them to be of *kooligay* lands which are called in the southern ranges "*koomery*." Very valuable *Sal* and other trees had existed and encumbered a mile of wood land, but were destroyed by the kind of cultivation. The dried roots, many of them still standing on the grounds, are unmistakable evidences of their girt being from 3 to 4 feet. Instances of the charred remains of a great number are to be seen. From my own observations, I have no doubt that more than half of these valuable forests have been destroyed in this manner, and the other remaining under destruction. All these clearances are to the north of Ootacamund, and the inhabitants of every village, I found through whom we passed, were engaged in felling and advised to utilize the old grounds as much as possible and thus no new grounds would be granted them without examination; and if they were found guilty of felling forests under large clearances or any other plea, fine they would be punished.

6. A few new clearances were discovered by me in the forests and thickets lying between Gudaloor, Devagherry, Devaghatta, and Mudumulay, which had been felled by natives belonging to villages situated in these forests. They have been prosecuted for unlawful felling and punished.

7. At the application for permission to cut sandal for cultivation at Gudaloor, previously to issuing a permit by the Tahsildar of Coonoor, I personally examined the spot and reported on my returning the Tahsildar's letter, stating sandal to the value of Rs. 1,000 was discovered on them.

8. During the year the following have been prosecuted through the village police for illicit felling and for having in their possession forest produce, viz.:—

Total	150
Persons Acquitted	83
Number of Persons Convicted	67
Amount in Rupees	6
Fines Realized	6
Remitted or remitting	0
Imprisonment	46
Cases	23
Cattle seized	1

A number of trees which had died during the year will be purchased from such applicants as may require them.

12. The operations of improvement by felling of wood-cutting dale trees were continued as in the previous year, the total number of trees felled being 1,000, and the total amount realized from the sale of the timber, fire-wood, and charcoal, Rs. 1,000.

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15. The operations of improvement by felling of wood-cutting dale trees were continued as in the previous year, the total number of trees felled being 1,000, and the total amount realized from the sale of the timber, fire-wood, and charcoal, Rs. 1,000.

READ the following report from the Principal Assistant Collector of Pungapatam, No. 146, dated 1st July 1873:—

From

J. R. DANIEL, Esq.,
Acting Collector of Pungapatam.

To

F. GRIGG, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

Sir,—Referring to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 748, dated 8th May last, I have the honour to submit herewith copy of a report on the administration of the Forest Department for 1872-73, furnished by the Principal Assistant under whose management the Golgondah forests are placed.

2. The receipts during the year amounted only to Rupees 20,340-0-0 against Rupees 35,560-0-0 of 1871-72, and the expenditure to Rupees 7,76-12-0 against Rupees 2,16-13-2 of 1871-72.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. R. DANIEL,
Acting Collector.

[Enclosure 1.]

Principal Assistant Collector's Office,
Nellorepatam, 2nd June 1873.

No. 146.

From

A. CRUICKSHANK, Esq.,
Principal Assistant Collector of Pungapatam.

To

J. R. DANIEL, Esq.,
Acting Collector of Pungapatam.

Sir,—With reference to the note appended to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 8th May 1873, No. 748, Forest No. 61, I have the honour to inform you that the amount realized during the year 1872-73 for timber and bamboos sold in the Golgondah forests was only 20 Rupees 9 Annas. The amount realized in the preceding year was 350 Rupees 9 Annas. It is difficult to account for so great a decrease. The reasons assigned by the Sub-Overseer are want of cattle and want of money on the part of the ryots.

2. The sale rates of trees prescribed in the G. O., dated the 16th April 1872, No. 699, which is applicable to the Golgondah forests, is Form B, which is herewith enclosed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) A. CRUICKSHANK,
Principal Assistant Collector.

No. 117.

Conservator of Forests,
Circuit at Waltair, 23rd July 1873.

From

W. S. HUDSON, Esq.,
Collector of Vizagapatam.

To

F. GROSE, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forests of Ganjam, Madras.

* See Board's Proceedings dated 5th May 1873, No. 744, Forest Dept.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report on the administration of the forests of this district for 1873.

2. The season has been, on the whole, favourable for planting operations, but as none have been made on a large scale no benefit can have been expected from the rains as yet. The rains last August, but there were long intervals between the showers. The young shoots on the coppices and grass lands did not thrive well the first month, while the seeds sown in the East coppices were washed out by the rain. The Deputy Conservator complains that the greater part of the plantations made in 1872 were not properly watched, and I am not aware how this occurred.

3. The plantations and fuel reserves are all in the Pallakonda Range, except the plantations at Cumaracoop. The Pallakonda Range is naturally the most valuable, but the forests are much damaged, and, indeed, I do not see that it would be possible to protect the whole of the jungle from the ravages to which it is subject.

4. There are numerous valuable patches of forest which have been leased to or [illegible] but reserved. Their extent is not accurately known, as they have not been surveyed, but they are estimated at about [illegible]. It is absurd to expect that these forests will be properly protected and thinned as long as they are the property of individuals whose interest it is to get as much out of them as possible in the shortest time. If the Government is to derive any benefit from these forests, they must be purchased, or leased for a long term of years, and placed under the management of the Forest Department. The Deputy Conservator has reported on the forests which he has visited, and I have forwarded his reports to the Conservator of Forests, Circuit at Waltair. I have endeavoured to find out the reserves to which the Forest Department has a claim, but the records are so incomplete that it is impossible to say what is Government property and what is not. The Deputy Conservator has been engaged in surveying the reserves, and I hope that he will soon be able to complete the work. I have ordered the Tahsildars to report to me the encroachments which have been made on the reserves, and I have called upon the Deputy Conservator to report on the best means of preventing them in future. The Tahsildars have been directed to prevent the cutting of trees in the reserves, and to report to me any infringements of the rules which they may detect. The Deputy Conservator has been ordered to prevent the cutting of trees in the reserves, and to report to me any infringements of the rules which he

Dated 31st July 1874.

From D. H. TARNE, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Cuddapah Central.

To W. D. HORSLEY, Esq., Collector and Conservator of Forests, Cuddapah.

Sir, I have the honour to submit for your review and Annual Administration Report of my Range for the official year 1873-74, with the necessary accompaniments.

SECTION I.

Introductory Remarks, mentioning the Name of the Officer in Charge.—Throughout the year I have continued to remain in charge of this District Forest Range, together with the railway and plantations attached by my only Overseer Mr. H. Bradford, though from 17th August to 23rd January 1874, Acting Divisional T. A. Muhammadan Pleader was in charge of the Conservator's Division, previous to which and on relief as Mr. Bradford's charge.

Mr. H. Bradford, a Probationary Assistant Conservator under training, left this district on the 17th August 1873 on the Conservator's deputation to visit the plantations there, after learning the duties of a ranger-chief. During the period I have travelled through most portions of my charge in the various tours, and very many times during all the railway leaf removing seasons, and inspected forest roads.

Much clearing was taken up and kept in the several branches, especially Bhoodivenkatam of the Gurrum and the Venkatagherry Extension of the Nellore District, which promises to be very beneficial to the forest plantations as will be shown in more detail hereafter.

SECTION II.

A.—Nurseries, Plantations, Operations, and Improvements.—Nurseries.

Of—Teak Nurseries, Cuddapah and Nellore Extension.

Plantations.—Teak Avenue, Old Extension, Nellore Extension.

Teak Avenue.—The Avenue plantation of Teak trees on the eastern side of the Cuddapah Cutcherry compound, being well cleared of grass and creepers as usual. The density and improvement in the growth of trees is very perceptible. Masonry platforms for tying up and filling up in open places as per last year's report, with 7 cubic feet for each tree, at Rupees 3 each per measurement, vide Register No. 1.

Dated 31st July 1874.

From D. H. TARNE, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Cuddapah Central.

To W. D. HORSLEY, Esq., Collector and Conservator of Forests, Cuddapah.

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Much clearing was taken up and kept in the several branches, especially Bhoodivenkatam of the Gurrum and the Venkatagherry Extension of the Nellore District, which promises to be very beneficial to the forest plantations as will be shown in more detail hereafter.

SECTION II.

A.—Nurseries, Plantations, Operations, and Improvements.—Nurseries.

Of—Teak Nurseries, Cuddapah and Nellore Extension.

Plantations.—Teak Avenue, Old Extension, Nellore Extension.

Teak Avenue.—The Avenue plantation of Teak trees on the eastern side of the Cuddapah Cutcherry compound, being well cleared of grass and creepers as usual. The density and improvement in the growth of trees is very perceptible. Masonry platforms for tying up and filling up in open places as per last year's report, with 7 cubic feet for each tree, at Rupees 3 each per measurement, vide Register No. 1.

[Enclosure 1.]

No. 76.

Deputy Conservator's Office,
Cuddapah, 14th July 1874.

From D. H. TARNE, Esq.,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Cuddapah Central.

To W. D. HORSLEY, Esq.,
Collector and Conservator of Forests, Cuddapah.

Sir, I have the honour to submit for your review and Annual Administration Report of my Range for the official year 1873-74, with the necessary accompaniments.

SECTION I.

Introductory Remarks, mentioning the Name of the Officer in Charge.—Throughout the year I have continued to remain in charge of this District Forest Range, together with the railway and plantations attached by my only Overseer Mr. H. Bradford, though from 17th August to 23rd January 1874, Acting Divisional T. A. Muhammadan Pleader was in charge of the Conservator's Division, previous to which and on relief as Mr. Bradford's charge.

Mr. H. Bradford, a Probationary Assistant Conservator under training, left this district on the 17th August 1873 on the Conservator's deputation to visit the plantations there, after learning the duties of a ranger-chief. During the period I have travelled through most portions of my charge in the various tours, and very many times during all the railway leaf removing seasons, and inspected forest roads.

Much clearing was taken up and kept in the several branches, especially Bhoodivenkatam of the Gurrum and the Venkatagherry Extension of the Nellore District, which promises to be very beneficial to the forest plantations as will be shown in more detail hereafter.

SECTION II.

A.—Nurseries, Plantations, Operations, and Improvements.—Nurseries.

Of—Teak Nurseries, Cuddapah and Nellore Extension.

Plantations.—Teak Avenue, Old Extension, Nellore Extension.

Teak Avenue.—The Avenue plantation of Teak trees on the eastern side of the Cuddapah Cutcherry compound, being well cleared of grass and creepers as usual. The density and improvement in the growth of trees is very perceptible. Masonry platforms for tying up and filling up in open places as per last year's report, with 7 cubic feet for each tree, at Rupees 3 each per measurement, vide Register No. 1.

Bodipatti Railway Fuel Reserve No. II.—No funds being available, this grant has not been forced in, and consequently the employment of watchmen was unnecessary; hence, as with this year against this reserve.

Sirkhandanbedu Railway Fuel Reserve.—A garrison and two watchmen were engaged to protect the planting and subsequent planting work where it was necessary, and the work carried out into Rupees 216, viz., the items given as Rupees 6 each. Here also very little grass was done, as the trees being unwatched have sprung up and the under-growth consequently considerably.

Tarapalliyacadu Railway Fuel Reserve.—No work; not yet formed in.

Gudur Fuel Railway Fuel Reserve.—There is to be an addition of the present railway fuel reserve at Sullurupettah. No funds being available, and the settlement of the boundary disputes between the Government forests and that of Vellakattubadu and Rayalamadugu not yet being concluded, the fencing in this portion has been postponed. So far no expenditure against this reserve.

Shevaroy-ghattai Railway Fuel Reserve.—The Conservator's planting statement has been received for the year, and it has reference to no less than seven distinct plantations, scattered over the Shevaroy Hills, and the total number of trees planted out during the year has been 40,000. The Salem Range Forest Officer has also furnished a statement showing the number of trees planted out in the Salem Range Reserves, and the Deputy Conservator, Southern Circle, and Deputy Conservator, Nadalpady Agricultural Division, have also furnished statements showing the number of trees planted out in their respective divisions. Rupees 200 sanctioned for the year for fencing the area and otherwise improving the reserves, making a total expenditure of Rupees 600 as per Statement A, Conservancy and Working, Standing 771.

2.—*Plantations.* Seven in number, are continued as last year.

Tarapalliyacadu Railway Fuel Plantation.—In all 10,000 plants were put out from the nursery, of which 1,000 were transplanted in the following localities:—500 Melia Azadirachta, 20 Melia [illegible] Canna fistula, and 480 Albizzia Lebbek. The remaining 9,000 were planted out in the Canna fistula, 4,000 Melia Azadirachta, 500 Canna fistula, 400 Casuarina equisetifolia, 50 Mimosa, and 2,050 Albizzia Lebbek. The casualties that occurred during the year were 500, viz., 350 Melia Azadirachta, 100 Casuarina, 50 Mimosa, 100 Acacia Arabica, 20 Cassia fistula, and 3,000 Albizzia Lebbek. Sixty-one cubic yards were added to the following account:—40 Albizzia Lebbek, 5 Mimosa, and 7 Tapsia. Rupees were expended for 18 cubic fencing required, 300 cubic excavating, planted and weeded, 4,000 plants watered around, 1,000 cubic channelling were with different kinds of seed as follows:—500 Azadirachta, 2,000 Albizzia Lebbek, 1,000 Acacia Arabica, 1000 Melia Azadirachta, 100 Mimosa dumetosa, and 200 Tapsia. Miscellaneous establishment entered for 96 Canna fistula and 96 Albizzia Lebbek.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Plantation working charges, including pitting and channelling	165	9	0
Fencing			
Head establishment	140	6	6
Total	305	9	6

Gudur Fuel Railway Fuel Reserve.—The usual weeds were cleared out on the plantations, &c., during the year, and the boundary fence was repaired. The undermentioned trees were planted out, viz., 50 Red Sandal-wood and other trees, 5 mimosa dumetosa and valentia thick, weeding and cleaning the plantation of all grass and undergrowth with the payment of the sweep coolies, and the gratuity to keep of the herbage.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Plantation working charges, including pitting and channelling	57	5	0
Fencing			
Head establishment	144	0	0
Total	201	5	0

Shevaroy Railway Fuel Plantation.—On this plantation 2,000 plants in all were planted out, of which 1,000 were transplanted in the following quantities, viz., 500 Melia Azadirachta, 20 Melia [illegible], 400 Canna fistula, and 80 Albizzia Lebbek. The remainder 1,000 were planted out in the following quantities, viz., 400 Melia Azadirachta, 500 Canna fistula, 50 Mimosa, and 50 Albizzia Lebbek. The casualties that occurred during the year were 500, viz., 350 Melia Azadirachta, 100 Canna fistula, 50 Mimosa, and 100 Acacia Arabica. Sixty-one cubic yards were added to the following account:—40 Albizzia Lebbek, 5 Mimosa, and 7 Tapsia. Rupees were expended for 18 cubic fencing required, 300 cubic excavating, planted and weeded, 4,000 plants watered around, 1,000 cubic channelling were with different kinds of seed as follows:—500 Azadirachta, 2,000 Albizzia Lebbek, 1,000 Acacia Arabica, 1000 Melia Azadirachta, 100 Mimosa dumetosa, and 200 Tapsia. Miscellaneous establishment entered for 96 Canna fistula and 96 Albizzia Lebbek.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Plantation working charges, including pitting and channelling	165	9	0
Fencing			
Head establishment	140	6	6
Total	305	9	6

Gudur Fuel Railway Fuel Reserve.—The usual weeds were cleared out on the plantations, &c., during the year, and the boundary fence was repaired. The undermentioned trees were planted out, viz., 50 Red Sandal-wood and other trees, 5 mimosa dumetosa and valentia thick, weeding and cleaning the plantation of all grass and undergrowth with the payment of the sweep coolies, and the gratuity to keep of the herbage.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Plantation working charges, including pitting and channelling	57	5	0
Fencing			
Head establishment	144	0	0
Total	201	5	0

Shevaroy Railway Fuel Plantation.—On this plantation 2,000 plants were put out of

Lebbek, 77 Canna fistula, 172 Melia Azadirachta, and 14 Inga Saman. The remainder 5,017 twenty planted out were the Albizzia Lebbek. The casualties during the year were 4,757 amongst the under-mentioned kinds:—3,132 Albizzia Lebbek, 837 Acacia Arabica, 73 Canna fistula, 173 Melia Azadirachta, 35 Acacia suma, 14 Inga Saman, 300 Casuarina equisetifolia and 193 Cluster. Four Red Sandal and six Jack nursery-beds were prepared and added. 1,789 cubic channelling were with the seeds of the Albizzia Lebbek, Melia Azadirachta, Acacia suma, Pseudoalbizzia Indica, Acacia Arabica, Pongamia Sandalina, and Canna fistula. Two chains of fencing required that was sanded away during some of the heavy rains. 32 acres ploughed and sown broadcast with Acacia Arabica seeds, 1,510 pits excavated, 7,000 plants weeded around, and 340 measures Albizzia Lebbek seeds collected.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Plantation working charges, including pitting and channelling	1,153	3	6
Fencing	1,187	2	0
Head establishment	189	0	0
Total	2,529	5	6

Pallavanadi Railway Fuel Plantation.—16,410 plants were put out from the nursery, 550 of which were the casualties replaced—in Albizzia Lebbek 320, Melia Azadirachta 125, and Canna fistula 30; and the remainder 14,860 of the following kinds freshly transplanted as:—5,670 Melia Azadirachta, 1,043 Canna fistula, 7,620 Albizzia Lebbek, 110 Casuarina equisetifolia, 188 Monks, 78 Inga Saman, 31 Pinus indica, 10 Mangifera indica, 10 Cassia latifolia. The casualties that occurred were 1,755 as viz., viz., 67 Casuarina equisetifolia, 350 Melia Azadirachta, 350 Albizzia Lebbek, 250 Canna fistula, 630 Acacia Arabica, 25 Monks, 25 Inga Saman, and 120 Cudgys. 710 pits excavated, 4[illegible] channelling weeded and cleared, 8½ acres ploughed up and sown broadcast with Acacia Arabica seeds, 50 measures picked and added, viz., 24 Albizzia Lebbek, 21 Melia Azadirachta, and 1 Canna fistula. 300 measures Albizzia Lebbek seeds collected. 342 chains channelling sown with the following kinds of seeds:—1274 Cassia Acacia suma, 2003 Acacia Arabica, 1911 Melia Azadirachta, 189 Albizzia Lebbek, 71 Canna fistula, and 32 Sapota Achrasides.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Plantation working charges, including pitting and channelling	3,648	5	0
Fencing	345	0	0
Head establishment	127	0	0
Total	4,218	5	0

Cuddapah Railway Fuel Plantation.—On this plantation 20,108 plants in all were procured from the nursery and transplanted, of which 1,440 were casualties replaced, viz., 1,126 Melia Azadirachta and 314 Casuarina equisetifolia; and the remainder 20,676 freshly put in the following kinds:—12,180 Albizzia Lebbek, 1,440 Casuarina equisetifolia, and 50 Cassia fistula. The casualties were 3,010 as follows:—1,120 Melia Azadirachta, 490 Casuarina equisetifolia, 750 Canna fistula, and 650 Albizzia Lebbek. 6,393 chains of channelling were sown with the seeds of Acacia Arabica, 22,000 plants weeded, 150 chains fencing repaired, 13,870 pits excavated, 1,250 pits were with seeds, and 350 chains channelling weeded and cleared.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Plantation working charges, including pitting and channelling	571	14	6
Fencing	326	0	0
Head establishment			
Total	897	14	6

In Statement A, Revenue, heading 73, Rupees 500 will be found, which was realized by selling the grass on the above plantations at auction.

Fencing and watching on all and every one of these plantations have been kept up to the usual standard, and no damage by cattle and trespassing during the season pertaining such entries in the books occasion to be made.

seems still very large, due to want of skill in the management and economy pointed out in the 5th to 8th months' reports, having been especially the most valuable Red Sanders trees in Salem District. Certain improvements in the plantations have been personally discussed with the Conservator, and it is hoped that the results will be more satisfactory in future.

SECTION IV.

Trade in Firewood.

Amount of Produce, etc., etc., taken from the Forests during the Year.

Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboos.	Charcoal.	Bark.	Leaves.	Fruit.	Seed.	Root.	Gum.	Resin.	Other articles.
Quantity.	Quantity.	Number.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Reserved Forests.											
Unclassed Forests.											
Total.											

The Revenue includes the receipts of one salem by the Railway Company as well as the Income by other sources. The expenditure of the system exceed that the Railway Company amounts are the expenses incurred into the accounts. The above Statement shows also the Revenue, whereas the Statement for the year under review, including some of the principal articles and classified, is as follows:—

SECTION V.

General Receipts and Charges.

Receipts.

For the year 1872-73 as per Statement A ... Rs. 31,141 12 4
Do. 1873-74 ... Rs. 31,141 12 4

Charges.

Conservancy and Establishments, as per Statement A, for 1872-73 ... Rs. 4,278 14 6
Do. do. 1873-74 ... Rs. 4,278 14 6
Contingencies ... Rs. 230 13 0

Net profit to Government ... Rs. 26,632 4 4

Note.—Interest of above on cost of the Ist April 1872 ... Rs. 4,000 0 0
Statement B. ... Rs. 4,000 0 0

Total ... Rs. 30,632 4 4

The amount of Rupees 1,772-8-0, the valuation of free fuel during the year, is not included in the above accounts. The Budget estimate for 1873-74 was as follows:—Receipts Rupees 50,000. And expenditure under Conservancy and Working Expenses 11,000, with a new sanctioned amount of Rupees 3,000 and Establishment Rupees 9,000, making in all Rs. 23,000, which two items have been Rupees 24,261 15-1 and expenditure Rupees 18,093-15-3 and Rupees 6,167 14 10, respectively making a total of Rs. 26,743-12-4; thus the surplus to Government would Rupees 16,313-2-0, instead of Rupees 27,000 as was anticipated. The increase in receipts seem to be attributed chiefly to the extra quantity of region firewood taken by the new Conservator and to the increase in the expenditure on the additional Railway lines planted out and the Railway last current, which were not under contemplation when the Budget estimate was to be prepared and forwarded, and which necessitated a supplemental amount being sanctioned, viz., Rupees 3,000, Rupees 224, the salaries of a head gardener (Rs. 100 per mensem) and three under gardeners (at Rupees 6 each,) viz., Rupees 28 per mensem for eight months, was drawn from the Contingent District and paid to the establishment on the Ghooty plantation on the Railway Extension, and added in the accounts of that District, i.e., from April to October 1873, hence a less amount as above mentioned will appear in the General statement, but explained by a foot note.

Receipts of the previous years (1871-72) were as follows:—

Budget estimate.			Actuals.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Receipts ...	50,000	0 0	Receipts ...	31,141	12 4
Abkaree and Conservancy ...	23,000	0 0	Conservancy and Working ...	14,813	1 2
			Establishment ...	7,291	13 10
	27,000	0 0		22,094	15 0
	23,000	0 0		24,746	3 3

SECTION VI.

General Remarks.—As mentioned in my last year's report the other Conservancy like Bridge-engineers Kalimpatti Agraharam will be ready at time, advance their station to hill and other intended forests, and eventually enter the market with the department to supply the Railway Company with fuel, Sirdar Vellaiswami Nandikal has already done so, and another one to his cousin Kalimuthupillai Agraharam has commenced to object to our non-existence entering the third favorite flowering the village, which, from time immemorial, has been open to them.

The new Railway fuel reserves have not yet been fenced. I regret think that a sepoy cannot be allowed for this work, since my Budget-estimate did not make arrangement for the same under work.

During the heavy rains of the monsoon the depot walls at Chetoor and Kanipalli were damaged to some extent, and were repaired, when the weather permitted, from the working charges of the Division. Much to my regret that from want of sufficient funds during the past planting season that that description of work could not be carried out; and hence a whole season has been irretrievably lost. Two rains were expectance and planted, and I anticipated doing very much during the season of the ensuing year.

Illness of Establishment and Coolies.—During the past year people the Madras Taluq and a Railway fuel reserve workmen at Kanipalli died from the malarious fever peculiar to those portions of the district forests, and almost every Peonah peon situated in the jungles were attacked from time to time at intervals of hours or minutes. The season has been rather unhealthy, and I have no preventives. My Overseer was frequently with the depots, and I was obliged to go down to those areas. I myself several times attacks of fever at different periods.

The work on my Salem Reserves commenced efficiently, and with the limited establishment one Overseer and a Sirdar when there. I have been with the greatest difficulty able to despatch my accounts and the prescribed returns in proper time. Apparently I forward a proposed revision, on account for the Rs. 1,272, dated 11th December 1872.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,

Dated 23rd April 1874.

A. Letter and its enclosures noted in the margin, and statements received from the Deputy-Conservator of Forests.

2. A detailed statement of conjectural balance, as required by paragraph 11 of the Proceedings of the Board, No. 1161, of the 19th February 1873, will be shortly submitted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. H. MASTER,

Collector.

List of Papers sent to the Board of Revenue with letter, dated 5th July 1873, from the Collector of Bellary.

Statements Nos. I., II., and III.

Forms A, B, C, D, and E.

Annual Administration Report for the year 1872-73 from the Deputy-Conservator of Forests of the Bellary District.

[Enclosure 1.]

Deputy-Conservator's Office,

Chitoor, 26th April 1873.

No. 17.

From

H. H. LAKDE, Esq.,

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Cuddapah, etc.,

To

J. H. MASTER, Esq.,

Collector and Conservator of Forests, Bellary.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual Administration Report of my range for the official year 1872-73, together with the necessary accompaniments.

SECTION I.

Introductory.—*Limits, constituting the Range of the Officer in Charge.*—During the time for which this Report refers to, I have continued in charge of the Chingleput Fuel Plantations, assisted by my Cuddapah Overseer, Mr. E. Stafford, from 1st April to 15th August 1872, and from that date up to 22nd January 1873 by Overseer T. A. Muthuswamy Pillay. I personally visited the plantations in the months of April, May, June, and July 1872, and February and March 1873. From August 1872 to January 1873, I was unable to attend to Chingleput from press of business in the Cuddapah range, chiefly on account of the boundary dispute between that district and the Nellore district. The orders in the Nellore, together with other minor disputes of the exact kind between forests belonging to the Cuddapah District, and owing to the operations of the Revenue Settlement Department.

SECTION II.

A.—Reproduction Fellings, Operations, and Conservancy Operations.—Nil.

B.—Thinning Fellings, Operations, and Conservancy Operations.—Nil.

C.—Plantations, Operations, and Conservancy Operations.

Chingleput Fuel Plantations.—In all 20 Reel plants were put out from the nursery, of which 1,000 were transferred to Chingleput, and the remainder 14,000 details transplanted duly, and

SECTION IV.

Field of Forests.—Nil.

SECTION V.

Financial Results.—Nil, as per Form A.

SECTION VI.

General Remarks.—In the first quarter of the official year, viz., in April and May, there was no rain. In June some small ground rain was felt. In the second quarter in August there was some rain and in the beginning and end of September good rain fell which saved the plants greatly from perishing owing to the hot months being passed through.

During the third quarter, viz., October and November, there was much good rain, but advantage could not have been taken of these for planting purposes owing to the want of funds. In December there was no rain.

During the fourth quarter, being the months of January, February, and March, which are dead months in the planting line, there was no rain in the first four months, and the mango showers also failing during March caused a great drawback to the younger plants. Owing to the failure of rain, watering had to be conducted to some extent to save the weaker plants.

All the plants noticed to rain and are looking to advantage as each year passes by.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. H. LARKE,

Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Kurnool Conservator's Office,

6th August 1873.

No. 283

From

J. HOLE, Esq.,

Acting Collector, Kurnool.

To

J. GRIGG, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

Sir,—As directed in Board's Proceedings, dated 9th May 1873, Forest No. 74-346, I have the honour to report on the administration of the Forest Department for 1872-73, and to submit the statements prepared in the manner prescribed in G. O., No. 666, dated 16th April 1872.

2. The Department was transferred to the charge of the Collector in the month of October 1872 in accordance with G. O., dated 20th August 1872, No. 1,216, and Board's Proceedings, dated 11th September 1872, Forest No. 1-1,446. The forest administered by the special department comprised the whole range of the Nallamalleys, extending over a tract of nearly 2,400 square miles.

SECTION I.

3. *Superintendence.*—During the year the Assistant Conservator, Mr. Bellasis, inspected the woods of the forests under his charge, with the exception of the northern portion of the Markapur Taluk. The plantations and nurseries and other important portions were visited more than once and received due attention.

SECTION II.

General Remarks.—A portion of the forests situated between the Nandikanama and Kolligudem ghauts, comprising an area of about 100 square miles, was ordered to be formed into a reserve in 1869, but owing to opposition from the inhabitants of the villages concerned and a falling off in the revenue, the orders were not enforced to their fullest extent, and the people were allowed the felling and

were 200 trees (Tamil) on the ground from three to five feet in height, with a girth of four to five inches, but they were reported by Mr. Morgan to be looking "very unhealthy." In the years under review, 1872-73 and 1873-74, only 141 trees existed in one-fourth of an acre.

Chennai Nursery.—This is one created from the Local Funds, but it is placed under the superintendence of the Forest Assistant owing to its being situated close to his bungalow at Nemmeli.

SECTION III.

Licenses and Feeder System.—The number of bandy-loads of timber removed from the forests under this system was 14,848, and the refuse-wood 3,284; of bundles, 2,284; bamboo-loads and 7,231 halliek-loads were removed, and the refuse-wood collected, at Tamil Annas, was Rs. 5,331-10-6; 1,237 cart-loads of charcoal were taken at Rs. 1,614-14-6, and 3 vessel of bandy-loads and 226 boat-loads, at Rs. 25-11-0; the total refuse-revenue realized was Rs. 29,466-14-6 against Rs. 31,749-0-0 last year. The decrease is ascribed chiefly to the closing of the Telugoda forests in September last and to the character of the season. Another reason assigned by Mr. Bateson is that two merchants who had obtained the lease of cutch forests on the Northern side of the Vellaudu from the Kalahasti Zemindar, at a rental of Rs. 60, "have left because all about the southern portion of the Cuddapah Taluq, undertakings also Nellore," and thereon smuggle timber from Government jungles. On this judicial predecessors addressed the Collector of North Arcot to induce the Zemindar to adopt the precautions suggested in Board's Proceedings, dated 31st August 1871, No. 3,253.

63. Departmental Undertakings.—These are the most lucrative agency during the year. Of the trees in the depôts, 3,115, cubic feet of Ironwoods and 1,240 of Teaks were sold for Rs. 615-2-6, or Rs. 75 below the valuation. The timber carried to depôts was nearly three years ago, and some of the logs became damaged from exposure, and had to be sold at a loss. The stock in hand is 1,899 cubic feet of Ironwood, valued at Rs. 949 (a).

(a) Rs. 75-2-6 south of Teak, Rs. 13-14-6 south of Ironwood, and Rs. 100 north of Ironwood (a running charge), were credited to the Department Public Works.

64. Fees of Office.—The accounts for all the charges have not yet been received. The submission of the report has been delayed owing to the non-receipt of this information. A separate statement will be submitted when the information is received from Mr. Bateson.

SECTION IV.

Produce of Forests.—The quantity of timber taken from the forests under check rose in girth as follows:—Above seven feet, 417,6[illegible] cubic feet of wood were removed, and the realizings amount Rs. 20,850-13-0, or a little more than one Anna per cubic foot.

SECTION V.

Finances and Results.—The receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 31,011-12-7, and the expenses to Rs. 9,544-8-7, leaving a net profit to Government of Rs. 21,467-4-0 against Rs. 26,[illegible]-[illegible]-[illegible] last year. The decrease in the receipts has been already explained in paragraph 6, Section III. The increase in the expenditure is principally due to the cost of gazetting Mr. Morgan's boundary and surveying the same, as sanctioned in G. O., No. 209, dated 24th February 1873, communicated in Board's Proceedings, Miscellaneous No. 1,[illegible], dated 30th idem.

SECTION VI.

General Remarks.—The department has been working under many disadvantages in the year under review. Many of the subordinates were laid up with fever, and one is said to have succumbed to it. Mr. Bateson himself did not escape the fever, but, in spite of it, he has managed his duties in my entire satisfaction.

64. A depôt was opened at Kanchi on experiment, and 822 cubic feet of timber appear to have been sold from it. Licenses were permitted to be issued by the Tahsildar at Chengalpattu in the Silvery Taluq.

65. Seventy-eight cases of forest offences were prosecuted before the Magistracy, and concluded at the conclusion of the present. Smuggling is still carried on under cover of Palmyra

granted by Acharya's heirs and other private proprietors, but I am in hopes a great many will be kept upon it when these lands are resumed and managed by the Government Forest Department. Part of the boundary line of Acharya's deserted lands has been already cleared, and the Director of Revenue Settlements has promised to send a surveyor to me early next month.

From R. H. Beddome, Esq.,
Conservator of Forests, Travancore Division,
Kottayam, 15th August 1873.

To Lieutenant A. Cadell, R.N.,
Acting Conservator of Forests.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward my report for the [illegible] year 1873-74.

Inspection Tours.—During the year I have examined [illegible] tracts of my forests, with the exception of those in the Shencottah Division, which I have been unable to visit on account of the Conservator's absence on leave. I will now proceed to describe the state of the forests, and the operations carried on in them, in the order in which I visited them.

Kulattupuzha Division.—This division is under the charge of Mr. Kellogg, who has been in charge of it since the 1st January 1873. He has had a large staff of peons, which I am glad to see has been much reduced. The Conservator has also had a large staff of peons, which I am glad to see has been much reduced. The Conservator has also had a large staff of peons, which I am glad to see has been much reduced.

Kottayam Division.—This division is under the charge of Mr. Kellogg, who has been in charge of it since the 1st January 1873. He has had a large staff of peons, which I am glad to see has been much reduced. The Conservator has also had a large staff of peons, which I am glad to see has been much reduced.

Shencottah Division.—This division is under the charge of Mr. Kellogg, who has been in charge of it since the 1st January 1873. He has had a large staff of peons, which I am glad to see has been much reduced. The Conservator has also had a large staff of peons, which I am glad to see has been much reduced.

Kulattupuzha.—This is a fine plantation situated about 18 miles from Kottayam and 11 miles from the foot of the hills. It is about one hundred and nine acres in extent only, but contains a fine, very luxurious growth. Four coolies have been employed during the year. The largest tree is 12 feet in height, with a girth of 10 inches and 1 foot from the ground. The work performed is as follows:—Trees pruned, plantation fence repaired, fire-path cut round the back and plantation, 21 feet wide; these works were performed both above and below the plantation. The expenditure has been Rs. 24-14-0.

Kottayam Plantation.—This is a small plantation, which surrounds the Forest Bungalow, and is kept up for the Local Forest. It was laid out in 1868, and is now a fine, dense plantation, and looks very well. The trees are all pruned, and the ground is kept clean. The expenditure has been Rs. 24-14-0.

Shencottah Division.—This division is under the charge of Mr. Kellogg, who has been in charge of it since the 1st January 1873. He has had a large staff of peons, which I am glad to see has been much reduced. The Conservator has also had a large staff of peons, which I am glad to see has been much reduced.

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department.

From the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Cuddapah, to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras.

Dated 2nd September 1873.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report on the forests of this District for the official year 1872-73, submitted by the Deputy Conservator of Forests of the district to Major Beddome, the Inspector of Forests, and countersigned in the office by the latter officer, as it has been ordered by Government that an Annual Report need be submitted by the Inspector of Forests, and that each Collector, as Conservator, should send his Forest Administration Report to the Board of Revenue, in time to use Board drawing up and submitting one general and comprehensive report to Government from these reports.

2. The crystal between the submitted has been observed, the Board will observe, in the manner prescribed in paragraph 24 of G.O. No. 42, dated 16th April 1873, No. 1 on the Forest Administration Report for 1870-71.

From

W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq.,

Collector of North Arcot,

To

H. E. STOKES, Esq.,

Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the Annual Report on the forests of this District for the official year 1872-73, submitted by the Deputy Conservator of Forests of the district to Major Beddome, the Inspector of Forests, and countersigned in the office by the latter officer, as it has been ordered by Government that an Annual Report need be submitted by the Inspector of Forests, and that each Collector, as Conservator, should send his Forest Administration Report to the Board of Revenue, in time to use Board drawing up and submitting one general and comprehensive report to Government from these reports.

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Sheik Ameer Conservator's Office, Cuddapah,
3rd September 1873.

No. 344

From

W. S. WHITESIDE, Esq.,

Collector of North Arcot,

To

H. E. STOKES, Esq.,

Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the Annual Report on the forests of this District for the official year 1872-73, submitted by the Deputy Conservator of Forests of the district to Major Beddome, the Inspector of Forests, and countersigned in the office by the latter officer, as it has been ordered by Government that an Annual Report need be submitted by the Inspector of Forests, and that each Collector, as Conservator, should send his Forest Administration Report to the Board of Revenue, in time to use Board drawing up and submitting one general and comprehensive report to Government from these reports.

2. The crystal between the submitted has been observed, the Board will observe, in the manner prescribed in paragraph 24 of G.O. No. 42, dated 16th April 1873, No. 1 on the Forest Administration Report for 1870-71.

From the Deputy Ranger at Nagoor to the Range Officer, Cuddapah.

Dated 1st July 1873.

I have the honour to report that I have received your letter No. 1 of 1873, and have carefully read the contents. I have also received the Circular Memo. No. 1 of 1873, and have carefully read the contents. I have also received the Circular Memo. No. 1 of 1873, and have carefully read the contents.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) E. L. BOILEAU,

Probationary Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department.

From the Deputy Ranger at Nagoor to the Range Officer, Cuddapah.

Dated 1st July 1873.

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I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) E. L. BOILEAU,

Probationary Deputy Conservator of Forests.

2176 Ry. 1878.

[Enclosure 3.]

Office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Vellore, 21st April 1878.

From

T. SHEFFIELD, Esq.,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, North Arcot.

To

Major R. H. BEDDOME,
Conservator of Forests.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Administration Report on the North Arcot forests for the year 1877-78.

SECTION I.

Inspections.—*Subordinate Officers in Charge.*—I have been in charge the whole of the year, during which time I visited the forests in Vellore, Chandragherry, and Palur Taluqs repeatedly, passed one week in Polur and Javadi, visited the Tellia Mudlia Sandal plantation in the Chittoor District, and carefully inspected the reserves and plantations shown in number 1 in this district, being absent from head quarters 104 days.

SECTION II.

A.—Revenue and Expenditure.—None.

B.—Free Fuel.

Wood and Charcoal.—This is four square miles in extent, situated close to the line of rail, about 8 miles north of the Tripatur Station, is tolerably stocked and pretty regularly reserved, cattle much not being allowed in. I recently have had a count and the presence of about 150 head of such collected. During the year 1,000 cubic feet have been taken from the surface. There is a very marked improvement in the reserve since the enclosure; young trees of useful growth are springing up in thousands, and the more valuable but rather fruit are throwing out vigorous shoots, which being protected from cattle look fresh instead of being felled by the wood-cutters as at the advantage of the former.

It is necessary to carry on fuel operations, the supply of fuel-wood, chiefly on the borders, I intend cutting over 50,000 young Babool seedlings which being protected from the forest rats will in part repay the cost of the large amount spent over. The plantations during the year have planted 211,716, most of which was paid for by taking the people round the reserve for boundary repairs and cutting pallets for demarcation. Total expenditure from establishment as in Abstract Statement 2,079-8-11.

Charcoal Reserve.—This is a square mile in extent, situated about 8 miles south of the railway station on the west bank. The pits have been filled yearly about three hundred for railway fuel, and supplied a great deal of charcoal to the town. It has not yet been enclosed, because the villagers objected, and I thought it possible to do the work by contract; all work passing the native overseer, who received a percentage on the amount expended, and I have no doubt that the reserve would be ready for cutting in about seven years for the same expenditure, and shall push on the work as much as possible. Most of the fuel will be a dry stone wall on account of the heavy rainfall in this district, with dead hedge and cover a trench, bank, and thin hedge where the soil will allow of it.

The reserve has a fairly good stock of young trees, the ground being very hilly, and I consider will profitably employ 100 men for 3 months in the year.

From the above it will be seen that in the different plantations we have planted 253,044 plants at a total cost of Rs. 6,923-13-5½; this amount also includes the up-keep of previous years' plantings.

Number now Reserved.

SECTION III.

Licenses and Further Forests and Operations thereon.—The public are allowed to fell timber, bamboos, etc., on license in all our forests, but in truth, we have very little good timber to fell. There is a little Sandalwood on the Jarrah hills, and a good deal of young Redwood scrapes in the Chenglepatty forests, and bamboos are plentiful in all the forests, and from these and fuel most of our revenue is derived. Nearly all building timber of the better sorts is imported from the adjoining forests, but I hope our plantations will, in a few years, yield a good supply of good cheap building timber.

SECTION IV.

A.—Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the North Arcot Forests for the year 1873-74.

Classifications	Amount.					
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts.						
I.—Sale of timber and Sandalwood brought to depôt by Government agency	6,404	4	6			
II.—Sale of timber, firewood, bamboos, and charcoal, removed from the forests by purchasers, including exigiburgas	13,230	8	3			
III.—Duty on foreign timber						
IV.—Permits fees and rent of jungles and privileges						
V.—Grazing dues						
VI.—Sale of fruits, Babul pods, and other minor forest produce	207	4	6			
VII.—Sale of condemned carts and cattle	13	2	6			
VIII.—Fines and forfeitures						
IX.—Miscellaneous receipts	6	1	0			
Value of timber supplied to Public Works Department						
Amount refunded by the Deputy Conservator of Forests, being the unexpended cash balance on the 31st March 1873	250	0	0			
Total, Receipts				19,850	6	8
A.—Conservancy and Working Expenditure.						
I.—Timber expenses for felling, cutting, clearing, sawing, and the conveyance of timber by land or water to depôts; also charges for stamping, securing, watching, pitsaw, and arrangements for selling timber	850	10	8			
II.—Purchase of elephants, cattle, and dead stock, tools and plant	7	9	4			
III.—Feed and keep of elephants and cattle						
IV.—Rent of leased forests and compensation paid for timber felled in leased forests, charges of villagers and others in the protection of forests						
V.—Charges connected with the collection of revenue on grass, fruits, and miscellaneous forest-produce						
VI.—Establishment	6,076	14	2			

Statement showing the Return for Timber felled in the North Arcot Forests during the year 1872-73.

Division of Range	Description of Timber and name Forest-produce	No. of Cubic Feet.	No. of Months Labourers employed	Rate of Wages per Cubic Foot.	Rate of Wages per Mensem.	Total Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Vellore	Teakwood		45	...	3 0 0	135 0 0
Kaveripak.	Red-wood posts	4,064		0 8 0	...	962 0 0
Do.	Do.	2,365		1 0 0	...	2,365 0 0
Vellore	Mango beams	263½		0 10 6½	...	172 0 0
					Total...	3,634 0 0

Comparisement of Timber, etc., sold from the Depôts of the North Arcot Forests during the year 1872-73.

Name of Depôt.	Description of Timber or other Forest-produce; Number of Cubic Feet or Months and said Rate of Labourers, per Cubic Foot or Mensem.	Total Value.	Total Amount actually realized.	Difference between Columns 3 and 4.	Explanation of Difference.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kaveripak...	14,462 Months of Red-wood posts ...	2,257 0 10	2,267 0 10	...	Valued under old Rates.
Vellore	400 Months of Sandalwood.	1,306 0 0	2,143 0 8	835 0 8	
Kaveripak.	502 cubic Feet of Red-wood posts ...	882 8 0	963 10 0	74 2 0	
	Total	4,494 8 10	5,404 4 6	...	
Total nett	ing Aggregate Increase	...	...	909 12 8	

No. 1.—Statement exhibiting the Particulars of the Stock on hand at the commencement and close of the year 1873-74.

Description of Timber or Forest produce.	Number of Logs.	Cubic Feet.	Number of Trees.	Cubic Feet of Wood.	Annual Value.
Teak and Yeng					
Blackwood					
Redwood Trees					
Total					
Add total increase of Timber and Forest produce during the year as per Statement No. 2, Column 8					
Deduct total decrease of Timber and Forest produce during the year as per Statement No. 3, Column 8					
Total increase					

No. 2.—Statement exhibiting the Quantity of Timber and other Forest Produce felled during the year 1873-74.

Description of Timber or Forest produce.	No. of Trees felled.	Cubic Feet.	Number of Trees or Logs.	Cubic Feet of Wood.	Annual Value.
Teak and Yeng					
Blackwood					
Chaval					
Sandal					
Black					
Redwood					
Firewood					
Chaval					
Sandal					
Black					
Railway fuel					
Various kinds not above specified					
Total					

SECTION V

General Remarks.—There is a steady increase in the revenue which is gratifying. Last year it was Rupees 10,648, this year it is Rupees 12,848-2-0, and this has been attained without in any way over-working the forests in fact, some of the removal tenders have been allowed to lie unfelled in forest, and these are required during the "jungle-wood" tenders, and likewise, the cutting up of wood from the forests is still very precarious. I think it is largely on the increase. There is though plenty of room for improvement still, and as soon as the rules at present under consideration by the Collector and the Inspector of Forests are sanctioned, and become known to the Natives, we may fairly look for a considerable increase of revenue and a corresponding increase in comfort and ease to the lives of villagers as they now are. I have always maintained that it is almost an impossibility to smuggle wood from the forests without the knowledge of the villagers living near the foot of the hills, and to induce them to take an interest in the forests, they should be paid so much per cubic foot for wood passing through their villages from the forests in transit, and a proportion of the sale-proceeds of all smuggled timber confiscated by them, put aside to form reserve funds for the purpose of rewarding them for services rendered. I believe nearly all of these passes a good deal of money for allowing smuggled wood to pass, and some of them connive with the forest peons to demand illegal payments. A case was brought before the Joint Magistrate some time ago wherein the village head allowed timber to the value of more than Rupees 100, to be felled without licence, for which he was prosecuted for six months. Such cases are often occurring, but it is seldom we can get evidence sufficient to warrant us in bringing the case before the Magistrate, for hitherto the people have thought very little of the forest officer, and cared very little about his orders; but this, I trust, will be altered shortly, when having the support of the Collector, his authority will be more respected, and his orders more promptly obeyed.

Our expenditure has increased with the increase of receipts, but this is unavoidable where we have such large planting and conservancy operations, and it may be expected to increase yearly for some years to come under these heads.

Forester Mr. W. Rowan had charge of the plantations throughout the year, they are scattered between Ambur on the South West Line and Tripaty on the North-West Line, and it required a hard working man to superintend them efficiently. I am glad to report that he has done so, he has worked hard, and his work is well done.

Forester Mr. Blackmoth died at the end of the year, and a young man named Nevaran was then appointed on the understanding he passed a time for his character has value, but he appears to take an interest in his work, and, as he is young and strong and intelligent, he will soon likely make a good Forester.

The health of the establishment during the year has been pretty good, at times nearly half the establishment have been down at once with fever or dysentery, but only for a few days, and they were again at their work.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) T. SHEFFIELD,
Officiating Conservator of Forests.

Enclosure 1.

Camp at Forest Conservator on Furlough,
Coonoor, 28th September 1873.

From

H. F. WOOD-MASON, Esq.,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,

To

H. M. SULLIVAN, Esq.,
Officiating Conservator of Forests, Madras.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the Administration Report of the Nilgiri Forests for 1872-73, with the usual statements attached.

SECTION I.

Inspection of the Officer in Charge.—*April.*—On the 4th April 1873 I left Coonoor for Tellicherry, intending to camp there fourteen days to prepare the annual returns, on 22nd proceeded to Wynaad reserves and inspected two reserves and the young plantations on 24th arrived at Tirunelly depôt. The Overseer inspected five fuel reserves of the range and pointed out the boundaries of Pedrigalathoni reserve to the Deputy Collector for a final adjustment of them and several claims to land and rights thereon. During April the head quarters (Tellicherry) six days; the rest of the month in camp.

May.—Up to 19th May I was chiefly engaged in visiting coupes surrounding the estate, three to six miles distant; also inspected Cavalyandby and Tirunelly hill forest inclosures (planted and clearing saplings of Blackwood, Vengai, Nirmaul and Teak). I arrived at Chengum depôt on the 19th, inspected Rajeswaramuthy reserve, under 16th camped at Singampatti near the boundary, on the 18th proceeded to Kiripatta valleys to the forest bungalow on the Puradi hills and the department of forest operations on that range; on the 19th returned to Kottiyoor reserve, inspected it, and arrived at Chengum depôt again on the 21st, on the 18th visited Manjeri reserve, and selected new nursery sites; on the 19th proceeded to Chengum reserve, and commenced the planting, fencing, and cleaning; on the 21st started for Tirunelly, reached Pookkote on the 23rd, remained on the 24th, visited the villages, encouraged the Mallalians to collect forest produce, thatch, and, and bring to depôt for sale; observed a considerable number of Kurichiyan troops march up; on the 25th again encamped at Chengum depôt, remained there till 30th; on the evening of 24th encamped at Pandiyanpoh, went to Periyanoli next day, returned to Aranangany forests the following (31st) morning, found it necessary to cancel the two felling which had been commenced before my arrival here. In camp all this month.

June.—On the 1st June arrived at Chengum from Aranangany and Pandiyanpoh, continued in camp there all the 2nd; on the 3rd I started for Karimpanoly and the hills adjacent, those being the connecting links between the Aravath and the Tirunelly hills. Many people applied for free passes, since specification I required as people grew to abandon taste for the three leaved, and they could easily procure all they wanted on Social trade for which no passes are necessary; no extra were issued in this course later on to much. I observed considerable damage had been done by cattle-herds and a general interest in young Teak, Rosewood, and Venkai saplings, which are planted in the jungle between the villages, the chief feature most notable Aranangany reserves. Shifted from jungle fever about 10th June, and had to keep quiet to camp for a fortnight; meanwhile endeavoured to get through the office work which, from my constant inspections and rapid travelling, had got into arrears. Tirunelly forests and Chengum reserves were not visited during June, but Chengum nursery and plantations occupying all my attention, this being the first attempt to planting up reserves in the division. In camp the whole of this month.

July.—I remained in this division till the 14th July; on the 14th arrived at Tirunelly, for the purchase sale of dooly timber was to take place here on the 15th and 16th; on the 17th I again

13

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department.

Read, April 1874.

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under reference. I beg, however, to submit a memorandum showing the charges incurred on account of the Forest Department during the year under report :—

———	Permanent Establishment.	Temporary Establishment.	Contingent	Total.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1872, October ...	142	...	54 10 0	196 10 0
„ November ...	142	...	9 14 6	151 14 6
„ December ...	142	...	53 1 6	195 1 6
1873, January ...	142	20	37 0 10	180 0 10
„ February ...	141	20	28 2 6	190 2 0
Total...	719	40	182 13 1	922 13 1

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) D. ARBUTHNOTT,

Collector.

No. 91.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

The Collector of Trichinopoly has the honour, with reference to the Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 501, of the 8th instant, to forward the accompanying copy of the report furnished by Mr. Morgan, Deputy Conservator, now on leave, on the administration of Forests in this district during the past official year 1872-73, together with a copy of the remarks thereon. He has nothing further to add on perusal of the report.

Trichinopoly, (Signed) J. B. PENNINGTON,

24th May 1873. *Acting Collector and Conservator.*

To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Conservancy of Forests, Trichinopoly and Tanjore.

Trichinopoly, 7th April 1873.

From

R. W. MORGAN, Esq.,

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Trichinopoly and Tanjore.

To

J. B. PENNINGTON, Esq.,

Acting Collector and Conservator of Forests, Trichinopoly.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report for the Trichinopoly and Tanjore Divisions, with the usual accounts accompanying, for the official year 1872-73.

2. I was absent on sick leave at the commencement of the official year. I returned to my Range on the 4th July and was almost immediately transferred to Nilgiris. I returned from Nilgiris and took over charge of my district on the 9th January from Mr. Hadfield.

3. The plantations are in numbers viz., Edamanna, Kottulai, Talapetai, Carthalaval, and Kallai, were repeatedly visited by me. I also made a tour through my district and carefully examined the whole of the Puthumattams. The Nagapatam Plantation (abandoned as unsuitable by Lieutenant Williams), in the Tanjore District, was also visited and arrangements made with

Cinchona and Pencilled Forests.—As mentioned in a former portion of my report, the whole of the Cinchona estates have been thoroughly explored and a report on them communicated to you under letter, No. 240, dated 5th February last.

Commercial Results.—Rupees 7,214-0-0 by the sale of bark and wood raised from the plantations at Ellamanore and Kadalaur, and Rupees 20-12-0 by the sale of some forest produce at the former plantation, and Rupees 74-2-0 by miscellaneous receipts at Ellamanore, Kadalaur, and Chittalcherai Plantations, aggregating a sum of Rupees 7,311-0-0, was realized during the current year.

General Remarks.—The above five plantations were watered throughout the year except during the rainy season; there was also weeding, ratooning, cutting creepers, and thinning the coppices as many times as necessary. A great mass of prickly-pear has been cleared from the Cutley and Chittalcherai Plantations.

Fencing of the Tea-patch, Reserve at Manapparay has been renewed at a cost of Rs. 188-4-0, and the cost of superintendence amounted to Rupees 31-4-0.

An Overdraft of the Madura Range has been paid from this Treasury up to the amount of Rupees 500 in this year.

A 2nd or Assistant Overseer is requisite for the Trichinopoly Plantations and Reserves, and he ought to be allowed a free pass on the railway, or mileage. There is now a Mussulman, Maria Pillai, who does the duty of the above-mentioned grade, and a Maistry, Soundiram Iyer, who acts as Writer. There is no Writer attached to the Range although there is work enough for one.

The total charge of this district amounts to Rupees 10,011-11-7, as particularized below while the revenue is but Rupees 499-2-0, showing a deficit of Rupees 12,512-9-7:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
The expenditure on account of different Plantations	6,043	3	0
Pay and travelling allowance of the Establishment under Working Charges	1,255	13	7
Mileage of the Establishment under Working Charges	637	15	0
Miscellaneous	123	7	0
Total ...	8,103	7	7

Health of the Establishment.—Good.

Character of the Subordinates.—Good on the whole, with the exception of one, Honorary Peadon, Maistry, who was dismissed for taking bribes.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) H. W. MORGAN,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

[Extracts 2.]

Proceedings of the Acting Collector and Conservator of Forests, Trichinopoly, under date 8th May 1874.

Read report from the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Trichinopoly.

In forwarding the Deputy Conservator's (of which a statement showing the total expenditure on each plantation up to date (including the cost of all establishment rateably, except that of the Deputy Conservator himself) and the area of each tree planted, up to date.

2. Every effort must be made to complete the permanent fencing of each plantation.

3. Commercial thinning must be planned in any but the Kadalaur and Cutley plantations, where there is any kind of thinning to be done.

4. In the absence of a Deputy Conservator, the Head Assistant Collector will be requested to send in a weekly statement showing the progress made in felling the Tolpet padugay.

5. The report on the Periamalays will be prepared as usual.

6. The question of the payment of the Madura Peons as shall appear hereafter, or a the question of establishment to be employed, &c., &c., &c., the accounts of the Conservancy will continue only being paid by the Deputy Conservator, whose duty with regard to contingencies and actual conservancy work.

(Signed) J. M. FRANCKENSTEIN,
Acting Collector and Conservator of Forests.

[Extract.]

Office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Madura, 16th June 1873.

From

R. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madura.

To

W. M'QUHAE, Esq.,
Collector of Madura.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Madura Forests for the Official year 1872-73.

SECTION I.

2. *Inspection duties of the Officer in charge.*—During a greater part of the year I was engaged in inspecting the different plantations in the Tirchirapoly District, and in selecting and reporting upon sites for plantations both in Tirchirapoly and Tanjore, but of the charge of both of these districts I was relieved in January last, as stated in the Proceedings of Government, No. 1,150, dated 9th August 1872. I spent 34 months in inspecting the different forests, the Railway Road Reserves, etc., of this district, and I was also obliged to remain in my Head-quarters in aggregate for 6½ months attending Court work, and during March from ill health.

SECTION II.

Reserves.

3. *A. Reserved Forests.*—*Operations and contemplated, ditto.*—The reserved forests of Periamalays, and Palmyra are worked departmentally through Contractors, who fell timber selected by the Officers of the Department, and deliver it at the depôts. The quantity of timber brought to the various depôts of the Periamalays Range during the year under review was 2,716 cubic feet, as shown in the Statement B appended. In addition to this there are 10,792 cubic feet, valued at Rupees 11,860, were of the old stock remaining on hand at the end of the official year 1871-72. Sales during the year amounted to 3,116 cubic feet, realizing a sum of Rupees 4,236, as shown in Statement C appended. A balance of 14,301 cubic feet of timber in hand valued at Rupees 19,324 is shown in Statement D appended.

4. *B. Fuel Reserves.*—*Operations, and contemplated, ditto.*—The Periamalaygy Hills, Meenmarudy, and part of the Seruvanalays are reserved for the supply of fuel to the Great Southern India Railway extension. Of the above, the Seruvanalay portion is being demarcated by opening a path round it. The Meenmarudy, and Periamalaygy have been enclosed by fencing. The trench at these Lock Burnishing. The same expended on the above reserves is as follows:—

Description of reserves.	Expenditure on the same.		Total expenditure including previous year.
	Amount expended for fencing, etc.	Amount for establishment.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Periamalaygy Hills, and	1,593 4 0	332 12 0	958 0 0
Meenmarudy		215 5 1	215 5 1
Seruvanalay			
Total ...	560 4 0	925 1 1	1,073 5 1

5. *C. Plantations operations, and contemplated, ditto.*—*Plantations No. 1, Periamalays.*—In this plantation 8,000 pits were dug, and 4,000 seedlings put out during the year. There

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Proceedings of the Madura Conservancy, Revenue Department,
No. 2424, dated 1874.

From

W. M'QUHAE, Esq.,
Collector of Madura.

To

J. HIGHE, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Deputy Conservator of Forests on the administration of Madura Forests during the year 1872-73, and statements A to E prepared in the prescribed forms.

2. The receipts from forest during the year amounted to Rupees 10,008, being a decrease of Rupees 1,013 as compared with the preceding year by Rupees 1,013, and the expenditure to Rupees 3,000, being a decrease of Rupees 1,000 as compared with the preceding year by Rupees 1,000, and the balance of the year amounted that of year's operations resulted in a small saving.

Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,008	3,000	7,008

3. The expenditure amounted of the preceding year by Rupees 1,000 for the improvement of Forest reserved operations under the head "Forest conservancy" and "Plantations."

During the present year the Forest Department has also been entrusted with the duties of Inspection of Roads and Plantations.

For a difference of Rupees 1,000 [illegible] Forest Inspection during the present year, which [illegible] Forest Inspection during the present year, which [illegible] Forest Inspection during the present year, which

were 2,895 Teak trees at the end of last year planted in 1868-69, 1870-71, and 1871-72. Altogether 3,250 Teak trees are to grow on them. There are now 600 young Teak plants in the nursery for transplanting. The expenditure for this plantation during the year amounted to Rupees 218-3-8 and the total from the commencement up to 31st March 1873 to Rupees 1,035-11-11. There are 2,100 teak, sissoo, pyinn, tapsey trees growing on the road from Kotagiri to Ootacamund, a girth of 12 inches from one tree 24 feet in height, and 10 inches in girth, 20 feet in height, and 12 inches in girth, 25 feet in height, and 10 inches in girth, 30 feet in height and 12 inches in girth, 35 feet in height and 12 inches in girth, 40 feet in height and 12 inches in girth, and 45 feet in height and 12 inches in girth, and 50 feet in height and 12 inches in girth, and 55 feet in height and 12 inches in girth, and

in the plains that a full Government can take of canes per annum. If reconnaissances have an accurate account of the value of canes in those streams, it may be fairly assumed that the water supply is worth to the Government three lakhs per annum, and that every rupee of the value of that water supply. Nine thousand square miles of forest, a million less than is occupied with the water supply of only a single village, but on the forest depends the supply, and the very existence of the forest depends on the officers placed in charge. Unfortunately for a series of years the Forest Department made the extraction of charcoal and firewood and the sale of forest products their principal object, and overlooked the necessity for the other conservancy of particular tracts for especial purposes.

4. The forests on which such streams depend must carefully be kept open to atmospheric influences and firewood removal. Any one who observed a stream might extend back as to ground and, of course, be selected that were covered back of the streams. Hundreds of people persist in the early cultivation of these lands, or dig them up for their grass, or burn or cut them for the ashes that might perhaps bring forth stools hereafter, and no much damage was done as would be done under a system that gave full scope for unlimited soil removal and frequent clearings. All that I contemplated to provide, I advised the particular object of enclosure to which each area was, and, working up upon and against the material for the wants of each village at the head of the hills, at the number of grazing and firewood cattle, prohibited entry into the block forest altogether, and placed the conservancy under the control of the Inhabitants of Kothamangalam and Tevkad, subordinating them to the Superintendence of the Forest Department, and requiring them to act as the Deputy Conservator's Lieutenants in this particular area, and make arrangements with the village officers for using only the space assigned. Then along some the sides of hill made me have numerous blocks allotted and the growing ground and firewood supply of a dozen villages on the plains, and these village pastures and jungles are watched by village headmen, who see that the limits assigned are observed, and who are paid from Jungle Conservancy. The Forest Department is thus free to exercise general control over departmental duties belong to the forest staff, and to make such reservations as may be made from all sources in the Government hill forests that need not be especially preserved. Particularly the demand for sandal (santalum album), the sandalwood of the Palamcottah and Coimbatore hillsides that have been offered for sale have gained the markets this year, and the Travancore Government and Travancore people realized it. It is there as had been used for pillars in the forest at the source of the Kaveri, and it is known to exist there departmental failure, leading with devil rule to a feeling irrepressible, and about one area reserved is no longer but one-third of one half-acre, it may be remarked. I think, that is a unnecessary waste all round.

5. The system of taking up forests as permanent and throughout the range, except in the case of precious teaking and because to such timber for carrying purposes, which does is not dispose with more lucrative. The thousand square the thirty, seven dozen trees, and other forest-products of, I think, objectionable, unless supported a wide peculiar limits, and the charge the cost head load of firewood within or adjacent the towns assigned for firewood cartage, is, I think, a head also that should be abandoned. Each village at the foot of the hills in the province are, accustomed, should have its firewood jungle and grazing ground, and it does, under certain restrictions, the villagers should do as they please. I submit to every particular, but as also and the main source of revenue to the Forest Department, I thought it better to deal in a general manner.

6. Besides the hill forest reserves, smaller fuel reserves scattered about the plains mainly outside the limits of the ryotwary villages on the land of the villages where the Inland Steam Navigation Company's steamers ply. The Deputy Conservator proposes that the value of trees be carefully valued and sold from time to time as ripened, and a fuel reserve be made of sufficient size to supply the steamers for a year. This seems to be a very simple and practical arrangement, and a working circle such as this is provided for. The Deputy Conservator proposes that the value of trees be carefully valued and sold from time to time as ripened, and a fuel reserve be made of sufficient size to supply the steamers for a year. This seems to be a very simple and practical arrangement, and a working circle such as this is provided for.

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department.

Dated 4th April 1872.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 27th March 1872, submitting, for the orders of Government, a report from the Conservator of Forests, Nilgiris, on the working of the Forest Department during the year 1871-72.

2. The Board observe that the Conservator has had a very difficult task to perform during the year, dealing on the one hand with the claims of the people to the use of the forests, and on the other with the necessity of preserving them from destruction. The Board are glad to find that the Conservator has been able to meet the wishes of the people in many cases, and that the relations between the Forest Department and the people are generally friendly.

3. The Board observe that the Conservator has had to contend with the usual difficulties in obtaining labour, and that the cost of labour has increased. They also observe that the Conservator has been unable to carry out the plantations of Eucalyptus globulus, which he proposed to make, for want of funds. The Board think that the Conservator should be allowed to plant a few acres annually with this tree, as an experiment, and they recommend that a sum of Rs. 500 be placed at his disposal for this purpose.

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32. Since the re-organization the forest-produce have been farmed out in four of the forest talugs at very enhanced rates, amounting altogether to Rs. 7,197; but this amount I hardly anticipate realizing again in a subsequent year.

33. *Conservancy.*—No new discoveries of importance have to be recorded, but the timber known by the name of "Soothagopalai" in this District, the true value of which up to a recent date has not been fully known, has been proved to be the *Pinus sylvestris*,—a timber tree of great value and much used in other districts (vide Inspector of Forests' letter, No. 1,312, dated 31st December 1873).

34. The Divisional Engineer has been informed of the circumstance, and desired to make a wider use of it.

35. *Forest Offences.*—An abstract of forest offences is appended in a tabular form, showing a large increase of cases tried as compared with last year's report. This, I think, may be viewed as the result of greater vigilance on the part of the forest officers than as an increase of crime.

There were 137 cases detected, in which 701 individuals were charged before the Joint Magistrate, the Sub-Magistrates, and Village Munsifs of the various forest talugs, all of whom were convicted and punished.

36. *Health.*—On the whole, the health of the establishment has been good. I have, however, to report the death, on the 10th March 1873, of the Forest Overseer Appasa Pillai, one of the oldest officers of the department and a valuable one, more, however, in the capacity of a clerk than an Overseer. He proceeded on four months' sick leave in September, and was relieved by Mr Johnston.

37. *Conduct.*—The conduct of the establishment in general I can only report as fair, having had to discharge three Sub-Overseers, one of whom was convicted of accepting bribes, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. G. KEATING,

Deputy-Conservator of Forests.

Collectorate Cutcherry Office,

31st July 1873.

No. 118.

From

A. MEDLICOTT, Esq.,

Collector of Coimbatore.

To

J. GROSE, Esq.,

Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the accompanying Forest Administration reports of this district, for the Fasli year 1282, with a statement in connection with that of Anamallay.

2. *Deputy-Conservator's Charge.*—The Deputy-Conservator's range extends to the Anamallay mountains generally, but his special duties have been the working of the Teak forests on the eastern extremity situated at about 1,000 feet above the plains, or 2,500 feet above the sea. The Deputy-Conservator has also the forests of Kollengode, and was of much assistance

10. The first record of one year's work loan is in 1868-69 under Rs. 7,000, when subsequent accounts were kept they failed to show any less expense than contractor's rates, so that we have nearly 8,000 entered with annual deterioration at, say, 5on per cent., and not more than paying the carpenter, &c., about 2,000 annually of up-keep; nearly half the bullocks are gone, which is a deduction of Rs. 2,400 out of Rs. 7,000, and the rest must have decreased in value since purchased, and now scarcely amount to the value of Rs. 2,300 as estimated by Mr. Douglas.

11. As, however, the sale of the present bullocks would be only a loss, I propose instructing Mr. Douglas to work on with the balance and to keep accurate comparative accounts of expenses as regards contract cattle.

12. The general financial results of the reserved Teak forest, therefore, are herewith summarized.

Payment.		Receipts and Stock.			Net Result.
Current Expenditure.	Receipts.	Deficiency.	Stock at close of year.		
Rs. 42,019	Rs. 11,049	30,970	137,171	102,201 — 6 14 0 Net result — 5,769	

13. The next subject is the forests under license and vendor system. The Deputy-Conservator has nothing to report on except the financial results, and says nothing as to the practical results in the forests in question.

14. The last subject of very great importance, but apparently Mr. Douglas, with other matters demands on his time, had not been able to report generally on the unreserved, sometimes called forests of the Anamallay Range. I have instructed him to visit and report the line of demarcation, which should be observed for the purpose of maintaining village fuel reserves, which, owing to the rapid spread of encouraged cultivation, are now rapidly disappearing or almost disappeared.

15. It is obvious that, unless fuel and unmanured forests are preserved from the axe of the cultivator, much there will be soon. The policy of my predecessors had been to encourage cultivation, and enormous blocks of land were disposed of which contained trees, however, rather a transfer of State rights to private parties. Within a quarter of a century cultivation has been carried to the very base of the Anamallay mountains, and I now propose to keep the river basins therefrom as a boundary against further denudation. There is no planting to be compared with that of nature, and if rest be given and trees not destroyed the full forest will return.

16. What was once a dense forest, the quarry of elephants—in the Anamallay there is now a state of continuous; and would it be not ideal to add that to our tame elephant property. Viewing this state of things I took the occasion when driving through a portion of it recently alone to suggest to Mr. Douglas the propriety of searching the elephant tract if obliged to Coimbatore as village fuel reserves. It has been subjected to Coimbatore, and I have instructed the being formed as a reserve.

17. I cannot wish Mr. Douglas other such forest account should be kept separately. It is almost useless to the accounts of a reserved and departmentally worked Teak forest with properly conserved forests under other system of management. Mr. Douglas (paragraphs 9 and 10, Section III) observes that, as the coolies were long from the Travancore and Wynaad districts, a good contract establishment might have been employed. I do not think that the coolies have anything to do with the establishment which appears to be effective in each case. Any deficiency, however, when brought to notice will be taken steps in the way of supervision.

18. A very important item in future conservancy is the duties of the department. In the extract from the minutes, dated 1st June, 1869, Government expressed their views on this point. The results of 5 years' work are given in the Conservator's report, and the loss of experienced and trustworthy servants to the forest department is obvious in providing proper

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
Dated April 1874.

SECTION III.

Furniture and Trenches Forests.—The Kolimpatty forests are worked entirely on the system, but, considering their importance to the district as regards both fuel and water supply, the substitution of a better conservancy is very desirable. They are shortly to be placed under a separate officer, and the introduction of reform will rest with him.

SECTION IV.

Yield of Forests, etc.—Statement C sufficiently indicates the quantity and description of yield for the year. The revenue have increased by Rs. 126-8-6, the expenditure by Rs. 214.

SECTION V.

Financial Results.—These are fairly satisfactory, resulting, as per annexed Statement, in a net profit of Rs. 2,452 after paying all charges.

Gross Expenditure	Receipts	Difference between the 1st and 2nd Columns	Value of Stock at the close of the year.	Increase or decrease of Stock during the year.	Net Results.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,617	3,759	+ 2,142	613	+ 310	+ 2,452

The value of stock has increased by Rs. 310 in consequence of the Reserved Area, formerly cut by this department on land to which a claim was raised (in 1865 or 1866) by one Anda Suit of Gobbalore, having been appropriated once more. A survey having been completed and limits defined, the timber was found to be in Government forest, and I have, therefore, brought it to account this year.

SECTION VI.

General Remarks, Conduct of Establishment, etc.—The Overseer in charge has given satisfaction; he apparently endeavours to do his best.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) C. G. DOUGLAS,
Deputy-Conservator of Forests,
Assemblay, etc., Ranges.

[Extract 3.]

Office of Deputy-Conservator of Forests,
Coimbatore, 16th June 1873.

No. 123.

From C. G. DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Deputy-Conservator of Forests, Annamalay, etc., Ranges,

To A. THOMPSON, Esq.,
Collector and Deputy-Magistrate of Coimbatore.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Annamalay Ranges for the year 1872-73 in the form and accompanied by the returns prescribed by the Board in Proceedings, Nos. 249, dated 9th May 1873.

SECTION I.

Demarcation, Survey of the Limits of Ranges.—Demarcation of Ayad was carried on [illegible] by Government.

is not subjected to Statement A, though taken into account when assessing the extension rates in Statement B.

7. The fact of more than 50 per cent. of the quantity of timber felled last season having been "rejected" seems to call for an explanation.

8. The term "rejected" was this year applied to all timber falling short of the specifications of the special indent on which it may have been cut. In this case it was cut for the Gun Carriage Department of Madras, and the Superintendent of the Woodyard is obliged to insist on receiving none but timber of the best quality and of particular measurements; it by no means follows, therefore, that logs which may prove unsuited to his requirements will be found unsaleable for ordinary purposes.

9. Three Rupees a ton is the rate paid for timber selected by the Agent of the Gun Carriage Manufactory; this is a higher rate than could be procured for ordinary timber in the market, but rates far lower will prove remunerative, and I have not the least hesitation in stating that those logs which are rejected as unfit for Gun Carriage work will still command a fair market on profitable terms.

10. A comparison of the outturn with the number of trees felled will show, as a certain amount, the wastage in cutting and preparing timber. It has been stated that fifty three trees of Rosewood have yielded 9,161 cubic feet of wrought timber, that is, 159 cubic feet per tree. The measurement of Rosewood trees will, I think, average about 150 cubic feet, irrespective of branches, as there must be a wastage of 50 cubic feet per tree; an additional allowance must, however, be made for bark, rejected, flaws (sometimes very large), and irregularities of growth.

11. The Rosewood logs of the 1st class average this season 37 cubic feet, those of the 2nd, 28 cubic feet, of the 3rd, 20 cubic feet, and rejected 21 cubic feet.

12. The average of the 1st class for planks of the 1st, 25 cubic feet for the 2nd, and 21 cubic feet for planks of the 3rd class, rejected pieces average 11½ cubic feet. With reference to the superiority in measurement of the 3rd class over the 2nd, it is necessary to explain that the specification of planks depends less on size than quality, so that these planks are entered as 3rd class, though of dimensions to entitle measurement equal in superior to the qualifying measurements of the 2nd class, are not of sufficient excellence in respect of perfectly sound wood. Taking two planks of exactly equal size, one might prove a 1st class, and the other a 3rd class, or even a rejection, when selecting for Gun Carriage work, etc.

13. The average in repeasing Teak is greater than in Rosewood, owing to the presence of sapwood, to evaporation by seasoning, etc., not always less great in the case of the latter. It is said that this machine produces results superior in quality to those obtained by the saw, but is unquestionably more expensive as regards material. I am not prepared to recommend the introduction at once, on the Coimbatore or the Anaimalays, of a machine which would not diminish the number of accidents (timber runs loose on the trolley), but the changes necessary to make it suitable for local work would, I think, be more conveniently effected at Madras. For certain purposes, however, split planks are essential to the highest price.

14. A note of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class of Teak logs felled in 1873-74 has been appended to the statement showing the outturn.

15. As the close of 1873-74 a stock of the timber in round logs (logs, therefore, which have not been squared) consisted of large quantity logs, between Teak and Rose, and in some cases mixed logs, also the greater part was in such a state as to render it very difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the quantity. First had it been possible to transport the whole to Madras, when it might safely be said all would have fetched a handsome price, for timber would easily realize cash advances on the spot of even 3 rupees per cubic foot, however, as stated above, the logs were, and still are, in the jungle, and the cost of transport would have left but a small profit on the sale. The timber has now been squared, and has to stand the test of the market. Before handing it over to the purchasers, each log was carefully examined, and the percentage of waste on the whole is found to be 20 per cent. Where the timber was sufficiently sound to admit of it, the sapwood was cut away, and the heart alone squared, but in many cases the sapwood was found to be rotten, and the whole log had to be squared. The cost of squaring has been very heavy, and has been increased by the fact that the timber was in the jungle, and had to be carried to the nearest road. Of the total quantity of timber felled, 1,000 logs, or 5 per cent., were found to be unsound, and were left in the jungle. Of the remainder, 1,000 logs, or 5 per cent., were rejected as unfit for Gun Carriage work, and 1,000 logs, or 5 per cent., were left in the jungle, as the cost of transport would have left no profit on the sale. Of the remaining 17,000 logs, or 85 per cent., 15,000 logs, or 75 per cent., were sold, and 2,000 logs, or 10 per cent., were left in the jungle, as the cost of transport would have left no profit on the sale. Of the remaining 17,000 logs, or 85 per cent., 15,000 logs, or 75 per cent., were sold, and 2,000 logs, or 10 per cent., were left in the jungle, as the cost of transport would have left no profit on the sale. Of the remaining 17,000 logs, or 85 per cent., 15,000 logs, or 75 per cent., were sold, and 2,000 logs, or 10 per cent., were left in the jungle, as the cost of transport would have left no profit on the sale.

28. It finds permanent employment between November and February. A well might be improved
A great boon from Local Funds might perhaps be considered for a part of the expense.

29. It is, I think, good to be recorded that while many plantain roots and bunches of valuable cooked rice leaves from the feast, no special opportunity seems to have been taken of planting seeds to be entrusted to Brahmanies, would be successful. It appears, however, that it is obvious that, if it is not intended to work out, and carry through the forest, something should be done to secure a future crop of timber.

30. I am not prepared to say what the forest has cost, or what it has yielded to the Government, but from 1881 to 1893 it has sold for Rs. 1,71,000, most of which, something last three years, has been spent on conservancy purposes, but even out of this it is impossible to say how much under bunding will have gone in works permanently beneficial to the forest. One of the most important changes to be done, I think, is to increase the assessment on land which depends on, by forming reservoirs of the crop of rice under and the possibility of that which is to be carried on.

31. The supply and distribution of the reserved forests having been carefully examined, will, it is hoped, make considerable progress in detail.

32. The boundary question between Government and the Nagamalai of Kottaipatti is to be settled that the former have not to pay the Nagamalai dues on the reserved hill. The question will provide part of the working plan which is to be drawn up.

33. *Forest Offences.*—There was an increase in the number of forest offences reported in 1893, but there was a decrease in the number convicted. The cases have been carefully investigated, and a proper attitude maintained in dealing with Forest offences. The number of offences in 1893 is not considered to be excessive, and the number convicted is considered satisfactory.

34. The number of cases compounded was 1,[illegible] and the amount realized was Rs. 1,[illegible]. The number of cases compounded was 1,[illegible] and the amount realized was Rs. 1,[illegible]. The number of cases compounded was 1,[illegible] and the amount realized was Rs. 1,[illegible].

35. The number of cases compounded was 1,[illegible] and the amount realized was Rs. 1,[illegible]. The number of cases compounded was 1,[illegible] and the amount realized was Rs. 1,[illegible]. The number of cases compounded was 1,[illegible] and the amount realized was Rs. 1,[illegible].

42. The cost per mile of the road was Rs. 2,000 and the total cost Rs. 6,000.

43. The road was completed in December 1873, so that it has now had a full year's use, and it may be safe to investigate the results of its working during that period.

44. In 1873 seventy-three carriages and forty carts were purchased for Rs. 6,000. In 1874, twenty-six more carriages and the same number of carts were purchased for Rs. 2,000, making a total of Rs. 8,000.

45. The maintenance of the road during the 21 months has been as follows:

	Rs.
For 500 feet of bridges	1,000
For 2 miles of road	500
For 3 miles of road	600
For 4 miles of road	800
Total	2,900

46. Besides the above, there was the expense of the annual repairs during the three years, which was Rs. 1,000, making the total cost of maintenance Rs. 3,900.

47. The road has been used by 1,200 carts and 3,000 carriages during the three years, and the total cost of maintenance has been Rs. 3,900, or about Rs. 1-4-0 per vehicle.

48. The cost of the road was Rs. 6,000, and the cost of maintenance Rs. 3,900, making a total cost of Rs. 9,900, or about Rs. 3,300 per mile.

49. The value of the traffic during the three years has been Rs. 1,200 x 3 = Rs. 3,600, and the value of the carriages Rs. 3,000 x 3 = Rs. 9,000, making a total value of Rs. 12,600.

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80. The value of the traffic during the three years has been Rs. 1,200 x 3 = Rs. 3,600, and the value of the carriages Rs. 3,000 x 3 = Rs. 9,000, making a total value of Rs. 12,600.

7. The Teak is more expensive than the Rosewood: the whole has been brought to top of ghaut for less than 12 Annas per cubic foot, including all charges, and some to Pollachee for Re 1-1-7 per cubic foot.

8. The Vengai and Carrungalee have been delivered at Coimbatore at a very moderate cost, and the sale result Statement C encourages the hope that a larger trade in these useful timbers would be profitable.

9. Statement C shows the profit on the year's sale of nearly 18 per cent.

SECTION V.

Financial Results.—The annexed table exhibits the net result of the year's transactions, viz., a deficit of Rs. 6,230:—

Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Difference.	Value of Stock at the close of the year.	Increase or Decrease of Stock.	Net Results.
rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.
42,319	11,649	—30,670	1,37,671 1,02,361	+31,690	—6,230

2. This is not to be ascribed to extravagance in working, nor, as has just been shown, to the failure of such sales as took place. It is purely attributable to the large outlay consequent on the transport of old stock, the value of which was taken credit for some years ago when rates were higher. When the whole of the present stock has been stored in localities whence it can be sold direct without further expenditure, it may be hoped that the deficiency will be more than covered by proceeds.

3. It is perfectly clear from Statement C that the department can work at a considerable profit, but the accumulation of a stock largely in excess of the demand or of the means required for transport, before realization for an indefinite period, during which a certain outlay and proportionate diminution of said profits are unavoidable.

4. During the last two or three years the demand for Arungalay timber has been exceedingly fluctuating; at one time wanting entirely, and at another proving larger than we were in a position to meet. For greater portion of that time the principal efforts of several successive officers have been directed to the transport of old stock.

5. It is not satisfactory to have to record a deficit of over 6,200 Rs., but it is something to have accomplished the almost total clearance of forest depôts, and to be able to show that only 32½ tons of old and 81 of new timber remain.

6. Under the new system of accounts, the sum of Rs. 2,903-13-11, representing unadjusted issues, has been entered in the yearly gross expenditure and stands as a portion of the Rs. 6,230.

7. Again, under circumstances reported in Government Order Proceedings, No. 401, dated 16th April 1870, one of the items in last year's book amounting to Rs. 2,063-13-5, has for these two alternate years a small balance of more than 4,700 Rs. in favour of the ranger which have been shown.

8. The accounts for the last fourteen years, viz., from the beginning of 1859-60 to the 31st March 1874, have been examined. The expenditure during the 14 years, including, of course, establishments, amounts to Rs. 4,72,676, and the receipts by sale of timber amount to Rs. 6,09,518, giving a balance in favour of the forest of Rs. 1,36,842, or a yearly average of Rs. 13,817. In calculating out results by the usual method of bringing into account the annual increase or decrease of stock as mentioned at the table annexed to paragraph 1 of Section V of this report, the profits of the forest average Rs. 24,000 per annum. I think this figure could be contested as unsafe as over modern returns relating to plantations only on the conservancy of

9. A variety of seeds has been collected during the year for the Mauritius and other places.

10. It is to be regretted that no specimens of timber were sent to the Vienna Exhibition, but so short a notice was given that it was quite impossible to make a collection worthy of the Association, and therefore the attempt was abandoned.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) C. G. DOUGLAS,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Anamalley, etc., Ranges.

CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE, COIMBATORE,
31st July 1873.

No. 157.

From

A. WEDDERBURN, Esq.,
Collector of Coimbatore.

To

J. GIBSON, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, with my remark, Colonel Morgan's Administration Report as regards Madawalley forests which are in Malabar and not Coimbatore. I took the opportunity of joining Colonel Morgan in the inspection of the Bathingungadoo, via Hassanoor, and of Conical Sandalwood plantations and depôts, and of making some inquiry regarding a large standing timber forest claim. The Sandal plantations appeared to be thriving, and as the wood is so valuable a plantation may succeed well.

2. Having seen Colonel Morgan's operations, I then made a tour by myself in a different direction up the Bhavanee ghaut, north as far as the river, which joins the Cauvery at Cauverypatty.

3. I have related to the Board of Revenue in Proceedings dated 30th May 1873, No. 97-897, the route I found selections in where remote junction and inlet and outlet with the view of obtaining a road or railway.

4. The most patent converse to all idea of communal right was that system, as I found in the Malabar Law Judge, that I proposed a plan which will make its repetition impossible.

5. I suggest that I am not in a position to offer an opinion as to the real amount of railway which is practicable in the Bhavanee Valley at Coimbatore. I did not visit, but judging from the country through which the Bhavanee stream runs, and which I explored in all directions, I do not think that the upside hill forests on the north east of this district afford a permanent fund for the railway to draw on, and that advantage should be taken to work all the Cauvery passages on the north west, the Salem portion of the Bhavanee valley and Mettupollium.

6. I also visited the four reserves at Mettupollium, one is on the plain below the Sanghorey ghaut, and three others on the ghaut slopes to the right of the ghaut road. It is almost impossible to get timber from these forests, except by the exchange of cattle. I suggest that the

grass and thatching will be ready early in the dry weather, when the Kodaikanal grass and green dung, which decomposes very rapidly, will be obtained ready for use.

7. The Director will issue instructions to the Superintendents of Upper Shevaroy Forests, and I expect to receive your proposals regarding the extension of plantations.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. [illegible],

Secretary to Government in charge.

N.B.—This report was compiled by Mr. Sandberg, but he left on leave before he could sign the fair copy.

(Signed) H. M.

From

Conservator H. F. Moncrieff,

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Travancore.

To

A. Sandberg, Esq.,

Conservator, Coimbatore.

No. 61,

Dated Conservator's Camp,
Cardamom Hills, 19th April 1874.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the Annual Report of the Travancore Forest Division for the year 1873-74.

PART I.

Travancore Forests.

Mr. Gamble's Visit.—Mr. Gamble visited the Forests in December.

Mr. Sandberg's Visit.—Mr. Sandberg visited the Forests in January and February.

Mr. Price's Visit.—Mr. Price visited the Forests in February and March.

Mr. Brandis's Visit.—Dr. Brandis visited the Forests in March.

Mr. Gamble's Visit.—Mr. Gamble visited the Forests in April.

Mr. Sandberg's Visit.—Mr. Sandberg visited the Forests in April.

Mr. Price's Visit.—Mr. Price visited the Forests in April.

Mr. Brandis's Visit.—Dr. Brandis visited the Forests in April.

Mr. Gamble's Visit.—Mr. Gamble visited the Forests in May.

Mr. Sandberg's Visit.—Mr. Sandberg visited the Forests in May.

Mr. Price's Visit.—Mr. Price visited the Forests in May.

Mr. Brandis's Visit.—Dr. Brandis visited the Forests in May.

Mr. Gamble's Visit.—Mr. Gamble visited the Forests in June.

Mr. Sandberg's Visit.—Mr. Sandberg visited the Forests in June.

Mr. Price's Visit.—Mr. Price visited the Forests in June.

Mr. Brandis's Visit.—Dr. Brandis visited the Forests in June.

Mr. Gamble's Visit.—Mr. Gamble visited the Forests in July.

Mr. Sandberg's Visit.—Mr. Sandberg visited the Forests in July.

Mr. Price's Visit.—Mr. Price visited the Forests in July.

Mr. Brandis's Visit.—Dr. Brandis visited the Forests in July.

Mr. Gamble's Visit.—Mr. Gamble visited the Forests in August.

Mr. Sandberg's Visit.—Mr. Sandberg visited the Forests in August.

Mr. Price's Visit.—Mr. Price visited the Forests in August.

Mr. Brandis's Visit.—Dr. Brandis visited the Forests in August.

Mr. Gamble's Visit.—Mr. Gamble visited the Forests in September.

Mr. Sandberg's Visit.—Mr. Sandberg visited the Forests in September.

Mr. Price's Visit.—Mr. Price visited the Forests in September.

Mr. Brandis's Visit.—Dr. Brandis visited the Forests in September.

Mr. Gamble's Visit.—Mr. Gamble visited the Forests in October.

Mr. Sandberg's Visit.—Mr. Sandberg visited the Forests in October.

Mr. Price's Visit.—Mr. Price visited the Forests in October.

Mr. Brandis's Visit.—Dr. Brandis visited the Forests in October.

Mr. Gamble's Visit.—Mr. Gamble visited the Forests in November.

Mr. Sandberg's Visit.—Mr. Sandberg visited the Forests in November.

Mr. Price's Visit.—Mr. Price visited the Forests in November.

Mr. Brandis's Visit.—Dr. Brandis visited the Forests in November.

Mr. Gamble's Visit.—Mr. Gamble visited the Forests in December.

Mr. Sandberg's Visit.—Mr. Sandberg visited the Forests in December.

Mr. Price's Visit.—Mr. Price visited the Forests in December.

Mr. Brandis's Visit.—Dr. Brandis visited the Forests in December.

Mr. Gamble's Visit.—Mr. Gamble visited the Forests in January.

Mr. Sandberg's Visit.—Mr. Sandberg visited the Forests in January.

Mr. Price's Visit.—Mr. Price visited the Forests in January.

Mr. Brandis's Visit.—Dr. Brandis visited the Forests in January.

Mr. Gamble's Visit.—Mr. Gamble visited the Forests in February.

Mr. Sandberg's Visit.—Mr. Sandberg visited the Forests in February.

Mr. Price's Visit.—Mr. Price visited the Forests in February.

Mr. Brandis's Visit.—Dr. Brandis visited the Forests in February.

Mr. Gamble's Visit.—Mr. Gamble visited the Forests in March.

Mr. Sandberg's Visit.—Mr. Sandberg visited the Forests in March.

Mr. Price's Visit.—Mr. Price visited the Forests in

Calicut.—The results here are also satisfactory, the expenditure being Rupees 12,103-12-11, the receipts Rupees 18,300-10-0, surplus Rupees 6,250-13-1, besides Rupees 4,456-0-1 recent on Cocculus.

Ellamanchi.—The results here are satisfactory; the expenditure is Rupees 20,424-3-4, the returns Rupees 25,555-8-0, surplus Rupees 6,201-4-8. We have spent but a small sum on an experimental Seaweed plantation, but keeping the river clear for navigation is at present a heavy item of expense, but one that does not recur again; the benefit resulting from the expenditure can be shown only in future years when we supply the railway largely with fuel. During last year 2,100 tons of fuel were marked at Karla and 5,634 tons made over to the Madras Railway; the balance was made over to the Great Southern India Railway early in the year, but the receipts for the same do not appear until this year. The requirements of the Great Southern India Railway alone are at present 2,500 tons annually, the Madras line probably as much more; the introduction of coal, a fuel that promises to continue for years,—must compel the railway to renew its wood fuel, and we must be prepared to supply it.

SECTION VI.

General Remarks.

Conduct of Officers.—Overseer Chidambaram Pillay of Kattumannarkoil has been noticed as the discharge of his duties; the Assistant Overseer has likewise done his duty. The plants in this taluq have to undergo much exposure in sickly places.

Overseer Veerasamy has satisfactorily reported on the works at Mudumalay, and the planting establishment had done well as the few failures show. Overseer Gnana Muthu Pillay has worked zealously; the Assistant Overseer in charge of dosing operations heavily admonished the Overseer in these important works; the peons have generally kept down thorn fencing.

Ex Collector—Overseer Ayyavu Mudaliar has conducted his duties satisfactorily, but the Assistant Overseer in charge of the Vytree Handsworth plantation is unequal to the work, and indolent he supervision must be removed. The peons in this taluq do not keep down thorn fencing as they ought to do, but they have not hitherto been supported by the Tahsildar.

The Nilgiris.—The South-west monsoon has been better this year than last, but a great deal of fever has prevailed, as early as November a wave of fever passed over Wynaad right down to Nilambore and did not respect it. Three peons and the planting coffadar at Mudumallay died.

Conservancy.—During the past year the progress of forest conservancy though slow has been sure; there have been no encroachments to complain of and precautions though few have been successful.

During the year past we have commenced sawing up cracked logs down in the Sholur forest reversal to an arrangement made many years ago with Mr. Graves of the Nadvatum Saw Mills. The wastage (owing to the station being the cause in the death) is sensible very less value. The wastage (owing to the station being the cause in the death) is sensible very less value. The wastage (owing to the station being the cause in the death) is sensible very less value

SECTION I.

Inspection Tours.—As per my Administration Report No. 141 of 15th July 1873.

SECTION II.

Reserves.

1. *Fuel Reserves.*—About ten thousand yards of fencing were completed at a cost of Rupees 1,487-0-0; though not long finished, the growth of grass and trees within the reserve is already striking.

SECTION IV.

Trial of Forests.—As per Statement A.

SECTION V.

Financial Results.—As per Statement G.

SECTION VI.

General Remarks.—There have been great complaints regarding the issue of free licenses by Mantigars and others not only in this Circle but in all the Forests, and the suggestion of the Collector that they should be done away with is, in my opinion, most important. The abuse of free licenses is beyond our power to check without a much larger establishment than we have at present.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) E. H. MORGAN, Colonel,
Deputy-Conservator of Forests.

Conservator's Office,
Coimbatore, 20th June 1874.

No. 67.

From

J. R. COCKBURN, Esq.,
Conservator of the Nilgiris Circle,

To

A. GROSE, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

SIR,—With reference to Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th May 1873, No. 1567, Forest No. 21, calling upon all Collectors in charge of forests to send their reports on the administration of forests for 1873-74 as soon as possible, I have the honour to state that no report in the form (as for 1873-74, as Colonel Morgan informs me that the Segur forests having ceased, during the past year, to be the jurisdiction of the Collector of Coimbatore, the report of that portion of the charge Colonel Morgan proposes to submit to that officer.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. R. COCKBURN,
Conservator of the Nilgiris.

Salem Collector's Office,
2nd September 1873.

No. 220.

From

F. PRICE, Esq.,
Acting Collector of Salem,

To

J. CROSS, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit, with the customary statements in the appendix, my Report on the Conservancy of Forests within the Salem portion of the Coimbatore District during the year 1872-73.

2. As the remarks passed under the various heads of this Memorandum will, I hope, explain sufficiently the first report which my Department has been called upon to submit, and as this is the first occasion on which I have had to write, I feel it rather difficult to determine upon what points it is required that I should enlarge.

3. Mr. Broughton's letter of the 9th June 1873, to the Chief Secretary to Government, which I have no doubt you have seen, contains a full account of the operations of the year, and I have only to add a few remarks to explain the figures given in the appendix.

4. In section [illegible] of the Land Customs, the sale receipts are [illegible] which is rather less than the average of the previous five years, but I believe quite correct. As will be seen, I am in favour of [illegible] rather at the back of them, with a view to the preservation of [illegible] and the encouragement of [illegible]. I also [illegible] the sale of the [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] and the Public [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

reserve, and the jungles adjoining the limits of the Kanganady Zemindar, and imposed and handed over a new block of jungle to the contractor supplying the Jollarpett Station with fuel. In October I visited the Annamary, Kooriah Condoy, and Pollapully reserves, and camped for nine days at Mallapooram for the purpose of superintending the operations in the plantation and of inquiring into certain complaints against the Overseer Mr. Cozo.

In November I again visited the Annamary reserve with a view to investigate the complaint of certain villagers against the contractor who, it was alleged, had fenced in more jungle than was really handed over by the Assistant Collector, and travelled through a portion of the

The expenditure on the whole has been Rupees 1,760-5-3, or timber Rupees 848-5-5, Sandalwood Rupees 818-4-0, and forest products Rupees 83-8-0.

Tinnevelly.—The forests of this range have been in charge of Mr. Franklin, and during the year there were felled teak timber cubic feet 5,716-7-5, Sandalwood maunds 162, lbs. 28; Ebony maunds 42, lbs. 74; Bees' wax lbs. 21; Honey maunds 7, lbs. 10; Gall-nut maunds 132, lbs. 10.

Contemplated Operations.—The contemplated operations are to fell and remove to depôt timber, Sandalwood, etc., according to the requirements of the market and the proof of the forests. The construction of a new ghaut in the Bradinbeerah Range in place of the old one and opening new and repairing old roads to facilitate the working of different forests.

Ft. Fort Reserve.—These were, for a short time, under the charge of Mr. Cozo, but as he did very badly, his services were dispensed with by the late Collector and Conservator, and they have since been superintended by Overseer Apasamy Pillay.

During the year there were 712 plants put out in the A. Reserve, besides about 3 acres of land ploughed up and broadcast with babul, and 1,408 yards of stone fencing repaired. The plants put out are in fair condition, and the broadcast sowing has partially succeeded. The high grass in the reserve threatened much damage in case of a fire, and as it would have taken a large sum of money to keep the same down by cutting, I, in consultation with the Assistant Collector, permitted cattle to be grazed in it during the year, and I have not been disappointed in the unmercenable good it has done. The ryots of the nearest villages only have been permitted to graze their cattle within the enclosure, and Mr. Knox was so good as to give an intimation in the villages of Vadavampatty and Kanniyagoundenoor, and to publish certain rules for the information of the ryots who availed themselves of the advantage opened to them. There was a clause or condition in the rules holding the people answerable for any damage, and this cattle should only be driven in and out of the gateways, and that no fuel should be carried into the reserve. There were a few petty cases during the year, but as the Forest Department were prompt in bringing them under the notice of the Assistant Collector, that officer made the people feel that he would not take a lenient view of the offences, and intimated to them that if it continued the permission would be withdrawn. This had a very practical effect; and, in a few days, the breaches in the fence were repaired, and since there has been nothing to complain of. Several heavy loads of dead wood were removed out of the reserve by the Fuel Contractor of the Salem Taluq. This was the only remedy left open, by which I hoped to get rid of all or a portion of the useless wood, as I found that, if it were done departmentally, there would be no orders for it (the ryots refused to buy it), except it was carried to Salem, and even then the price may not have covered the cost of collecting and carriage. There may be some objections to allowing the contractor into the reserve for fear of the damage that may be committed by the people; but as I make the reserve watcher accompany the contractor and allow no knives into the reserve, and the wood to be picked up and brought out of the fence and there chopped and cut into the lengths, there can really be no reason for alarm. The herbage produced on the slopes of the hill east of the Vadavumpatty village spontaneously took fire last month (March), but as the grass in the reserve was well eaten down by cattle, there was no damage to complain of. Expenditure has been Rupees 167-1-8.

Yercaud.—In Reserve there were 280 chains of channelling excavated and sown up with Babul, besides 100 pits dug and planted with different descriptions of trees. The measures adopted for the improvement of this reserve have not all proved favourable. The soil in the channels mentioned being poor, but the condition of the transplanted trees is favourable.

The expenditure during the year has been Rupees 300 7-0.

C. Reserve.—This plantation is situated on the Mettupoleium plateau. During the year there were 40 acres weeded and 2,000 trees planted out. During the year 2,000 plants of different species were raised in the nursery attached and in pits. The broadcast sowing was continued over 40 acres during the year, but the seeds have not germinated in many localities. It has been found by most unfortunate experience that there was much trouble in securing the services of coolies, and if one fails even to the extent of 10 per cent. on the number entered, the work is stopped. The expenditure on the plantation during the year was Rupees 1,000 0-0.

D. Reserve.—This plantation is situated on the Mettupoleium plateau. During the year 40 acres were weeded and 2,000 trees planted out. During the year 2,000 plants of different species were raised in the nursery attached and in pits. The broadcast sowing was continued over 40 acres during the year, but the seeds have not germinated in many localities. It has been found by most unfortunate experience that there was much trouble in securing the services of coolies, and if one fails even to the extent of 10 per cent. on the number entered, the work is stopped. The expenditure on the plantation during the year was Rupees 1,000 0-0.

E. Reserve.—This plantation is situated on the Mettupoleium plateau. During the year 40 acres were weeded and 2,000 trees planted out. During the year 2,000 plants of different species were raised in the nursery attached and in pits. The broadcast sowing was continued over 40 acres during the year, but the seeds have not germinated in many localities. It has been found by most unfortunate experience that there was much trouble in securing the services of coolies, and if one fails even to the extent of 10 per cent. on the number entered, the work is stopped. The expenditure on the plantation during the year was Rupees 1,000 0-0.

F. Reserve.—This plantation is situated on the Mettupoleium plateau. During the year 40 acres were weeded and 2,000 trees planted out. During the year 2,000 plants of different species were raised in the nursery attached and in pits. The broadcast sowing was continued over 40 acres during the year, but the seeds have not germinated in many localities. It has been found by most unfortunate experience that there was much trouble in securing the services of coolies, and if one fails even to the extent of 10 per cent. on the number entered, the work is stopped. The expenditure on the plantation during the year was Rupees 1,000 0-0.

obliged to return to Salem. At Allengayam, Perrour, and the adjacent villages in the plain and all the hill villages numerous deaths occurred from fever, and since the Head Assistant had Jamabundy at Allengayam, medical assistance has been provided for the relief of the sufferers.

SECTION II.

A. Reserves Forests *Bandobust* establ.—Overseer Mahomed Ally has continued in charge of this range during the year, and I have much pleasure in stating that he has conducted the duties in a most efficient and painstaking manner. During the year there were felled and stored cubic feet 2,109.2.0 of timber and upwards 2,240 lbs. 21½ Sandalwood, besides the under-mentioned forest produce:—

Kopie dye lbs. 14; Purple sticals 12, lbs. 8½; Beer wax mds 1, lbs. 18.; Honey mds 8, lbs. 12½; Gallnuts mds 10; and Seekay mds 3.

Anneecherry Reserve.—The jungle out of which this reserve was formed is situated in the middle of a plateau, about 6 or 7 miles from the Attur Railway Station, and contains about 1,280 acres. The expenditure incurred on the same during the year has been as follows:—Stone-wall fencing Rupees 650 4-0, pay of watcher for six days in February 1873, Rupees 1-4-7.

Collapatnycoodoor.—This reserve opens to the south-west of the Attur ghaut, and is, in extent, nearly 4 square miles. Surmised as it is in a ravine, it needed no fencing beyond a fosse or wall across the mouth of the valleys.

Kunniyoorcoombye.—This forest is situated about 7 miles south west of the Mettuporeum station, and runs some distance into the hills, and is, in extent, about 9 square miles. This and the above reserve were fenced during the year, but as I was not satisfied with the work, payment for the same was withheld till the contractor altered the defects pointed out. The expenditure on the two during the year is therefore nil.

C. Plantations.—*Sherevaroy Hill.*—This plantation has not been extended during the year, but the condition of the trees planted in previous years were duly attended to, and were weeding, etc. No improvement is noticeable, and nearly all of the plants are stunted, some having been attacked by the Cankerah. The Eucalyptus however flourished nicely and bloomed in January. The Bulgum Walnuts also have grown well, and seem adapted to the soil. In the current year I purpose growing some Teak and planting it where I consider, where I have reason to believe it will take.

Perrour.—This plantation is situated in the plains between the stations of Jollarpett and Cangum on the Bangalore branch. Although during the year the whole of the land was ploughed up and broadcast with the Babul seed, still I regret to say the condition has not improved to any appreciable extent. The seeds germinated very well, but whether from the heat or other causes the plants began to die out I am unable to conjecture.

Mettupoleium.—I have dealt with this plantation under C, Reserves.

Kottapatty.—During the year a small Sandalwood plantation was started on these hills in the Poojoor Range. Four thousand pits were dug and planted out, but as it was difficult to obtain labour to water the plants, and the overseer did not give it the attention he might have done, it has not succeeded so well as my expectations led me to anticipate. A great many casualties occurred, but I hope to have them replaced. The surviving plants average in height 4 to 6 inches.

A Sandal nursery was also started during the year in the Dindigul Range, with a view to improve the Sandal plantation next. A piece of land has been taken up on favourable conditions at the foot of the Kodgherry hills for the purpose of opening out a plantation, and operations will soon commence. With a view that the plantation should be started on some principle, I came down to Coimbatore for the purpose of visiting some of the plantations under Colonel Hawes's charge, and seeing the method of planting pursued by his Overseers. This plan will not be without results, as Mr. Mahomed Ally is an intelligent and painstaking man, and will be more by yearly hints he will get to this plant, and in this Overseer's hands I am pretty confident of the success of the undertaking.

24

Reports from Kistnagiri, Bangalore and Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Malabar, and Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura, Tinnevelly and Kanara, Nagapatam and Chingleput, Nellore and Cuddapah, and Chittoor, Bellary and Kurnool, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Kistna, Ganjam and Nowrangpore, Kumool and Cuddapah, Nellore

2. *Supervision.*—The first half of the year I was engaged elsewhere in the prosecution of an Forest Settlement Establishment Duties, and did not take up the work on my return until the middle of September last. During my absence Mr. Forest Overseer William Carroll had the charge of my Office, and creditably maintained the order of operations entrusted to him.

3. *Tours of Depôts-Construction.*—In October and December I spent six weeks on the Cardamom and Goopi Ghauts, in February I travelled through the Karaipodu Ghaut, and in March made a short tour to Uppernagadi.

4. *Remarks.*—The results of the year's labours are shown in detail in the several lists attached, in which are also entered explanatory remarks where they would appear needful.

5. The following points regarding receipts and expenditure require to be noticed.

6. *Revenue.*—The amounts realized is below anticipations and less than the Budget-estimate by Rupees 11,400.

7. *Sales of Depôt-stock.*—This is mainly due to the fact that the Public Works Department have failed to purchase from us the number that it was expected from their estimate they would take.

They have preferred to supply themselves with sawn timber from Malabar. The amount thus lost to us is, I believe, about Rupees 5,000. We have also failed to realize, I calculate, about 5,000 Rupees on timber cut in Mangalamkolay during and in rafts now timed on the seaside of the backwater where timber merchants and other purchasers did not care to journey. That they looked the little energy necessary to take them over the backwater to inspect and select the timber is beyond my power of explanation; but I feel sure this has been the reason of a large loss to us, and am confident that had the timber been stored where it is at present on the Bandar and under the order of yesterday we might have realized our sales to private parties.

8. *Surplus Wood still and Firewood Depôts.*—Connected with last year's remarks, there is a falling off in the amounts realized under "Boatswood Oil and Resin" and "Purchase of Firewood for Depôts" to the extent of about Rupees 10,000 and 6,000 respectively. This was due to my having refused to permit the working of the Sandals in all situations, whereby facilities of carriage made it easy for the farmers to supply firewood for steaming purposes elsewhere, and for other purposes than it was intended for.

9. *Cutting Jungle Roots.*—Owing to a dearth of rain fewer coolies were employed than for the working of Calcutta jungles last year. A sum of Rupees 3,000 odd is, however, entered under this head, being the amount collected six months due in 1873-74.

10. *Supervisors.*—Under expenditure of contingency and sundries, there is a saving of some 2,000 Rupees in the Budget-estimate. This is owing partly to a saving in expenditure on plantations, partly to a smaller amount of correspondence being needed in stock than was anticipated, and partly, I am glad to be able to state, to retrenchments in the cost of operations connected with the stock.

11. *Timber Sawing.*—The operations connected with sawing timber, viz., of felling and preparation sawn in Shevaroys by means of 2 pits in terrestrial station and in the forests for conservancy purposes, a total of 42 pits (Rupees). After considerable difficulty, coolies were induced to work, and thus, I believe, is the first attempt that has attended the efforts to raise such saw in our plants forests. The timber under sawing has been in the former for years, owing to their great size, it was calculated to prove unremunerative to carry them to market.

12. *Timber Contingencies.*—This estimate item of timber, viz., 1,000 has been materially during the year at a cost of Rupees 400 odd. The saving has principally occurred in the removal of 5,000 cubic feet of timber from the Shevaroys and Pachaimalais, which, a discussion as above the saving, as a result of 3 annas a cubic foot. This is the rate which carting out of the jungles in this district has increased. This difficulty in getting carriage up will account for the high rate of carriage, which such rate was practically impossible. Government to contract to make the attempt, and with a feeling of confidence that, if only attempted, the results would prove on the contrary as to enable me to hand over the whole task

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Forests Department,
24th April 1914.

No. 748, and to forward herewith the reports of the forest officers of the respective ranges, with their accompaniments, as directed in rule 10 of the rules above quoted.

2. The general control of the Malabar forests was assumed by the Collector from the 1st October last.

They consist of the ranges known as Nilambur, Wynaad, and Chenat Nair.

3. The Nilambur forests are one of recent trade, measuring 13,761 acres, formed principally from private lands purchased in 1910, the forests being at the time exhausted. Since the year the natural forest has been felled and planted up with Teak. The area was to have been increased by the purchase of a further 4,000 acres, and during the year under report the purchase of 2,400 acres of old wood natural forest was effected, and all steps of plantation, raising 700 Teak. Having been carefully marked for game rules and being preserved in all directions by many fine rivers, the natural forests are good, a fair amount of game from there, but there is but little left of fair quality. It is said in the Calicut market for sale-proceeds to the sum, Arabic, and the Persian Gulf.

4. The sale of plantings removed from the plantations yields a considerable revenue to the Government, and has been, which has increased for the period 1912-13 and 1913-14. realise a fair amount when disposals thereof as the market dwell.

5. The survey of the range was completed and maps thereof prepared this year.

6. The Wynaad ranges consists of three compact Teak forests standing above the Wynaad frontier, one north and two south of Manantoddy.

The area to these forests amounted to 10,000 acres owing to the rebellion of Moplahs outbreak at the end of last century.

7. These forests contain Teak of splendid growth, but difficulties exist to removal. Their extension, for that area, has not been taken of the unfavourable reports as the cost to avail Teak trees has increased for sale in the local market.

The superstructure has commenced, and promises to prove extremely the increased prosperity the ranges.

The northern forests are reached by Nilambur road to Gudalur, at last 40 miles from the railway, then Wynaad, and there metre again.

8. Some rubber trees of Ficus elastica and Castilloa elastica have been taken in hand, and it is proposed, although small plantations.

The forests in this range have been surveyed. They are of great extent.

9. The Chenat Nair forests consist of certain outlying areas in the vicinity of Pandalur. They are authorised areas, of the area of which are the forests of Government for removal.

A small planting has been carried out, but as yet the area is small. Teak is the principal species planted, but it is not a success, indigenous species, measuring 1 ft. girth at 6 ft. from the ground at 1st. The forest was divided into 4 blocks with 4 centre, and each block is divided into 4 compartments, each 3 compartments. Pandalur Forest Station. The area is surrounded on three sides by forests, and there is a good deal of grazing and forest preservation is large number of cattle, a very fine area with rapid local development.

10. There appears to be no possibility of increasing the Teak of which the present there is a fair quantity of standards. The destruction and removal of this forest timber is but a question of small importance as regards.

11. The ranges are fairly accessible, but the roads are unsatisfactory, and the forests of the Collectorate [illegible] and the extension of roads is required to be introduced into [illegible] expenditure and cost of roads being provided. The forests therefore, [illegible] with the present roads [illegible] can be reached from [illegible] and [illegible] roads.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
24th April 1874.

14. Salem.—The market depôt was pretty well cleared out, 900 logs having been sold, measuring 14 lakhs of cubic feet, realizing a price of 7,803 Rupees. A further sum of Rupees 1,705 was obtained on selling the 10,573 teakwood and in leasing the timber. The market was on the whole good, and a sum of 1,507 Rupees was realized in excess of the nominal value of the stock sold. The excess amount has been objected to, including the amount of sales for the year. The Revenue Surplus is, in this Division, shown as an apparent loss of Rupees 1,511. This, however, is explained by the fact that the last quarter's sale-proceeds of the stock brought forward from last year is entered, whereas the wood was long in the forest depôt and had to be hauled to market depôts.

15. *Cuddapah, Kurnool.*—The unhealthy character of the site of planting operations in 1872-73 and 1873-74 having led to the planting of diminished areas in those seasons, it was considered advisable to plant a large amount of the land of Contracts purchased in 1871. The estimated area planted over the areas and the number of seedlings set out was 2,25,000 by far the greater number were planted in one branch. The result has been to bring up the average yearly extension of the last twelve years to the great amount of 1,12 acres. The soil proved fair, and the season was favourable for the success of the undertaking. The only drawback experienced was that, owing to unseasonable and heavy rainfall in the beginning of May, the ground of weeds, creepers, and grass was prevented, with the result of preventing the seedlings over vast areas from being established by their luxuriant growth most difficult and expensive. The planting was inspected by me in December last, and the seedlings found healthy and vigorous.

16. *Commencement of existing Plantations.*—The total area of plantations to be raised for was 2,733 acres. Pruning and cleaning have been properly carried out, and creepers and grasses removed, and the season generally performed. The only plantations which are somewhat unsatisfactory are those on Contracts. The area to be planted this year is not considerable to subject the cultivation of it to the restrictions of form of contract, adopting in the manner that would be necessary if large plantations were being formed.

17. *Sales of Timber.*—The stock of timber in hand at the beginning of the year is shown as 10,000, valued at Rupees 5,000. The number of sawings during the year was 10,000, valued at Rupees 6,000. The number of sawings during the year was 10,000, valued at Rupees 6,000. During the year 11,000 were sold, which realized Rupees 7,370, and the balance in hand numbered 7,000, valued at Rupees 5,000. These figures are approximate, as the balance in hand numbered 7,000, valued at Rupees 5,000. These figures are approximate, as according to them the average percentage of stock remains the larger and the value less. It is believed that the opening balance included logs and sawings which were found to be saleable, and should have been produced. The former value is probably owing to the sales realizing more than estimate. A reference has been made to the Range officer.

18. On the working charges shown at Rupees 10,000 is debited to plantations. To show the financial result of the year in regard to the existing plantations, it is clearly necessary to distinguish altogether the expenditure in opening a new plantation. The establishment charges should also be distributed between the existing plantations, new plantation, and natural forest operations. In which I think be a fair proportion, looking at the existing magnitude of operations for the year to amount, to charge half the establishment to existing plantations, three-tenths to new plantations, and one-fifth to natural forest.

Though the expenditure under the last head is large, a good deal is paid to Revenue establishment, and there is but much labour to supervise. Including conservancy, it has been estimated that planting costs 50 Rupees an acre. Taking these data, the result is as follows:—

	Existing Plantations.	New Plantations.	Natural Forests.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment, half	4,000	1,600	1,600
Miscellaneous, e.g., tools, seed, etc.	612	245	245
Working charges	5,700	2,280	2,280
Total	10,312	4,125	4,125

half the establishment, and subsequently with two-thirds as the area of plantation increased and that of natural forest diminished:—

Years	Establishment.	Working Charges and Conservancy.	Total.	Receipts from Thinnings.	Difference of Receipts and Expenditure.	Acres of Extension.	Acres conserved.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Progressive total.
1842-43	607	1,676	2,243	...	— 2,243	...	...
1843-44	606	923	1,529	...	— 1,529	31	31
1844-45	423	1,251	1,674	...	— 1,674	...	...
1845-46	448	1,430	1,878	...	— 1,878	63	94
1846-47	870	1,169	2,039	...	— 2,039	47½	141½
1847-48	870	1,395	2,265	...	— 2,265	160½	302
1848-49	870	1,488	2,358	...	— 2,358	118½	374½
1849-50	870	1,477	2,347	...	— 2,347	182½	557
1850-51	870	1,443	2,313	...	— 2,313	184½	691½
1851-52	870	1,098	1,968	...	— 1,968	132½	823½
1852-53	870	1,091	1,961	...	— 1,961	147½	970½
1853-54	870	2,802	3,672	...	— 3,672	384	1,609½
1854-55	870	1,418	2,288	...	— 2,288	65½	1,675
1855-56	870	1,544	2,414	...	— 2,414	91½	1,766½
1856-57	870	1,130	2,000	...	— 2,000	180½	1,947
1857-58	870	1,951	2,821	...	— 2,821	73½	2,020½
1858-59	870	1,053	1,923	...	— 1,923	30½	2,051
1859-60	870	608	1,478	...	— 1,478	42½	2,093½
1860-61	870	1,872	2,742	...	— 2,742	30½	2,124
1861-62	870	1,185	2,055	...	— 2,055	30½	2,154½
Twelve years' Total...	10,004	28,207	42,501	...	—42,501	2,154½	16,612
Yearly Average	784,½	1,410,½	2,109,½	...	— 2,109,½	74½	774½
1862-63	1,189	2,010	3,199	...	— 3,199	86	1,681½
1863-64	1,028	3,783	5,011	12,044	6,833	30½	1,711½
1864-65	3,090	6,324	9,414	1,210	— 8,204	58½	1,770
1865-66	2,950	8,243	11,193	15,776	4,583	121½	1,891½
1866-67	2,228	9,126	11,354	14,207	2,853	54½	1,946
1867-68	3,600	6,772	10,228	15,441	5,213	42½	1,988½
1868-69	3,630	7,937	11,567	360	— 11,207	116½	2,105
1869-70	4,050	8,486	12,142	9,676	— 2,466	14½	2,119½
1870-71	4,200	5,956	10,156	6,173	— 3,983	57½	2,177
1871-72	4,504	8,060	12,564	9,594	— 2,970	24½	2,201½
1872-73	4,540	9,301	13,841	2,665	— 11,176	45	2,246½
1873-74	6,250	13,130	19,380	7,373	— 12,007	23½	2,270
Twelve years' Total...	41,761	90,118	1,31,879	80,018	—51,861	1,220½	24,796
Yearly Average	3,480,½	7,509,⅚	10,989,⅚	6,668,⅔	— 4,321,⅙	101,¾	2,066,⅓
Grand Total...	51,765	1,18,325	1,70,380	80,018	—94,362	3,375½	41,408
Yearly Average	4,313,¾	9,860,⅓	14,198,⅓	6,668,⅔	— 7,863,⅔	281,¼	3,450,⅔

The 74½ acres shown as, in round numbers, costing 2,000 rupees and bearing 1,700 rupees of interest, are at present valued on 5,500 acres and bear Rupees 1,76,000, and the receipts from thinnings 80,000, leaving a net expenditure of Rupees 96,000, and give an average annual return has been realized during the last twelve years of 4,000 Rupees from the sale of thinnings.

33. *Felling Timber.*—Six thousand one hundred and thirty-four cubic feet of Teak have been felled. The operations have been somewhat checked by the fact that a large quantity of timber, some of it felled several years ago, is lying about in the forest. This Mr. Ford proposes to collect and dispose of, and then to undertake felling on a proper system, selecting definite areas where both felling and carting can be more thoroughly superintended. One great evil that has resulted from the scattered character of previous operations has been that the logs have been often depreciated in value by being cut in two or shortened; in the latter case the piece being thrown away. The cutters are paid by the contractor so much a log, and it is, therefore, worth their while to pay the Kurumbar axemen to shorten logs, and when operations were simultaneously going on over an extensive area, the supervision was not close enough to check this practice. If possible, the cutters ought to be taught to pay cutters by measurement.

34. *Survey and Demarcation.*—The necessity of a proper survey and demarcation of these forests is, with great justice, insisted on by the Range Officer, and should at once be taken in hand. After communication with the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, I shall address the Board on the subject.

35. *Convoy or Tattoo.*—When these forests were first examined by Government they had already been extensively occupied by Chetty coolies as well as jungle tribes, and it was impossible to abolish a system of cultivation on which many people depended for a livelihood. I have no doubt that arrangements can be made in the course of survey to mark out blocks of valuable forest land where this practice may be wholly interdicted.

36. *Planting.*—Nothing has been done in this line, and looking at the fact that labour and carriage are costly, and that the natural growth shows no signs of exhausting, it seems undesirable to do anything beyond some experimental plantings on a small scale.

37. *Financial Results.*—These are fully good to-day. There is a nominal balance in favour of the forest of 72 Rupees calculated on the old system, i.e., on expenditure, receipts and difference of value of stock.

This appears to be the most reliable method of calculation, taking the probable market price for timber in market depot and for timber in forest depot the market price minus probable cost of carriage, having an appropriate figure for each depot. I am unable to follow the calculations according to expenses incurred.

38. *Cooking Stove on Footing.*—No felling took place during the year. This was partly owing to the forest engineer's rest and partly to a change of contractors. There was partly owing to also forest engineer's rest and partly to a change of contractors. There are logs valued at 1,500 Rupees ordered to be stock lying out in the forests. These should be at once collected and brought to market depot as well as any wind falls.

39. *Forest Conservancy.*—The blocks of last conservancy referred to in paragraphs 19, 20, and 21 of the Deputy-Conservator's report, Section II, Conservancy of the Shoranur Range. The natural reproduction has been fairly successful, but the report does not throw the expenditure of 1,315 Rupees has been supplemented by planting, but the report does not throw the expenditure of 1,315 Rupees was incurred almost entirely in replacing casualties. Mr. Douglas submits that a thoroughly effective fence to adequately and that the work and the situation of the fence is a failure. The experience of the railway is decisive. The weak point of this sort of fence is the failure of a few posts here and there at long intervals is accountable, and that this is quite enough to let in cattle. The only fencing found efficient on the railway on this locality is a complete fence to a fence made with wire netting at the bottom.

40. The range has never been surveyed, and great encroachment prevails in this locality. It is proposed to take this in hand next year.

41. During this year the great use of a few trees of that species was discovered, and their value being taking in hand, and cinnamon and cardamoms have been carefully cultivated throughout the whole forest.

42. The report on the year is unsatisfactory, owing to the extensive and startling encroachments which several other reports to their respective Districts. I have to call attention to the fact that the Deputy-Conservator's report was not received in time for the Conservator's report, and propose to refer to it in future as the Deputy-Conservator's report.

2. Mr. Lloyd, although not subsequently employed in forest work, was selected to purchase the felling and other timber operations mentioned in paragraph 7 of last year's report as being more than the Acting Overseer, both on the west and eastern forests, could be expected to do well, in addition to getting up the annual plan which I found work of all kinds had fallen so far behind in.

3. The timber lying in forest depots in the Shekaurry and Wallur ranges should be collected at the Wallur railway station or near the station on the road to Coimbatore, from either of which places it could be easily sent to Coimbatore, Palghaut, or elsewhere as we deem best if not sold on the spot.

4. The timber in Chenat Nair forest should be inspected and collected. It has now for years to the front, and must not be left there this department account charge may prove serviceable.

5. The Shekaurry and Chenat Nair stock are separately entered in Statement D.

6. Fuel Reserves. Wallur.—A sum of Rupees 1,713-6-10 has been spent on this reserve, including, of course, sum of temporary establishment. In 1871-72 the above items amounted to Rupees 2,812. A saving of Rupees 1,100 has therefore been effected.

7. Two hundred and ninety nine chains of the trench round the old reserve has been cleared out and repaired and 66 chains in the new reserve, a block of 40 or 50 acres south of the line taken up in 1872.

8. A fire-path of 337 chains was traced round the old reserve and carefully maintained, 15 ft by width 60 feet, except on the side next the railway where it was no use and not cut.

9. One hundred and thirty five chains were similarly traced in the new reserve. The cost of these work for the two was Rupees 616-8-0.

10. In spite of these precautions a few such fires as usual swept through large portions of the reserve without, however, doing any material injury. The plantlets having been to late were unscathed. I visited Wallur shortly afterwards, and satisfied myself that theodes had been made inside the fire-path; all this has been duly removed. It would be a good plan, and one I intended to carry out last year had funds permitted, to cut permanent roads, 12 or 15 feet wide, giving the reserve, so as to divide it into four or more blocks; they would not only be useful as cart roads, and, in the event of a fire occurring, would probably be the saving of the reserve, as in surrounding the block on fire, a gang of men could prevent the flames. They would facilitate safe inspection, and examination of guards.

11. The old well has been repaired, and a new one partly sunk; cost Rupees 22.

12. Several small bungalows have been made and repaired.

13. The temporary establishment have been employed in re-planting cocoanuts, in ploughing, sowing plants, and in preserving the fire-trace in a proper condition; cost Rupees 777-0-0.

14. Cocoanuts have been re-planted from the nurseries with Vavoor (*Acacia leucophlœa*), Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*), and Pungamy (*Pongamia glabra*).

15. This fuel reserve was first formed in the year 1869, when it was cleared and protected with ramparts; however working season (south-west monsoon) have, therefore, passed since the completion of these preliminary operations. It measures now 1,000 acres. But a, the land purchased in 1869 is said to contain 900 acres, while the piece of land added in 1872 is estimated at 40 acres.

16. When the department assumed charge, the greater portion of the land was in a fair state of cultivation; it consisted now a few pieces of jungle, where however, soon merging from cultivation to uncultivated. With a trifle, which in the aggregate, would be found to form a considerable amount, the cultivation of the neighbouring ryots was expected to ensure sufficiency of growth and a constant supply of cattle fuel and manure on it.

17. The reserve has been under my observation for several years, and I much regret that I was not in possession in the present arrangement of the subjoined notes with material of greater value than it does to a considerable amount. It is for some years since the above operations were commenced.

SECTION IV.

Yield of Forests.—The timber drawn in Statement B was not felled this year; it was cut from the Stockcurrey forests by Mr. Lloyd in 1872, but not brought to account, nor the felling, etc., charged for. The value imported corresponds to the cost entered under heading I, in A.

2. Statement C gives result of sales. These are not satisfactory, yielding a return less than estimated value by Rupees 184-10-6. The wood had been stored for some years, and it was absolutely necessary to get a sale even at some sacrifice. About 2,000 dhupan wards of timber at Coimbatore has been sold by auction since the close of the year under review. The total value originally imputed was realized over the whole in consequence of some Anamalay timber selling high, but much of the Wallaur and Stokcurrey timber went below estimated rates. Details, however, do not belong to this report.

SECTION V.

Financial Results.—There is a net balance of Rupees 5,141 against the Range, thus:—

Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Difference.	Value of Stock.	Increase or Decrease during year.	Net Results.
Rs. 6,520	Rs. 840	Rs. —5,680	Rs. { 5,093 / 5,373	Rs. +280	Rs. —5,141

2. In 1871-72 the financial results of Chevut Nair (including Stokcurrey and Wallaur) were embodied with those of Kolumpully, and in the report for that year the following figures are shown:—

Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Value of Stock.	Increase during the year.	Net Results.
Rs. 9,751	Rs. 7,685	Rs. 6,226	Rs. +260	Rs. —2,013

3. The increased deficit for the last year may be attributed to the withdrawal of the Kolumpully receipts from these accounts rather than to unusual expenditure or to other than a necessary cessation of sales. A combination of the financial statements of the Kolumpully and Malabar ranges for the year under review will render the explanation clearer.

Ranges.	Gross Expenditure.	Total Receipts.	Difference.	Value of Stock.	Increase or Decrease of Stock.	Net Results.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Malabar	6,510	840	—5,680	5,373	+280	—5,141
Kolumpully	1,417	3,552	+2,135	340	+6,234	+8,468
Total	7,927	4,392	—3,535	5,713	+6,514	+3,327

4. It will be found, on comparing the totals of the foregoing table with the one given in the same report for 1871-72, that the difference between the net results of the years is Rupees 710, the amount over the deficit of 1871-72 exceeds that of 1870-71. But it will also be seen that the expenditure is less in 1872-73 by Rupees 1,824, which, in great measure, accounts for this increase in receipts, amounting to Rupees 2,634, and for the net increase of

considering the outlay that has been expended on it, it might be well to cut down some more timber, and after it is sold, so as to restore the financial equilibrium of the range.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) C. E. BENTLEY,
Deputy-Conservator of Forests, Pudukota, etc., Ranges.

Circle of Deputy-Conservator of Forests,
Madras, 30th June 1873.

No. 104.

From
A. W. PEET, Esq.,
Deputy-Conservator of Forests.

To
Colonel H. P. MORGAN,
Deputy-Conservator of Forests, Cuttack.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Administration Report on the Wynaad forests for the official year ending on March 31st, 1873.

SECTION I.

Inspection Tours.—On the 3rd April 1872 I was away from head-quarters from the 10th to the 15th, being engaged for the greater part of that time in conducting an Mysore the auction sales of Mr. Connelly and Wynaad timber and in settling certain claims, not before definitely determined, arising out of the modified interpretation of the ex-Overseer Mr. Vaughan. These claims were back on the ground that allowance made by Government for the purchase of timber had not been granted. These claims are now all settled. There is, however, an outstanding claim of another nature that will be settled during the current year. In the same fortnight was delivered to a purchaser in camp at Tirak

2. In May I was engaged from the 11th to the 15th day of the month in measuring and marking timber at the Gudelur depôt and in measuring and marking the sandal that had been standing timber at different portions of the Gudelur forests, but never cut from the stump. A fallen tree of different portions of the Gudelur forests, but never cut from the stump. A fallen tree of different portions of the Gudelur forests, but never cut from the stump. A fallen tree of

A reward system was not entered upon at the time on account of the absence of the Conservator, of whose arrival no notice was known. The scarcity in the previous rains was generated by heavy rains at critical periods without intervals of sunshine, paddy fields under water for several days, and the leaves of the dalvoy almost without exception, getting full market values for cocoa-nuts

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,

24th April 1874.

Receipts—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sale of bamboos	26	6	0
,, of wood	21,221	10	0
,, of wood to Department Public Works	587	0	0
,, of saplings	13	4	0
,, of elephant	1,750	0	0
Miscellaneous	94	0	0
Money in hand refunded	402	15	11
Total	24,545	15	8

24. *Value of Stock and Financial Results.*—In order to compare the financial results of the two last years, I give the value of stock in hand according to the old system, first, namely, by valuing it at or about its supposed selling price.

25. I append the true financial results for last year calculated in accordance with Government Proceedings, dated 22nd June 1872, No. 982.

Value of Stock in Hand ascertained according to supposed selling Value.

Items.	Number of Cubic Feet.	Rate per Cubic Foot.	Amount.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Balance of stock on 31st March 1872	50,903	0 10 6	31,705 6 10	
Timber felled during year (Teak)	6,185	0 8 0	3,093 12 0	
Timber felled (Blackwood)	302	0 6 0	113 7 0	
Increase in value of timber, by cutting to depths and alterations in yearly estimates of value	...	...	25 7 6	
Carting from Gundry to Mysore	158	0 5 0	49 7 6	
Increase in estimate of value at Gundry	285	0 2 0	35 12 0	
Carting from Coorchies to Gundry	2,496	0 6 0	936 12 0	
,, ,, Coddanoor to Manantoddy	1,201	0 8 0	650 4 0	Teak.
,, ,, Coddanoor to Manantoddy (Blackwood)	1241	0 6 0	62 3 0	
,, ,, Kuppamdaly to Tellicherry	7803	0 8 0	292 10 0	
,, ,, Devarkari to Mysore	6,782	0 0 0	3,314 14 0	
Excess realized by the sale of timber over last year's estimated value	21,429	...	138 1 0	
Add errors in payment of Mysore	...	...	4 13 0	
Total	...	...	43,937 3 1	
Deduct timber sold	...	20,253 10 9	...	
Timber supplied to Department Public Works	...	257 0 0	22,561 3 9	
Balance on 31st March 1873	...	...	19,075 15 4	

Synopsis of Financial Results for the years 1871-72 and 1872-73, calculated according to the old system.

Year.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Result.	Difference in Value of Stock.	Net Result.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1871-72	10,500 8 3	1,876 10 3	—8,623 13 11	—15,358 11 0	—23,982 8 11
1872-73	24,145 10 11	28,545 15 8	+4,402 4 9	—43,329 1 6	—73 13 3

fresh patch of jungle annually and sowing rag thereon. The Ber Cultivation fell the whole of the timber on the ground to be cultivated. The Jala-Cultivators, on the other hand, leave all the large trees. The latter, therefore, do infinitely less damage to a forest. I deem it necessary to allow *talikal*, as I marked out take-year land where the growth was small. I think, however, that this whole system is merely opposed to the idea of forest conservancy if allowed to be exercised in the way that has hitherto prevailed. In France a somewhat similar system prevails chiefly in the Ardennes. This is known under the name of "Sartage." The operation is subjected more however, almost entirely on coppice land, although certain standard trees are often reserved. The coppice is felled and removed. The small branches, brushwood, and useless trees are then spread over the surface of the soil between the stocks of the coppice and set on fire. Cereals are then grown for one or two years, and the coppice is afterwards allowed to grow. This system dates at least from the time of Cæsar, and is pronounced not only not destructive but actually advantageous. However, the conditions are peculiar; the soil, for the most part, consists of shaly schist, which is somewhat decomposed by the effect of the fire; the ashes, moreover, are said to contain nutritious salts, and to have the quality of attracting and retaining the moisture of the atmosphere. In the tropics, however, I think it may be considered a rule that the more the soil is covered, the better vegetation does it bear. Nevertheless, putting aside all general considerations, in the present state of Wynaad, destitute of large towns and without railways, the growth of firewood is not the object of a forest conservancy; also this system of *talikal* (provided that the trees felled were piled well, and not burnt as now on the ground) would not be altogether destructive, quite a crop of timber trees would in a few years be in a good state for felling. At present, the system of the Ber-Cultivators has the effect of destroying annually the growth of several years, and reducing their forest to the condition of tracts coppice, or at best to a growth of small and unsaleable timber. I therefore think that either the system of *talikal* should be abolished altogether or, if the Cultivators be judged to have prescriptive right to it, that all trees above circumference standard should be reserved to the profit of private, or that something like the compromise known in France under the name of "Cantonnement" should be adopted. In this case, the Government compromises with parties having a prescriptive right to certain rights in the forest by giving over a part of the forest in entire possession to those having the right, and excluding them altogether from the rest of the forest. Where forest rights like the Cultivators in the heart of a forest it is impossible for a time establishment to prevent damage in one or other direction.

20. *Survey.*—At present there are no reserved lines to give to detail the boundaries of the Wynaad forests. Certain boundary marks were put down by Lieutenant Ballantine formerly Deputy Conservator for these forests, and a rough map was made. It is impossible now even to find the stones in many cases, and the sketch map is not sufficient evidence to determine whether encroachments have been made. I have reason to believe that many boundary stones have been removed by adjoining proprietors and in some instances the boundary, even on the map, is stated to be unknown. I therefore think that one of the first steps towards a forest conservancy had not yet been taken, and would venture to urge the sanction of a survey establishment to be at once sent for all to provide accurate official evidence as to the boundaries of the Wynaad forests.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) A. W. PEIRI,

Deputy Conservator of Forests.

THE Board resolve to submit to Government the annual Report of the Forest Department for 1873-74.

2. The subject will be found to be treated under the following sections:—

SECTION I.—Inspection notes of the Conservator of Forests.

(2)

Section II.—Reserves.
A.—Reserved forests.
B.—Fuel reserves.
C.—Plantations.
Section III.—Forests worked under the license and regulation system.
Section IV.—Yield of forests.
Section V.—Financial results.
Section VI.—General remarks.

2. Section I.—The administration of forests was placed under the Collectors on the 1st October 1872. Sometime the Inspector of Forests has visited all the districts in which reserves have been created, excepting Chingleput and Trichinopoly. He reports, however, who could, and he had the time to inspect the operations in the forests. He conferred with the Collectors of the several districts, explained to them the system of operations prescribed in the forest rules, and directed their attention to important results. He dwells at some length on the importance of employing a sufficient staff of subordinates to the Collectors to the effectual conservancy of Reserved forests, and on the expediency of keeping up a certain number of trained forest establishment. The Board do not think it necessary to enter into the details of the Inspector's suggestions, many of which have already engrossed the attention of the Collectors, and have received effect to as far as circumstances and the funds at their disposal would permit. The Inspector will be requested to explain what he means by "the Collector of the Nilgiris having already expressed his opinion" in favour of the desirability of placing the Inspector's certain portion of Sandal wood that is established. No such opinion has been received by the Board, nor is it likely that it would have taken place previous to the 1st October 1872.

3. Section II.—Reserved Forests.—In some localities forests are reserved by Government, and in others only certain descriptions of trees are reserved for felling for departmental purposes. The Board have no information regarding the area of entire reserved forests, nor respecting the estimated number of miles of the timber or other produce contained in them. It is not always easy to ascertain accurately the area of forests which have been properly demarcated, but the Board hope that Collectors will be enabled annually to add to the number of square miles of forests which have been properly demarcated, and the forest staff strengthened as much as possible. The following appear to be the forests brought under departmental rules:—

I. Godda.—Portions of the Canara and Shimoga forests are not known.
II. Nilgiris.—A section of the Sandal forests, containing about 4 square miles.
III. Malabar.—The forests of Parambikulam and Palam.
IV. Tinnevelly.—Portions of the forests near the sources of the important rivers which irrigate the district.
V. Coimbatore.—The Anaimalai, Government and Forest Bungalow and the Sholaiyar forests.
VI. Salem.—The Shevaroy Hills, Government and forest bungalow and the Yercaud forests.
VII. Vizagapatam.—The Government and forest bungalow and the Wynaad forests.
VIII. Kistna.—The Ghaut forests containing valuable teak timber.

The Nalamalai Forest.
The Government Teak trees in Wynaad.

VIII. *South Canara.*—The Ghaut Forests.

5. In Tinnevelly the forests appear not to have been preserved previous to the transfer of the department to the Collectors, but to have been thrown open on the license system to charcoal burners and firewood and timber cutters, who did enormous damage. Since the transfer, Mr. Puckle has reserved all those forests in which the important rivers of the district take their rise. The reservation is made not so much with the object of supplying forest revenue, as of preserving the water-supply of the district upon which depends a revenue of nearly 4 lakhs of Rupees, and a profit thrice as great to the ryots whose lands are irrigated thereby. In reserving these forests, Mr. Puckle has duly considered the requirements of the adjacent villagers and marked off spare and slopy sufficient for their wants in the way of pasture and firewood, and he has prohibited unnecessary use of the black forest above. As justly remarked by Mr. Puckle, the forest and revenue which is but Rupees 3,400, is but a trifle when compared with the water-supply of a single village, and there can be no doubt but what forests play an important part in regulating the distribution of water; but Mr. Puckle goes a great deal too far when he says the supply depends on the existence of the forest.

6. The accompanying Statements II and G show the timber, &c., felled and sold by departmental agency in the reserved forests during the year under report, and judgment is an abstract thereof.

	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Amount realized
		Rs.		Rs.
Teak in cubic feet	10,650	75 12	6,124	22 2 6
Ebony or Blackwood, cubic feet	3,744	2 5 0	408	0 7
Pandanus, cubic feet	6,000	0 7 0	5 [illegible]	0 0 5
Sandalwood, in candies	53 [illegible]	3,000	17 2 0	52 0 0
Red Sanders, cubic feet	11 [illegible]	8 0 0	5 [illegible]	28 0 0
Other timber and firewood not enumerated above	11 candies 82,440	1 2 0	1	2 0 0
Bamboos	93,000	2,000	6,000	58 0 0
Railway fuel	30,000	450	34,000	1,350 0 0
	6,000	300	6	3 0 0
			[illegible]	8 7 0
Sundries	1000	200	[illegible]	11 2 0
Firewood produced	100	300		5 0 0
	100	300		5 0 0
	1000	200		10 0 0
	1000	200		10 0 0
	1000	200		10

8. The forests in which depredations were reported on a large scale during the year are shown in the margin.

9. The University of Saint is maintaining an extensive Agricultural College. The Collector of South Canara is arranging for work by students of the College in the forests in the vicinity. It would be desirable that he in consultation with the Conservator should lay down a course of working. The results will be reported next year.

10. *Fuel Reserves.*—The quantity and value of fuel and timber sold under this head, both under forest permits or departmental transit passes, is entered in the annual returns of the Forest Department, but the Collectors will be required to furnish the following statements in the form of Appendix.

11. The following table shows the number and area of fuel reserves in each forest

Name of the Reserve.	Year in which the reserve was formed.	Area.	Charges.		Receipts.		Remarks.
			Since the formation of the reserve.	Up to the year.	Since the formation of the reserve.	Up to the year.	
Gomar and Saradah		24	Sowing and clearing		1,650		
Kurrool		58	Do.		4,764		
Cudapah		48,000	Fencing		603	Approximate	8,754
North Arcot		9,151	Cutting		337	Permits to date	72,410
South Arcot		764	Metalling		337	Do.	26,145
Madura		1,121	Boundaries		100	Do.	6,000
Tenkasy		371	Saree		36,108		1,16,000
Palnaud		2,164	Salaries		201		
Anamalay		241	South Canara		13,000		
					1,11,009		

12. The above will include Rupees 37,785, entered in the accounts as permit fees, which are said to be chiefly collected on firewood removed on contract. Collectors will be requested to show in future the several items on which the permit fees are collected.

13. Full information is not available regarding the cost of maintaining the fuel reserves, and the Collectors will be required to give it in their next administration report in the form given below:—

Name of the Reserve.	Year in which the reserve was formed.	Area.	Charges.		Receipts.		Remarks.
			Since the formation of the reserve.	Up to the year.	Since the formation of the reserve.	Up to the year.	

The past accounts probably do not show the receipts and charges of each reserve separately, but the Board hope that the Collectors will be able to estimate the figures with approximate correctness.

14. *Plantations.*

There are three descriptions of plantations, viz.—

1. Fuel plantations.
2. Timber do.
3. Experimental plantations.

23. The quantity of timber and fuel shown above as having been removed free of payment is not quite correct. Some Collectors have not given any information on the subject, and such omissions will be requested to see that this information is furnished in their next report.

24. Revenue Receipts and Charges.—The accompanying Statement A. shows the receipts and charges during the year. The following is an abstract of it. It must here be observed that the classification of receipts and charges does not correspond with that given in the statements appended to the Accountant-General's by the Board prepared from the monthly statements, though the total amount is exactly the same. The Collectors have been called upon to explain the differences.

Item.	Receipts.	Amount.	Item.	Charges.	Amount.
					Rs.
I.	Sale of timber, etc., removed by Government Agency	3,02,000	I.	Expenses in felling timber	91,113
II.	Sale of timber removed on licenses	1,23,000	II.	Purchase of trees, etc.	2,000
III.	Duty on foreign timber	87,000	III.	Establishment employed in the collection of forest dues	15,000
IV.	Permit fees, etc.		IV.	Fuel	1,57,000
V.	Grazing fees		V.	Roads and Bridges	2,000
VI.	Sale of trees, rather than timber, etc.	3,000	VI.	Establishment employed in grazing fees, etc.	2,000
VII.	Sale of miscellaneous timber	2,150	VII.	Forest fences	100
VIII.	Fines and fuel taxes	2,000	VIII.	Establishment to look after value of timber	62
IX.	Miscellaneous receipts	2,000	IX.	Establishment, etc.	41,000
				Contingencies	62
				Tanning	62
				Miscellaneous charges	3,000
					6,03,000
				23. Establishment and Office Contingencies	1,14,313
	Total	4,18,787		Total	4,78,[illegible]

27. The charges above shown include, under Plantations, Rupees 1,00,000 paid for the purchase of two tracts of land in Malabar, one for extending the Nilambur teak plantation and the other for a fuel reserve. Excluding this extraordinary charge, the usual charges are less than the receipts by Rs. 40,000. The result is satisfactory on the whole. The receipts obtained by departmental operations, however, fall short of the working charges. The former amount to Rupees 6,03,000, while the latter, including the share of the supervision charges, but excluding the extraordinary charge incurred on account of the purchase of

* The Board are unable to explain these items.

28. The stock in hand at the commencement and close of the year is shown in Statement D. Its abstract is given below.

D.

Ranges.	At the commencement of the year.	At the close of the year 1872-73.	Difference. In favour of the year.	Difference. Against the year.
	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.
Cuddapah	8,910	8,205	...	705
Bellary	983	836	...	147
Kurnool	4,398	1,395	...	3,003
North Arcot	1,364	1,228	...	136
South Arcot	10,763	15,889	5,126	...
Madura	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	15,655	12,076	...	3,579
Ramnad	1,97,673	1,92,261	94,689	...
Coimbatore	10,932	6,405	...	5,527
Wynaad	7,951	3,081	...	4,870
Collegal	8,987	6,016	...	6,102
Seeoor and Sattiamangalam	...	300	300	...
Mettapollium	93	379	286	...
Nilgiris	1,43,326	1,63,496	...	20,030
Malabar	8,807	7,377	9,470	...
Salem	35,700	32,191	6,425	...
South Canara	30,934	33,514	...	2,510
Wynaad	30,260	15,087	...	15,239
Pulneyhoon	5,033	5,911	878	...
Cheruvakair	...	...	...	...
Total Assets	4,30,038	3,00,303	11,631	94,136
Add total valuation of Timber felled as per Statement B.	92,879			
Total	5,18,283			
Deduct total valuation of Timber sold during the year	1,78,650			
	3,41,633			
Add increase on the valuation of the last year's stock	58,735			
Balance of stock at the close of the year	3,00,303			

30. From the above it will be seen that the value of the stock on hand at the close of the year is less than that at the commencement by Rupees 37,000.

31. *General Remarks.*—The reports received from the Collectors, the Inspector of Forests, and the Range Officers contain a great deal of matter quite out of place in an administration report which should be simply confined to a brief review of the transactions of the year. Collectors will be requested to submit in future all questions and suggestions regarding orders separately. If orders are required on any subjects noticed in the reports now under consideration, they should be requisitioned.

where the fires arise, should be fined indiscriminately, but the Board do not see how the suggestion can be carried out. It should be considered whether the best forests can be strictly reserved and cattle excluded from them.

The Collector suggests that to protect growing red sanders, portions of the forest should be enclosed, and the Inspector urges that the western side of the chain of mountains, running from Tripetty to Cuddapah, should be taken charge of, as well as the eastern. The Collector should consider the Inspector's suggestions and state what the probable cost of fencing will be, and whether the reservation can be effected without reducing the annual receipts. Portions of forests are claimed by Shrotriemdars as being within the boundaries of their villages, and the Collector thinks that all the claims are groundless. He gives his reasons for so thinking, but the Board can come to no final decision on the subject on such general grounds as those now put forward. Reports must be submitted when necessary, and the attention of the Director of Revenue Settlement will be drawn to this portion of the Collector's letter. The establishment is said to have worked extremely well under Mr. Yarde, but the Collector thinks it must be strengthened.

36. *Bellary.*—There are no forests in the district, but only a few fuel plantations which are superintended by Mr. Yarde, the officer in charge of the Cuddapah Forests. The plantations have not yet commenced to yield fuel, and the Inspector says that, as in Cuddapah, they are not at all promising.

37. *Kurnool.*—The Collector states that the decrease in the collections of seigniorage during the year is partly due to certain renters of the adjacent forests belonging to the Kalastry Zemindar under-selling the Government. Timber is also said to be smuggled from Government jungles, but this evil will be abated now that the Collector has succeeded in getting Achuyya's land for Government (G. O., dated 15th October 1873, No. 1,038). The Collector will be called upon to report whether the Kalastry Zemindar's Forest cannot be obtained on lease, and, if so, at what cost.

38. *North Arcot.*—Illicit felling is rife and conservancy, according to the Inspector, in a chaotic state. The Collector has suggested certain measures to remedy the evil, and he has been called upon to report further on the subject (Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd April 1873, No. 616). The Mahomedan Reserve promises to be very successful. The Inspector remarks on the great success of Casuarina planting in beds of rivers, etc. The plantation should be extended wherever it is possible to do so.

39. *South Arcot.*—No forests are reserved, but the better sorts of timber are felled departmentally. There are two fuel reserves; planting went on in seven, fencing in one, and preliminary patrolling, etc., in two. There are three plantations; one new, doing well. Several jungle conservancy plantations and nurseries, etc., were placed under the Deputy Conservator. The establishment has been weakened by constant illness and is said to be too small.

40. *Tanjore and Trichinopoly.*—In these districts there are no forests, but only a few fuel plantations which have been carefully managed. They have not

system of leasing the right of collecting seigniorage to foal contractors has given rise to great abuses. The subject is now under investigation and will be shortly laid before Government.

Board's Proceedings, dated 20th May 1873, Forest No. 27.

47. *Nilgiris, Mudumalay* and *Sleeper*.—The Commissioner in whose charge these forests have been placed lately makes no report, and the Deputy Conservator's Report does not call for any special remark.

48. *Salem*.—The storm of the 2nd May 1872 is stated to have done great damage to the forests. Four new depôts were opened during the year in the Tripatore Range, and the Collector is endeavouring to increase the number and hopes that there will be a large increase of revenue during 1873-74. It has been found possible to dispose of the long grass and dead wood in some of the reserves without their being injured, and the danger of fires has thus been reduced.

49. *South Canara*.—All the works connected with the removal of timber is now done by hired elephants and cooly labour. The Collector is endeavouring to introduce the contract system which he hopes will prove more economical. Endeavours are also being made to increase the number of the depôts.

50. *Madura—Nelamboor*.—The Nelamboor plantation now contains 18,615 acres, of which 2,700 are planted with teak. 4,261 acres of natural forest and 83 acres of teak plantation were purchased from the Ettiawapoo Rajah for Rupees 80,000 in the year under report; a fair revenue is obtained from the natural forest in the parts not yet planted and from thinnings in the plantations. The survey has been completed and maps lithographed. During the year, 2,000 seedlings were put out in 235 acres, and this is said to be by far the largest amount of planting effected in any single season. The Collector has compiled a valuable account of the expenditure and receipts from the commencement, and shows conclusively that the plantations will be very profitable to Government.

51. *Wynaad*.—The teak belt consists of three natural teak forests which reverted to Government in consequence of extinction of the owner at the end of the last century. A large quantity of timber felled several years ago is still lying about in the forest, but endeavours are being made to dispose of it. As soon as this has been effected, felling will be proceeded with in a more systematic manner than hitherto. A survey is said to be much required.

52. *Canara (new)*.—The forest consists of certain cashew lands near Pandoor. During the year, 1,800 acres of natural forest were purchased and added to it. The tract is stated to be within reasonable distance of the mission, so that by fencing and strict preservation a large supply of firewood at a very low cost will result from spontaneous growth. No felling took place during the year, because the forest required rest.

53. The reports received from the Inspector of Forests, the Collectors, and their Deputy Conservators are herewith forwarded to Government in original, as it is too late to print them. Some of them, however, contain valuable information, and the Board request that they may be printed after the report is reviewed by Government.

A.—*Financial Statement of Receipts and Charges.* B.—*Conservancy and Working.* C.—*Establishment and Contingencies of the Forest Department for 1872-73.*

Budget Estimate, 1872-73.

A.—Financial Statement of Receipts and Charges.

Receipts.

I. Sale of Timber brought in Forests by Government Agency
II. Sale of Timber imported by the Public and other Depots
III. Sale of Timber, Forests, Rents, etc.
IV. Duty on Foreign Timber
V. Grazing fees
VI. Sale of trees, bamboos, grass, etc.
VII. Use of roadways, drift and rest Rights
VIII. Fines and forfeitures
IX. Miscellaneous receipts

Total Receipts

Charges.

I. Timber operations for felling, etc.
II. Purchase of elephants and cattle, etc.
III. Food and keep of do.
IV. Rent of natural forests, etc.
V. Charges connected with the reforesting of forests on the ground
VI. Planting
(a) Fuel reserves
VII. Roads, viz., cutting of grooves, etc.
VIII. Boundaries
IX. Experiments to test the results of different modes
X. Conservancy, Buildings, etc.
Amount refunded into the Treasury
Miscellaneous charges

B.—Conservancy and Working.

I. Timber operations for felling, etc.
II. Purchase of elephants and cattle, etc.
III. Food and keep of do.
IV. Rent of natural forests, etc.
V. Charges connected with the reforesting of forests on the ground
VI. Planting
(a) Fuel reserves
VII. Roads, viz., cutting of grooves, etc.
VIII. Boundaries
IX. Experiments to test the results of different modes
X. Conservancy, Buildings, etc.
Amount refunded into the Treasury
Miscellaneous charges

C.—Establishment and Contingencies, etc.—Continued.

A—Revised Statement of Receipts and Charges under Z—Contingency and Working Expenses

Postal charges (gross)												

B.—Statement showing the quantity of timber felled departmentally in the several forests during the official year 1872-73.

Ranges.	Divisions of the Ranges.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.
		Cubic feet.	Rs. a. p.	Cubic feet.	Rs. a. p.	Tons.	Rs. a. p.	Tons.	Rs. a. p.	Tons.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cuddapah	Cuddapah											
Nellore												
Guntoor												
North Arcot	Vellore	237	177 8 0									177 8 0
	Tripassore	340	170 0 0									170 0 0
South Arcot	Trinomalee	341	170 10 0									170 10 0
Trichinopoly												
Madura	Paniamcottah	7,216	7,216 0 0									7,216 0 0
Tinnevelly		699	349 8 0									349 8 0
Nilgiris	Upper Coonoor	463	231 4 0									231 4 0
Coimbatore												
Salem												
Coimbatore												
Malabar	Calicut	1,504	752 0 0									752 0 0
	Cannanore	843	168 14 0									168 14 0
	Tellicherry											
South Canara	Sirsi Division	847	169 14 0									169 14 0
	Honnawar	861	172 2 0									172 2 0
	Karwar	161	32 2 0									32 2 0
Kistna												
Nellore												
Guntoor												
Vizagapatam												
Rajahmundry												
Ganjam												
Vizagapatam												
Rajahmundry												
Ganjam												
Kistna												
Nellore												
Guntoor

C.—*Statement showing the sale of Timber, etc.*—(Continued.)

Range.	Name of Depot.	Teakwood. Quantity.	Teakwood. Amount realized.	Ebony and Blackwood. Quantity.	Ebony and Blackwood. Amount realized.	Rosewood. Quantity.	Rosewood. Amount realized.	Sandalwood. Quantity.	Sandalwood. Amount realized.	Red sanders wood or Sapan. Quantity.	Red sanders wood or Sapan. Amount realized.
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
		C. F.	Rs. A. P.	C. F.	Rs. A. P.	C. F.	Rs. A. P.	C. F.	Rs. A. P.	C. F.	Rs. A. P.
Collegal	Collegal	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	5,187	17,060 0 0	.....	.....
	Bugganathum	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
	Jungle	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
	Tellamallai	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4,223	14,600 0 0	.....	.....
Sigur and Satyamangalam.	Sigur	1,265	855 7 6	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
	Sathiamangalam	...	.....	14	18 7 0	...	.....	91	33 12 0	.....	.....
	Irazalhatty	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	7	3 7 0	.....	.....
Mettupollem		...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Pungarty	Coimbatore	...	2 12 3	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Gudalur	Mysore	23,809	20,865 2 3	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
	Mudumalay	13	22 14 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
	Gudalur	8,237	16,117 7 12	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Palone	Dookimurth	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,131	4,000 7 0	.....	.....
	Pungarum	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
	Tuptoor	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	76	272 13 0	.....	.....
	Vandumbady	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
	Harvoor	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
	Salem	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	65	162 0 3	.....	.....
South Canara	South Canara	...	.....	42	46 8 0	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Wynaad	Manantoddy	...	567 1 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
	Mysore	...	21,174 2 9	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Nelumbur	Nelumbur	2,684	2,070 14 0	802	257 2 7	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Cherat Nair	Pothiamore	...	573 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
	Coimbatore	...	101 1 3	...	.....	...	15 4 3	...	.....	.....	.....
	Total	42,421	76,787 14 11	898	606 15 7	...	380 8 6	17,225	57,627 1 8	24,071 m. 1,601 c. ft.	23,910 14 10

C.—*Statement showing the sale of Timber, etc., in the several ranges during the official year 1872-73.*—(Continued.)

Ranges.	Name of depôt.	Other Jungle wood used as Timber.		Railway sleepers and firewood.		Bamboos.		Forest produce.		Sundries.		Total amount of value realized.
		Quantity.	Amount realized.	Quantity.	Amount realized.	Quantity.	Amount realized.	Quantity.	Amount realized.	Quantity.	Amount realized.	
		34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
		C. F.	Rs. A. P.	Tons.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Coimbatore and Erode.	Coimbatore	1,000	250 0 0									250 0 0
	Erode	1,000	250 0 0									250 0 0
Cuddapah	Cuddapah											17,000 0 0
Kurnool	Kurnool	42	21 4 0									21 4 0
	Adoni											151 4 0
	Dhone		225 12 0									225 12 0
North Arcot	Karvetnagar											2,963 10 10
	Vellore											2,140 9 8
South Arcot	Ulundurpet	600	600 11 4			24,000	2 8 0					602 14 10
	Tindivanam	700	419 7 7									419 7 7
Tellicherry	Tellicherry											
	Periapatam		210 13 7									701 13 11
	Cannanore		200 0 0									254 11 1
Madura	Palney	600	144 0 0									144 0 0
	Chinthapally	112	126 7 0									126 7 0
	Madura	1,000	1,000 0 0									2,251 8 4
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	2,000	2,000 7 6									2,000 7 6
	Palamcottah											1,000 8 4
Ootacamund	Gudalore		750 12 0									2,100 13 11
	Ootacamund											1,557 11 0
Nilgiris	Thoorvoy											20,000 0 0
	Avalanche			551	6,467 8 0							6,467 8 0

C.—*Statement showing the sale of Timber, etc.*—(Continued.)

Ranges.	Name of depôt.	Other Jungle wood used as Timber.		Railway sleepers and firewood.		Bamboos.		Forest produce.		Sundries.		Total amount of value realized.
		Quantity.	Amount realized.	Quantity.	Amount realized.	Quantity.	Amount realized.	Quantity.	Amount realized.	Quantity.	Amount realized.	
		34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
		C. F.	Rs. A. P.	Tons.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Collegal	Collegal											17,000 0 0
	Poonamattam											
	Jungle	148	148 6 0									148 6 0
Salem and Namakal	Pallamalai											14,000 0 0
	Sirgiri											835 7 6
	Sattimangalam											52 3 6
	Guzalbady											8 7 9
Mettupollium	Mettupollium											
Dindigully	Coimbatore											2 12 5
	Mysore											20,803 2 8
Madumallay	Madumallay											22 14 0
	Quiloncoddy											16,117 7 10
	Tiruchirapalli	2,801	2,122 8 7					111	206 2 0			6,736 2 7
		500	128 1 10									128 1 10
Salem	Tirupatore	2,603	2,374 4 0					41	474 13 3			3,022 1 3
	Vaniambady	300	295 14 11									299 14 11
	Harroor	376	313 1 0									313 1 0
	Salem	9	24 12 0									186 12 9
South Canara	South Canara	6,179	3,183 9 0			134,000	3,613 10 0					3,242 8 8
	Manantandy											887 1 0
Wynaad	Mysore											21,174 2 3
Malabar	Nelambur	16,152	3,477 7 10	1,126	231 8 0	36,750	1,674 14 0			11,229	7,378 14 0	17,110 13 2
	Pothanore											673 0 0
Chenat Nair	Coimbatore		150 15 0									207 4 8
Total		55,871	26,242 6 7	1,126	6,704 12 0	54,750	5,288 8 0	152	680 11 3	11,229	7,378 14 0	3,02,612 5 9

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Timber and Firewood extracted from the several Forests during the Official year 1873-74.

Ranges	Timber.				Firewood.				Bamboos and Reeds.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Number.		Value.	
Canara and Sunda												
Coimbatore												
Godavery												
Kurnool												
North Arcot												
South Arcot												
Tinnevelly												
Madura												
Tanjore												
Annamalay												
Bhavany												
Collegal												
Sigur and Sultan's Battery												
Mettapolium												
Bolampatty												
Mudumalay												
Salem												
South Canara												
Wynaad												
Vellanbur												
Chenat Nair												
Total	56,209	3,183	1	3	45,000	21,600	14	4	7,900	3,021	3	7

Ranges	Forest-produce.						Total Value of Forest-produce.		
	Quantity.		Value.						
	10		11		12		13		
Canara and Sunda									
Coimbatore									
Godavery									
Kurnool									
North Arcot									
South Arcot									
Tinnevelly									
Madura									
Tanjore									
Annamalay									
Bhavany									
Collegal									
Sigur and Sultan's Battery									
Mettapolium									
Bolampatty									
Mudumalay									
Salem									
South Canara									
Wynaad									
Vellanbur									
Chenat Nair									
Total									

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of Timber and Firewood extracted from the several Forests during the Official year 1873-74.

Ranges	Timber.				Firewood.				Bamboos and Reeds.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Number.		Value.	
	1		2		3		4		5		6	
Canara and Sunda												
Coimbatore												
Godavery												
Kurnool												
North Arcot												
South Arcot												
Tinnevelly												
Madura												
Tanjore												
Annamalay												
Bhavany												
Collegal												
Sigur and Sultan's Battery												
Mettapolium												
Bolampatty												
Mudumalay												
Salem												
South Canara												
Wynaad												
Vellanbur												
Chenat Nair												
Total	56,209	3,183	1	3	45,000	21,600	14	4	7,900	3,021	3	7

Ranges	Forest-produce.						Total Value of Forest-produce.		
	Quantity.		Value.						
	10		11		12		13		
Canara and Sunda									
Coimbatore									
Godavery									
Kurnool									
North Arcot									
South Arcot									
Tinnevelly									
Madura									
Tanjore									
Annamalay									
Bhavany									
Collegal									
Sigur and Sultan's Battery									
Mettapolium									
Bolampatty									
Mudumalay									
Salem									
South Canara									
Wynaad									
Vellanbur									
Chenat Nair									
Total									

No. 209. Canara revenue, 24th April 1874, No. 503.

Forests No. 9.

Financial Results.—The forest receipts during the year 1873-74 amounted to Rupees 1,38,707, being within a few rupees of the total of the previous year. The expenditure, on the other hand, was far higher, being Rupees 1,78,147 against Rupees 1,44,737 in 1872-73. There was thus an apparent deficit in the year of Rupees 39,670, but the Board explain that among the charges under the head Furniture is included the sum of Rupees 1,00,000 paid for land in Mulukas, and that, excluding this item, the receipts were Rupees 40,000 in excess of the ordinary charges. This sum, however, is not the real profit of the year's working, for, when the decrease of stock is taken into account, it is reduced to Rupees 3,930, as shown in the following table:—

Years.	Receipts.				Charges.				Net Revenue.
	Sale proceeds of Timber.	Contract Duties.	Rents.	Total.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	Total.	
1871-72	1,00,000	1,20,000	1,40,000	3,60,000	1,30,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	3,30,000	30,000
1872-73	1,00,000	1,20,000	1,40,000	3,60,000	1,30,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	3,30,000	30,000
1873-74	1,00,000	1,20,000	1,40,000	3,60,000	1,30,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	3,30,000	30,000
Increase or Decrease									

2. The returned yield of the forests is not complete, owing to some discrepancy between the returns of the Collectors and those of the Forest Officers, but the Board consider that the latter are more correct. There is also a want of uniformity in the returns, which is confusing, and the Board should prescribe for uniformity in the returns, which is confusing, and the Board should prescribe for uniformity in the returns, which is confusing, and the Board should prescribe for

3. The Board observe that the working charges connected with departmental operations exceed the receipts; but they also qualify this observation by showing that part of the working charges are really debitable against the receipts credited to the license system. They have, in their calculation, charged to departmental working a share of the establishment, etc., but the Government quite agree with them in thinking that, with the information as yet available, no correct estimate can be formed as to the profits of the different systems of working. The Board have desired Collectors to allude to the subject in their next Administration Report, and, when doing so, it will be necessary for them to separate the expenditure on plantations and forests not worked at all from that on forests worked on different systems, as well as to distinguish, as far as possible, the share of charges and receipts to be borne respectively by the latter. For the purpose in view, a modification of the present mode of valuing the timber felled departmentally will be necessary. The timber that has not reached a market depot must be valued as at present, but the stock that has should be valued at the rates which have been actually paid for similar wood sold in the year under report.

Indeed, the question of the general introduction of this or of some other alteration in the existing system of valuation should be considered by the Board with reference to the remarks of the Collector of Malabar on this subject.

4. The information which the Board proposes to obtain regarding the fuel-reserves should be supplemented by a short statement showing the quantity of fuel taken by the Railway Company from the reserves that have been formed for its supply, and, in the general return, the firewood taken for railway purposes should always be distinguished from that sold to private individuals. The Government are aware that some of these reserves are not at present in a position to be worked, having been formed out of forest of which the denudation had been so recent and complete as to demand many years for its reproduction; but they do not, while it is to be kept right of that some return for the labour and money expended will be expected.

The Government proceed to review briefly the district reports.—

Coimbatore.—The revenue from the forests in this district was Rs. 3,677 against an expenditure of Rs. 3,155. It was less than had been anticipated, and the Collector accounts for this by saying that the produce of Government forests is undersold by that from certain Zemindaris.

The amount of timber taken by the Department Public Works is very small. The Collector's attention should be drawn to para. 2 of G. O., 16th April 1872, No. 699, and he should be directed to confer with the District Engineer on this matter, and consider whether the requirements of the department can be met. If this be found impracticable, for reasons already stated.

Salem.—These forests were financially more successful than those of any other district, except Salem, and the profits on the year under review amounted to Rs. 42,516. The consumption of firewood by the railway is enormous, and an extension of the reserves is imperatively demanded. The claims of the Shevaroy hackery require careful investigation, and any future correspondence on the subject should be submitted to the Government. His Excellency the

The Inspector is of opinion that planting operations must be undertaken on a larger scale, but, in the absence of all information as to the basis of those calculations of Colonel Morgan's, which are advanced as the ground of that opinion, the reasons assigned are not convincing.

The extension of the line will have its wants met by the Madura forests, and the line to Negapatam is all that need be considered. The Acting Collector should be instructed to confer with the Acting Inspector of Forests and the Railway officials, and submit his matured opinion on the subject, as well as on the necessity of maintaining the establishment on its present scale.

11. *Madura.*—The year's operations in this district were carried on at a loss of Rs. 333. The item of "Timber expenses for felling, etc.," seems disproportionately high in comparison with the amount of timber returned as departmentally felled. Planting operations, on the other hand, have been most economically and yet successfully conducted. The Deputy-Conservator does not state what sort of trees form the plantation in the Putney Tuluq, but from former reports it would appear that they are Teak, and, if this is the case, their growth is most promising. The Government observe that the Deputy-Conservator recommends its further extension, and the results hitherto obtained would appear to justify operations being undertaken on a much larger scale than hitherto attempted. The Inspector of Forests, however, does not seem to have had time to visit it, and the Collector is quite silent as to his personal acquaintance with any of the forests or plantations. The matter should receive the [illegible] attention.

12. *Tinnevelly.*—When the decrease of stock is debited to the year, its transactions are found to have resulted in an equilibrium. It is, however, noted that the Deputy-Conservator states that the estimated value of the stock in hand is in excess of what will be realized, as a reduction of the selling price is contemplated. From this it would seem that in this district the stock has not been valued, as directed, by what it has cost, but according to what it was intended to ask for it, and the Board should require an explanation on this point. It is observed that the Travancore Government is said to be able to dispose of its wood within (apparently) the limits of the Tinnevelly District by holding periodical auctions, and it is not clear why this method was not followed with the Government timber as indicated in the Order on last year's report. The measures taken by Mr. Puckle for the preservation of the forests that protect the water-supply are well intended, and similar measures might be advantageously followed elsewhere. At the same time, the restriction on department felling operations must not be too widely enforced.

13. *Coimbatore Annaikatty.*—The actual receipts of these important forests amounted only to Rs. 11,642, but when credit is taken for an increase of stock to the extent of Rs. 24,630, the year's deficit is reduced to Rs. 6,310. The Collector's explanation of the deficit is somewhat incorrect, as he has overlooked the fact that the timber in stock is now valued on a different mode to that formerly obtaining, and increases in value at each stage of its progress from the forest to the market. The Deputy-Conservator has shown most praiseworthy energy in preparing and bringing in the timber felled in previous years, and has thus been able to take credit for a considerable increase in the value of the stock which, at the close of the year, was estimated at over a lakh and a half of rupees. Some of

a considerable part of the year's deficit, w... decrease of stock,
was Rs. 29,625. The stock of timber in dep... , and efforts should be
made to reduce it within more reasonable limi... ants given of the teak
plantation in this forest and of the Sandalwoo... in the Sengur forest
are very encouraging.

17. *Malabar, Nilambur.*—As the exces... of these plantations
during the absence of the Deputy-Conservator... upon the Collector in
the early part of the year, they were practic... his charge throughout
the whole period now under report, and the ac... ved in the hands of
planting operations reflects great credit on all... The Government are
much obliged to Mr. Macgregor for the trouble... ken in compiling and
submitting the valuable return in which his ... rical history of these
plantations. The subject is too comprehensi... h with satisfactorily in
an Administration Report, and they would ... ve the information put
before them in full detail in a separate com... t on account of the
plantations from the first and a map or chart... rest from the recent survey.

The Collector takes exception to the pres... inside for valuing the timber, but
however pertinent his objections to it may be, it is obvious that uniformity is
necessary, and that the system of the time being must in every case be adhered to.

Wynaad.—In these forests as in those on the Annamallays, the vast amount
of removed timber lying in different places prohibits the work of the year being
financially successful; but the Deputy-Conservator has begun a full and systematic
mode of working augurs well for the future.

Chenat Nair or Palghaut.—This range has form... a part of Mr. Douglas's
charge for three years, and he records his opinion that the natural re-production of
the forest is proceeding at a much slower rate than was anticipated. His remarks
on the subject of fire-paths seem sound, and the ... should be allowed to
drop, now that he is no longer in a position to ...

18. *Salem.*—The financial results in this ... upon those obtained
in any other; the profit on the year's transacti... been Rs. 45,506.
The Acting Collector speaks in high terms of the ... nservator, and the
report of the latter contains evidence that his m... ditions, as well as
successful in a revenue point of view. The syste... ng the dead wood
by contractors seems to have worked well, and i... in other districts
should receive consideration. The ends for whic... of landing depots
has been resorted to are worth securing, and wh... are reported some
explanation of the mode of working should b... at fellings, but his
The Acting Collector seems disposed to s... of Government on
attention should be directed to paragraphs 6 ...
this report for 1871-72.

19. *North Canara.*—The year's profit was ... but there appears to be an
unexplained difficulty experienced in dressing ... The Collector should
give his early attention to the provision of ... inventory places,
and when these are once fully established ...
stock should be dispersed. Too much ...
of observation, pondered by passers-by

Proceedings

Government Revenue Department,
April 1874.

[illegible] not state why he was unable to supply the [illegible] timber they required, and the Collector [illegible] from the District Engineer to supply their wants [illegible]

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

FOREST No. 1.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th January 1874, No. 153.

Read the following letters:—

From the	Collector of Ganjam,	dated	11th September	1876,	No.	2,148.
,, Ag.	Collector of Vizagapatam,	,,	1st July	,,	,,	961.
,,	Collector of Cuddapah,	,,	18th ,,	,,	,,	117.
,,	,, of Bellary,	,,	5th ,,	,,	,,	216.
,, Ag.	Collector of Kurnool,	,,	8th August	,,	,,	233.
,,	Collector of North Arcot,	,,	4th September	,,	,,	344.
,, Ag.	,, of South Arcot,	,,	19th October	,,	,,	379.
,,	Collector of Chingleput,	,,	16th [illegible]	,,	,,	234.
,, Ag.	,, of Tanjore,	,,	28th May	,,	,,	94.
,,	Collector of Madura,	,,	4th August	,,	,,	251.
,,	,, of Tinnevelly,	,,	8th June	,,	,,	304.
,,	,, of Coimbatore,	,,	31st July	,,	,,	106.
,,	,,	,,	31st ,,	,,	,,	157.
,,	,,	,,	9th September	,,	,,	198.
,,	Commissioner of the Nilgiris,	,,	20th June	,,	,,	77.
,, Ag.	Collector of Salem,	,,	3rd September	,,	,,	266.
,,	Collector of South Canara,	,,	23rd August	,,	,,	1,915.
,,	,, of Malabar,	,,	22nd August	,,	,,	201.
,,	Inspector of Forests,	,,	13th May	,,	,,	1,770.

The Board resolves to submit to Government the Annual Report of the Forest Department for 1872-73.

2. The subject will as usual be treated under the following sections:—

Section I.—Inspection tours of the Inspector of Forests.
Section II.—Reserves.
A.—Reserved forests.
B.—Fuel reserves.
C.—Plantations.

Section III.—Forests worked under the licence and voucher system.

Section IV.—Yield of forests.

Section V.—Financial results.

Section VI.—General remarks.

2. Section I.—The conservancy of forests was placed under the Collectors on the 1st October 1872. Since then the inspector of forests has visited all the districts in which there are forests, excepting Canara and Kanara. His tours have been rapid, and he had no time to inspect the operations in the forests. He conferred with the Collectors of the several districts, explained to them the system of operations previously in force, and directed their attention to improvements. His remarks at some length on the expediency of reserving a sufficient area of forest, on the imperfect conservancy of North Arcot, and on the expediency of keeping up a specially trained forest establishment. The Board did not quite understand how officers who have already obtained the highest rewards in Government service, and have important duties to perform can be made to pass an examination, and the inspector was requested to explain what he meant. The subject is under consideration, and the question of correspondence with the Collectors. The Board have cordially concurred in Brandis's view that the desirability of placing the Collectors entirely in charge of forest establishments is questionable, but no step has been taken which may have taken place since the 1st October 1872.

3. Section II.—Reserves.—At present there are 6 reserved forests in the Presidency, and an area of 82,417 square miles has been proposed for reservation. The Board have not received returns showing the extent of all the reserved forests, nor explaining the extent and nature of the timber or other valuable trees contained in them. It is particularly desirable to make an accurate estimate of forests which have not generally acceptable boundaries, but the Board hope that Collectors will endeavour to furnish as much of the important information as may be available. The following appears to be the future allotment of the several districts:—

I. *Ganjam.*—Portions of the Ganjam and Surada Forests, area not known.

II. *Kanara.*—A tract of the Nallamalays, containing about 10 square miles.

III. *Arcot.*—The forests at Tirumalai and Tirupati.

IV. *Cuddapah.*—Portions of the forests near the sources of the important rivers which irrigate the district.

V. *Nellore.*—The Annamalli, Government and Zemindaree forests, and the Sholavanum Forests in the Bodinayanoor Range.

VI. *Coimbatore.*—The Muduvalley Reserved forests and a portion of the Wynaad in connection with it, containing about 300 square miles.

VII. *Madura.*—The Cheruni Nair Forests, containing about eighteen square miles.

The Nelumbore Forest.

The Government Teak belt in Wynaad.

VIII. *South Canara.*—The Ghaut Forests.

5. In Tinnevelly the forests appear not to have been reserved previous to the transfer of the department to the Collectors, but to have been thrown open on the license system to charcoal burners and firewood and timber cutters, who did enormous damage. Since the transfer, Mr. Puckle has reserved all those forests in which the important rivers of the district take their rise. The reservation is made not so much with the object of improving forest revenue, as of preserving the water-supply of the district upon which depends a revenue of ten lakhs of Rupees, and a profit thrice as great to the ryots whose lands are irrigated thereby. In reserving these forests, Mr. Puckle has duly considered the requirements of the adjacent villagers and marked off spurs and slopes sufficient for their wants in the way of pasture and firewood, and he has prohibited entrance only in the black forest above. As justly remarked by Mr. Puckle, the forest-net revenue, which is but Rupees 4,106, is but a trifle when compared with the water-supply of a single village, and there can be no doubt but what forests play an important part in regulating the distribution of water, but Mr. Puckle goes a great deal too far when he says the supply depends on the existence of the forest.

6. The accompanying statements B and C show the timber, etc., felled and sold by departmental agency in the reserved forests during the year under report, and subjoined is an abstract thereof.

	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Amount actually realized.
		Rs.		Rs.
Teak in cubic feet	16,166	15,819	42,421	28,788
Ebony or blackwood, cubic feet	2,733	2,819	608	607
Firewood, cubic feet	6,462	3,276	Not given.	396
Sandalwood in maunds	16,339	20,331	17,228	82,637
Red Sanders, logs or posts	6,516 maunds	1,082	603 logs	203
	82,417	18,232	22,071	25,047
Other junglewood used as timber in cubic feet	34,651	19,062	35,871	20,242
Bamboos	16,000	480	34,360	3,188
Railway sleepers	120	30	560 logs 126 Rly. sleepers	3,765
Sandalwood	738	369	11,220	7,870
Forest produce	3,000	750	150	656
Total		82,374		2,02,619

7. The valuation* given above for timber felled is not based on the price at which it will be sold, but is calculated at the actual cost of felling and conveyance plus the supposed advantage on the timber standing in the forest.

* G. O., dated 23rd June 1873, No. 962.

16. The quantity and value of firewood cut and sold from these reserves during 1872-73 cannot be exactly ascertained, but the amount realized from the entire quantity of firewood sold, which for the most part must be from these reserves, is shown below:—

	Rs.		Rs.		
Gatesor and Surudah ...	84	Seegur and Satnamanga-			
Kunnool	56	lum	1,828		
Caddapah	38,523	Bhowany	4,381	As per Statement C.	5,04,[illegible]
North Arcot	5,707	Callegal	632	Do. do. D.	12,[illegible]
South Arcot	503	Mettapolliem	552	Forest Dept. in Salem	[illegible]
Madura	6,121	Mudumallay	100	Sundries	17,[illegible]
Trichinopoly	879	Salem	35,304		1,11,[illegible]
Dalumporty	2,186	Nelumbore	251		
Aramallay	741	South Canara	13,496		
			1,11,009		

17. The above sum includes Rupees 27,783, entered in the accounts as "permit fees," which are said to be chiefly collected on firewood removed on contract. Collectors will be requested to show in future the several items on which the permit fees are collected.

18. Full information is not available regarding the cost of maintaining the fuel reserves, and the Collectors will be requested to give it in their next administration report in the form given below:—

Name of the Reserve	Year in which the reserve was formed.	Area.	Charges. During the year.	Charges. Up to the year	Receipts. During the year	Receipts. Up to the year	Remarks.

The mss. accounts probably do not show the receipts and charges of each reserve separately, but the Board hope that the Collectors will be able to estimate the figures with approximate correctness.

19. *C.—Plantations.*

There are three descriptions of plantations, *viz.*:—

1. Fuel plantation.
2. Timber do.
3. Experimental plantations.

20. The Collector of Kurnool remarks that the plantations in his district are a failure and are not worth the cost. The Inspector of Forests will be requested to report on this point.

21. The Board regret that full information is not available in regard to the cost of all these plantations, and the Collectors will be requested to submit, with their next administration report, a statement prepared in the annexed form, the figures for the past year being estimated on the best possible data.

Name of the plantations.	Year in which the plantation was formed.	Area.	Description of the trees.	Number of the trees.	Cost.				Receipts.			
					During the year.		Up to the year.		During the year.		Up to the year.	
					Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.

22. SECTION III.—*Forests worked under the Licence and Voucher System.*—Statement E. shows the collections in each forest under this head, and the following is an abstract of it:—

Description of Timber, etc., removed under the licence system.	Quantity.	Amount realized.
		Rs.
Teak in cubic feet	30,209	5,183
Ebony or Blackwood do.	204	85
Honewood do.	240	60
Other dengiewood used as Timber ...	3,72,875	55,641
Fire-wood in tons	80,994 (1 load = 4,675	79,510
	27,864 lbs.)	
Charcoal in cart loads	Tons 930 (1	5,091
	= 45,080 lbs.)	
Bamboos do.	No. 2,05,1003	27,848
Paleyra trees	74	147
Forest produce	Maunds 66,583	2,535
Total ...	...	1,79,060

	Rs.
1. Caddapah	50,826
2. Salem	31,603
3. Kurnool	29,300
4. North Arcot	16,096
5. South Canara	11,531
6. Madura	11,412
Total ...	1,61,869

23. The forests in which the largest sums were collected under this head are shown in the margin.

24. SECTION IV.—*Yield of Forests.*—The subjoined statement shows the total yield of each forest; that is, the quantity of timber, etc., sold or removed free of payment.

25. The quantity of timber and fuel shown above as having been removed free of payment is not quite correct. Some Collectors have not given any information on the subject, and all Collectors will be requested to see that this information is furnished in their next report.

26. SECTION V.—*The Land Revenue.*—The accompanying Statement A. shows the receipts and charges during the year. The following is an abstract of it. It must here be observed that the classification of receipts and charges does not correspond with that given in the statement forwarded to the Accountant-General by the Board prepared from the monthly statements, though the total amount is exactly the same. The Collectors have been called upon to explain the differences:—

Item.	Receipts.	Amount.	Item.	Charges.	Amount.
		Rs.			Rs.
I.	Sale of timber, etc., removed by Government Agency	2,02,619	I.	Expenses for felling timber, etc.	97,115
II.	Sale of timber removed on License	1,79,002	II.	Purchase of tools, etc. ...	2,803
III.	Duty on foreign timber	100	III.	Feed and keep of cattle, etc.	10,083
IV.	Permit fees etc.	27,795	IV.	Rent of leased forests ...	3,726
V.	Grazing dues	...	V.	Charges connected with the collection of forest produce	2,395
VI.	Sale of fruits, bishul pod, etc.	2,502	VI.	Plantations	1,57,243
VII.	Sale of confiscated timber	3,153	VI.(a)	Reserved forests	3,722
VIII.	Fines and forfeitures ...	6	VII.	Forest work, viz., cutting of creepers, etc.	2,226
IX.	Miscellaneous receipts ...	2,992	VIII.	Forest survey	160
			IX.	Experiments to test the value of timber	53
			X.	Commutations, etc.	11,270
				Amount refunded into the Treasury	63
				Miscellaneous charges ...	3,915
					3,01,736
				2 Establishments and Office Contingencies	1,71,413
	Total ...	4,18,767		Total ...	4,73,147

27. The charges above shown include, under Plantations, Rupees 1,00,000 paid for the purchase of two tracts of land in Malabar, one for extending the Nelambore teak plantation and the other for a fuel reserve. Excluding this extraordinary charge, the usual charges are less than the receipts by Rs. 40,670. This result is satisfactory on the whole. The receipts obtained by departmental operations, however, fall short of the working charges. The former amount to Rupees 2,02,000, while the latter, including the share of the supervision charges, but excluding the extraordinary charge incurred on account of the purchase of

* The Board has no further remarks about this item. —

B.—*Statement showing the quantities of timber felled departmentally in the several forests during the official year 1875-76.*

Ranges.	Division of the Ranges.	Teakwood.		Sandalwood and Blackwood.		Redwood.		Satinwood.		Miscellaneous Woods not named.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		c. ft.	£ s. d.	c. ft.	£ s. d.	c. ft.	£ s. d.	Nos.	£ s. d.	c. ft.	£ s. d.
Cannon and Sovereign	Sandal and Sandab	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,117 Nos.	12,018 1 6
Coonoor	Ootacamund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,082 0 0	.....
Coodapet		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bellary		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kurnool		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	120 0 0	.....	.....
North Arcot	Vellore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	976	1,709 6 6
	Kaddambady	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Arcot	Chenaroy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trichinopoly	Pennagoodi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madura	Perumalmal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	2,000	2,667 6 6	.....	.....	2,450	3,775 12 0	2,883	12,858 5 6	.....	.....
Nilgiris	Kennel Range	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pykarah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pykara-Goodalore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kyrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,049	6,333 4 9	.....	.....
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	.....	.....	60	45 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem	Salem	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kanniambadi jungle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,503	4,217 6 0	.....	.....
	Yellagiri	.....	.....	170	68 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seven and Eighty-four	Seven-and-eighty	87	43 13 6	177	44 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hosegoor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Devarsholay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malabar	Malayalam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wynaad	Nadgani	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	7,500 18 0	.....	.....
	Nellambur	2,100	1,470 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	812 6 9	.....	.....
Canara	Canara	2,715	4,615 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Canara	South Canara	.....	.....	2,160	1,458 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuddalore	Cuddalore	2,856	1,915 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wynaad	Cheriambadi	2,607	1,825 9 6	305	114 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kollamalay	Kollamalay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ghoom Nek	Darjeeling	2,187	879 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	12,482	11,241 11 6	2,745	2,519 5 0	2,450	3,775 12 0	10,236	32,421 6 6	81,093 Nos. 1,085 c. ft.	13,727 1 6

C.—*Statement showing the quantity of Timber, etc., sold in the several forests during the official year* 1872-73.

Ranges.	Name of depôt.	Teakwood. Quantity.	Teakwood. Amount realized.	Ebony or Blackwood. Quantity.	Ebony or Blackwood. Amount realized.	Rosewood. Quantity.	Rosewood. Amount realized.	Sandalwood. Quantity.	Sandalwood. Amount realized.	Red saunder roots or posts. Quantity.	Red saunder roots or posts. Amount realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		C. F.	Rs. A. P.	C. F.	Rs. A. P.	C. F.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
Gumsur and Surgdah	Russelcondah	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Gopalpore	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Calcoonda		...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	12,271	20,686 4 0
Cuddapah	Coddur	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Bellary		...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Karnool	Nundial	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Kurnool	154	154 1 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Gumbum	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
North Arcot	Kurcumbady	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	11,800 c.f. 595 5	3,260 10 10
	Vellore	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	430	2,143 9 8	...	.....
South Arcot	Chengum	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Trinomalley	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Trichinapoly	Perincolum	16	24 5 4	51	64 10 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Cumbum	26	32 12 4	133	149 8 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Madura	Palani	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Chuttraputty	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Madura	221	324 0 7	42	71 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Anamalley	Pothamere	...	4,196 1 1	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	Coimbatore	...	340 13 9	...	.....	...	370 15 5	...	.....	...	.....
	Anamalley	...	1,677 12 6	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Rheiwary	Bhewany	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6,065	20,660 0 0	...	.....
	Pirole	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....

6.—*Statement showing the sale of Timber, &c., in the several forests during the official year* 1872-73.—(Continued.)

Ranges.	Name of depot.	Timber. Quantity.	Timber. Amount realized.	Firewood and charcoal. Quantity.	Firewood and charcoal. Amount realized.	Bamboos. Quantity.	Bamboos. Amount realized.	Forest produce. Quantity.	Forest produce. Amount realized.	Sundries. Quantity.	Sundries. Amount realized.	Total amount of value realized.
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
		C. F.	Rs. A. P.	Tons.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Coimbatore	Coimbatore											
	Bowaneekoopa											
	Erode											
	Pollachi											
Nilgiri and Malabar	Nilgiri	1,205	835 2 0		11 1 10 2 0				9,167	17,000 0 0		
	Sispara									4,250	14,000 0 0	
	Gudalur											
	Cundah											
Mettupalliam	Mettupalliam											
Bhowany	Coimbatore		7 12 0									
	Moyar	20,000	29,000 0 0									
Madura	Melamalay	10	25 12 0									
	Godamanoor	4,240	16,117 7 10									
	Periakoolum									1,151	4,000 2 0	
	Periakoolum											
	Virapatty									70	172 14 0	
Salem	Salem											
	Bowany											
	Salem									600	1,000 0 0	
South Canara	South Canara				20	40 0 0						
Wynaad	Manantoddy		600 0 0									
	Sultan		21,174 0 0									
Nelumbur	Nelumbur	2,000	3,000 0 0		3,0	0 0	2 0					
Chevaroy Hills	Salem		600 0 0									
	Coimbatore		108 1 0						15 4 0			
	Total	42,621	33,747 14 11		3,0	0 0	15 0		9,3	0 0	17,000	37,897 1 0	234,073 2 0	23,040 14 10

6.—*Statement showing the sale of Timber, &c., in the several forests during the official year* 1872-73.—(Continued.)

Ranges.	Name of depot.	Other Jungle wood than Timber. Quantity.	Other Jungle wood than Timber. Amount realized.	Railway fuel and firewood. Quantity.	Railway fuel and firewood. Amount realized.	Bamboos. Quantity.	Bamboos. Amount realized.	Forest produce. Quantity.	Forest produce. Amount realized.	Sundries. Quantity.	Sundries. Amount realized.	Total amount of value realized.
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
		C. F.	Rs. A. P.	Tons.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Guinsur and Suradah	Ruggemoudah	1,485	361 2 0									361 2 0
	Soppalpore	737	304 8 0									304 8 0
Goleondah												
Cuddapah	Cudoor	1,455	1,197 15 7									21,884 3 7
Bellary												
Kurnool	Sandal	42	24 4 0									24 4 0
	Kurnool											151 1 0
	Cuddum	300	239 10 4									240 15 4
North Arcot	Karumbady											3,200 10 10
	Vellore											2,143 9 8
South Arcot	Cheggum	593	883 11 4	5	25 10 0				3 8 0 6			922 11 10
	Trinomallay	554	419 7 7									419 7 7
Trichinopoly												
Madura	Parrecolum	135	653 0 7									761 15 11
	Cumbum	615	692 7 0									874 11 4
	Palany	90	111 0 3									112 0 3
	Chuttrapatty	172	126 7 0									126 7 0
	Madura	1,288	1,826 5 5									2,281 6 2
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	2,280	3,612 7 8									3,612 7 8
	Pothacore											1,156 1 1
Anamallay	Coimbatore		705 0 9									2,106 13 11
	Anamallay											1,677 12 6
	Chowzay											20,060 9 0
Chowzay	Erode			561	3,637 8 6							3,187 8 6

14.—Statement showing the particulars of Stock in hand at the commencement and close of the official year 1872-73 in the several Forests.

Ranges.	Teak in logs.	Amount.	Along with Teak used in Buildings.	Amount.	Rosewood in value C.C.	Amount.	Sandal-wood in Rounds.	Amount.	Red Sander wood in logs.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Furness and Sarawak										
Coimbatore										
Cuddapah										
Godavery										
Canara	63	154 1 0								
North Arcot									1 ton 5,201	130 0 0
South Arcot									1 ton 26,280	5,256 12 1
Tinnevelly										
Travancore										
Malabar										
Wynaad									1 ton 13,000	2,079 12 10
Nilgiris									1 ton 3,147	550 5 0
Coorg										
Mysore										
Shimoga										
Bombay	670	780 11 2	107	137 5 10						
Dharwar										
Kanara	11,269	1,35,228 12 2			15,103	6,439 0 0				
Khandesh							1,700	1,241 9 6		
Belgaum	98	23 12 6	19	4 3 6			2,400	7,801 8 6		
Coimbatore	6,000	2,310 1 6	822	316 8 6			1,441	4,163 2 4		
Salem and Shevaroy Hills										
Trichinopoly		20 2 6			43	55 0 6				
Tinnevelly	1,15,471	1,38,565 11 6								
Madura							250	1,562 8 0		
Kadur	217	143 6 6	1,000	2,734 0 0						
North Canara	33,000	66 0 0								
Wynaad	11,000	2,777 8 0	277	277 0 0						
Travancore	2,000	1,004 12 0			1,008	2,191 12 0				
Cochin										
Total		6,93,553 10 4		3,268 2 4		11,433 11 0		18,239 0 4		8,998 13 11

E.—*Statement showing Timber, etc., disposed of under the License and Voucher system in the several forests for the official year* 1872-73.

Ranges.	Teakwood.		Firewood and Railway fuel.		Charcoal.		Other inferior wood used as Timber.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	c. ft.	Rs. A. P.	tons.	Rs. A. P.	tons.	Rs. A. P.	c. ft.	Rs. A. P.
Canara and Sarada	...	...	238	84 8 6	...	...	45,070	2,008 4 0
			...	...	...	...	b. l. 3	3 0 0
Coimbatore	...	...	16,492	36,940 6 6	7	35 10 0	1,02,330	11,032 6 0
			707	1,554 13 0				
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	...	c. l. 275	55 11 0	c. l. 25,867	1,610 11 6	2,17,720	24,587 6 0
Ryacotah	...	...	c. l. 4,103	5,730 13 2	c. l. 1,066	548 7 0	34,750	3,478 2 0
North Arcot	...	...	104	367 5 0	14	36 14 0	9,288	583 0 0
South Arcot	...	...	...	573 0 0	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	3,935	6,120 12 0	c. l. 732	732 4 0	44,861	2,245 6 1
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,644	9,910 7 11
Tinnevelly	...	...	351	741 4 9	15	104 13 0	...	...
Anamalley	522	50 11 0	...	...	...	...	6,416	1,604 0 0
Bhawany	2,150	620 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,715	457 0 0
Collegal	460	115 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,689	422 2 0
Sigur and Sathiamungalam	53	20 0 0	c. l. 802	505 0 0	...	...	168	180 6 0
Mettapolem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polampully	1,998	283 6 6	969	2,186 8 3	21	109 6 3	...	...
Muddumallay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	50,896	4,037 15 9	12,102	17,368 2 5	889	1,862 1 0	...	...
South Canara	...	...	1,121	1,285 8 9	16	45 0 6	2,712	1,042 13 1
Wynaad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelamboor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chenat Tope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	56,209	5,183 1 3	35,699 c. l. 4,879	79,509 14 4	T. 955 c. l. 27,804	5,091 2 9	c. ft. 4,72,876 b. l. 3	58,241 6 1

F.

Ranges	Year.	Departmentally felled.	On Licenses.	Total.	Free.
		C. Ft.	C. Ft.	C. Ft.	C. Ft.
Central Office		...	...	...	...
Gumsur and Saradah		1,252	45,070	47,022	...
Golcondah		...	...	...	...
Cuddapah		3,305	1,02,380	1,05,685	6,689
Bellary		...	...	...	...
Kurnool		...	2,17,720	2,17,720	21,530
North Arcot		1,233	34,780	36,013	...
South Arcot		811	9,288	10,099	7,010
Trichinopoly		...	...	...	...
Madura		7,715	44,361	52,076	...
Tinnevelly		593	6,544	7,137	...
Anamallay	1874-75	10,481	322	10,803	4,353
Ekowary		...	8,964	8,964	...
Collegal		1,967	2,240	4,207	...
Segur and Sattiamangalam		998	1,003	2,001	...
Metupolium		...	408	408	...
Bolumpetty		...	1,998	1,998	394
Mudumalay		...	...	...	...
Salem		7,925	50,806	58,731	33,334
South Canara		20,935	2,712	23,647	...
Wynaad		6,436	...	6,436	...
Nelambur		...	...	...	...
Chenal Nair		4,387	...	4,387	...
Total Cubic Feet...		68,588	5,20,580	5,98,174	93,446

A.—*Detailed Statement of Receipts and Charges under A "Conservancy and Working," B. "Establishment and Contingencies" of the Forest Department for 1872-73.*

Budget classified Items.	Central Office	Coimbatore and Shevaroy Hills.	Godavery.	Gudalore.	Bullary.	Kurnool.	North Arcot.	South Arcot.	Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.	Madura.	Timevelly.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Sale of Timber brought to Depôt by Government Agency	...	438	...	21,881	...	171	5,404	1,512	...	...	4,000	3,356
Value of Timber supplied to P. W. Works and other Depts.	...	238	...	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	307
II. Sale of Timber, firewood, Bamboos, etc.	...	2,802	40	30,527	...	20,301	15,907	2,686	675	...	11,413	2,911
III. Duty on foreign Timber	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Permit fees and rent of Jungles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Grazing dues	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	32	...	...	2,041
VI. Sale of fruits, babool pods, etc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII. Sale of confiscated drift and wast timber	...	18	...	836	...	866	157	41	...	...	101	944
VIII. Fines and forfeitures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Miscellaneous receipts	...	...	10	26	...	38	6	27	66	...	914	7
Total Receipts	...	3,077	50	73,261	...	31,911	19,564	4,066	873	...	16,004	16,816
A. Conservancy and Working.												
I. Timber expenses for felling, etc	...	868	...	7,797	...	493	973	560	10	...	8,331	1,113
II. Purchase of elephants and cattle, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	55	8	3	23	...	94	...
III. Feed and keep of do. do.	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Rent of leased forests, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Charges connected with the collection of revenue and grass	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	50	...	...	...	856
VI. Plantations	...	25	...	2,001	1,243	864	6,126	2,481	8,078	153	1,021	1,102
(a) Fuel reserves	...	...	...	195	...	...	605	...	201	...	1,041	...
VII. Forest work, viz., cutting of canals, etc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	865	...
VIII. Forest survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Experiments to test the value of different timbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
X. Communications, Buildings, etc.	...	1,172	...	...	...	38	270	...	177	...	1,031	161
Amount refunded into the Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	3
Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	2,168	...	12,141	1,243	1,829	7,983	3,191	8,511	153	12,383	3,235

A.—*Detailed Statement of Receipts and Charges under "A" Conservancy and Working," "B." Establishment and Contingencies," etc.—(Contd.)*

Budget classified items	Central Office	Canara and Sawantwadi	Coimbatore	Cuddapah	Bellary	Kurnool	North Arcot	South Arcot	Trichinopoly	Tanjore	Madura	Nilgiris
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
B.—*Establishment*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Pay of Inspector of Forests	13,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Pay of Executive Officers	4,548	...	...	2,019	...	1,428	2,012	3,154	4,147	...	4,211	3,600
Military pay of do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pay of the Forester in charge	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Office Establishment												
(a) Direction	4,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Executive	...	405	...	920	...	608	564	150	440	...	480	521
4. Forest Conservancy Establishment	...	976	645	8,240	536	1,202	3,121	1,120	...	770	3,182	4,370
5. Timber Depôt and work do.	...	...	...	...	...	1,950	480	...	...	...	...	...
6. Deputation and Special Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...
7. Dresser's Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Travelling allowance including halta and travelling expenses												
1. Inspector of Forests	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Executive Officers	2,000	600	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,041	1,041	2,041	...	2,000	1,000
3. Subordinate Establishments	121	...	120	120	...	150	240	120	...	...	240	360
III. Contingencies												
4. Sundries	1,120	45	8	78	...	701	121	178	70	10	497	274
Total of Establishment and Contingencies	28,372	3,149	773	8,675	536	6,988	7,808	6,949	7,168	780	9,917	10,325
Grand Total Rupees	29,000	3,155	773	25,715	1,879	8,400	15,548	9,473	16,421	1,007	21,459	16,000

23. The stock in stream at the commencement and close of the year is shown in Statement D. An abstract is given below:

H.

Ranges.	At the commencement of the year.	At the close of the year 1874-75.	Difference.	
			In favour of the year.	Against the year.
	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.
Gummur and Suruttah	611	611	...	...
Tellicherry	8,210	4,565	...	3,645
Coddapah	...	...	...	...
Bellary	950	650	...	300
Kurnool	4,388	1,288	...	3,100
North Arcot	1,288	1,288	...	...
South Arcot	10,756	16,876	6,120	...
Madura	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	15,016	12,076	...	2,940
Tinnevelly	1,87,672	1,62,581	24,689	...
Anamallays	10,262	6,445	...	3,817
Hurrenge	7,914	3,091	...	4,823
Collagal	6,487	2,068	...	4,419
Sangur and Sattiamangalam	...	300	300	...
Mettacolliam	68	1,324	256	...
Bulumpoy	1,37,228	1,06,604	...	30,624
Manamulay	2,807	7,327	4,170	...
Salem	27,700	33,131	6,126	...
South Canara	20,025	19,214	...	811
Wynaad	30,240	15,017	...	15,223
Nelamboor	5,040	5,031	...	9
Ghaut Nair	...	...	...	...
Total Assets	5,65,201	4,08,829	41,501	70,873
Add total valuation of Timber felled as per Statement D.	62,876			
Total	5,18,533			
Deduct total valuation of Timber sold during the year.	1,79,207			
	3,41,626			
Add increase on the valuation of the last year's stock.	35,732			
Balance of stock at the close of the year.	3,77,358			

24. From the above it will be seen that the value of the stock on hand at the close of the year is less than that at the commencement by Rupees 37,000.

25. *General Remarks.*—The reports received from the Collectors, the Conservator of Forests, and the Ranger Officers contain a great deal of matter quite out of place in an administration report which should be simply confined to a brief review of the transactions of the year. Collectors will be requested to submit in future all questions and suggestions requiring orders separately. If orders are required on any subjects treated in the reports now under consideration, they should be separately noted.

where the fires arise, should be fined indiscriminately, but the Board do not see how the suggestion can be carried out. It should be considered whether the best forests can be strictly reserved and cattle excluded from them.

The Collector suggests that to protect growing red sanders, portions of the forest should be enclosed, and the Inspector urges that the western side of the chain of mountains, running from Tripetty to Cuddapah, should be taken charge of, as well as the eastern. The Collector should consider the Inspector's suggestions and state what the probable cost of fencing will be, and whether the reservation can be effected without reducing the annual receipts. Portions of forests are claimed by Chenchuvadus as being within the boundaries of their villages, and the Collector thinks that all the claims are groundless. He gives his reasons for so thinking, but the Board can come to no final decision on the subject on such general grounds as those now put forward. Reports must be submitted when necessary, and the attention of the Director of Revenue Settlement will be drawn to this portion of the Collector's letter. The establishment is said to have worked extremely well under Mr. Yarde, but the Collector thinks it must be strengthened.

36. *Bellary.*—There are no forests in this district, but only a few fuel plantations which are superintended by Mr. Yarde, the officer in charge of the Cuddapah Forests. The plantations have not yet commenced to yield fuel, and the Inspector says that, as in Cuddapah, they are not at all promising.

37. *Kurnool.*—The Collector states that the decrease in the collections of seigniorage during the year is partly due to certain renters of the adjacent forests belonging to the Kalastry Zemindar under-selling the Government. Timber is also said to be smuggled from Government jungles, but this evil will be abated now that the Collector has succeeded in getting Achutyn's land for Government (G. O., dated 18th October 1873, No. 1,998). The Collector will be called upon to report whether the Kalastry Zemindar's Forest cannot be obtained on lease, and, if so, at what cost.

38. *North Arcot.*—Illicit felling is rife and conservancy, according to the Inspector, in a chaotic state. The Collector has suggested certain measures to remedy the evil, and he has been called upon to report further on the subject (Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd April 1873, No. 626).

The Mammadur Reserve promises to be very successful. The Inspector remarks on the great success of Casuarina planting in beds of rivers, etc. The plantation should be extended wherever it is possible to do so.

39. *South Arcot.*—No forests are reserved, but the better sorts of timber are felled departmentally. There are ten fuel reserves; planting went on in seven, fencing in one, and preliminary patrolling, etc., in two. There are three plantations, one new, doing well. Several jungle conservancy plantations and nurseries, etc., were placed under the Deputy Conservator. The establishment has been weakened by constant illness and is said to be too small.

40. *Tinnevelly and Tanjore.*—In these districts there are no forests, but only a few fuel plantations which have been carefully managed. They have not

system of leasing the right of collecting seigniorage to fuel contractors has given rise to great abuses. The subject is now under investigation and will be shortly laid before Government.

Board's Proceedings, dated 29th May 1873, Forest No. 27.

47. *Nilgiris, Madamallay and Seegur.*—The Commissioner in whose charge these forests have been placed lately makes no report; and the Deputy Conservator's Report does not call for any special remark.

48. *Salem.*—The storm of the 2nd May 1872 is stated to have done great damage to the forests. Four new depots were opened during the year in the Tripatore Range, and the Collector is endeavouring to increase the number and hopes that there will be a large increase of revenue during 1873-74. It has been found possible to dispose of the long grass and dead wood in some of the reserves without their being injured, and the danger of fires has thus been reduced.

49. *South Canara.*—All the works connected with the removal of timber is now done by hired elephants and cooly labour. The Collector is endeavouring to introduce the contract system which he hopes will prove more economical. Endeavours are also being made to increase the number of the sale depots.

50. *Malabar—Nelambore.*—The Nelambore plantation now contains 13,616 acres, of which 2,700 are planted with teak; 4,200 acres of natural forest and 88 acres of teak plantation were purchased from the Eddawarha Rajah for Rupees 30,000 in the year under report; a fair revenue is obtained from the natural forest in the parts not yet planted and from thinnings in the plantations. The survey has been completed and maps lithographed. During the year, 2,36,009 seedlings were put out in 235 acres, and this is said to be by far the largest amount of planting effected in any single season. The Collector has compiled a valuable account of the expenditure and receipts from the commencement, and shows conclusively that the plantations will be very profitable to Government.

51. *Wynaad.*—The teak belt consists of three natural teak forests which reverted to Government in consequence of rebellion of the owners at the end of the last century. A large quantity of timber felled several years ago is still lying about in the forest, but endeavours are being made to dispose of it. As soon as this has been effected, felling will be proceeded with in a more systematic manner, than hitherto. A survey is said to be much required.

52. *Canara, Yaur.*—This forest consists of certain escheat lands near Pulpalli. During the year, 1,800 acres of natural forest were purchased and added to it. The forest is stated to be within influence of the monsoon, so that, by judicious and strict preservation a large supply of firewood at a very low cost will result from spontaneous growth. No felling took place during the year, because the forest required rest.

53. The reports received from the Inspector of Forests, the Collectors, and their Deputy Conservators are herewith forwarded to Government in original, as it is too late to print them. Some of them, however, contain valuable information,

A.—*Detailed Statement of Receipts and Charges under A "Collection and Working," B. "Establishment and Contingencies" of the Forest Department for 1872-73.*

Budget classified items.	Coconada Circle.	Godavery.	Samulcotta.	Goleondah.	Cuddapah.	Bellary.	Kurnool.	North Arcot.	South Arcot.	Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Sale of Timber brought to D. C. by Government Agency	...	...	...	21,864	...	17	5,404	1,512	...	...	4,036	8,295
Value of Timber supplied to D. P. Works and other Depts	...	2,5	...	...	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	357
II. Sale of Timber, Firewood, Bamboos, etc.	...	2,903	40	50,827	...	29,491	15,997	2,686	573	...	11,413	9,911
III. Duty on foreign Timber	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Permit fees and rent of Jungles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Grazing dues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Sale of fruits, Cutch, Myrabolams, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	39	...	...	2,911
VII. Do. of confiscated date and wolf Gudee	...	38	...	330	...	860	157	44	...	...	181	845
VIII. Fines and forfeitures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Miscellaneous receipts	...	...	10	20	...	98	6	27	68	...	354	7
Total Receipts	...	8,67	50	73,201	...	31,011	19,564	4,098	673	...	16,004	16,816
A. Conservancy and Working.												
I. Timber expenses for felling, etc.	...	348	...	7,797	...	403	973	500	19	...	8,581	1,113
II. Purchase of elephant and cattle, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	55	8	3	25	...	94	...
III. Feed and keep of do. do.	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Rent of leased forest, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Charges connected with the collection of revenue on grass	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	50	...	...	...	856
VI. Plantations	...	89	...	2,004	1,824	864	6,196	2,481	8,330	175	1,027	1,103
(2) Fuel reserves	...	...	...	108	...	...	868	...	291	...	1,041	...
VII. Forest work, etc., clearing of creepers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	845	...
VIII. Forest survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Experiments to test the value of different timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
X. Communications, Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	1,173	...	953	276	...	177	...	930	161
Account refunded to the Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	6
Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	58	...	11,141	1,824	1,829	8,315	3,130	8,901	175	11,968	3,244

A.—*Detailed Statement of Receipts and Charges under "A" Conservancy and Working. B. "Establishment and Contingencies," etc.*—(Contd.)

Budget classified items.	Central Office	Canara and Sarsoppa	Coimbatore	Cuddapah.	Bellary.	Kurnool.	North Arcot.	South Arcot.	Tanjore Forest.	Tanjore.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
	27	28	20	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
B.—*Establishment.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Pay of Inspector of Forests	13,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Pay of Executive Officers	4,349	...	...	2,612	...	1,438	2,912	3,134	4,147	...	4,611	3,285
Military pay of do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pay of the Forester in charge	...	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Office Establishment												
(a) Direction	4,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Executive	...	499	...	390	...	698	991	130	640	...	480	821
4. Forest Conservancy establishment	...	570	648	3,513	836	1,202	3,191	1,120	...	775	3,182	4,578
5. Timber Depôts and work do.	...	...	...	...	...	1,950	689	...	...	...	...	...
6. Deputation and Special Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...
7. Dresser's Pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Travelling allowance including batta and travelling expenses.												
1. Inspector of Forests	3,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Executive Officers	2,378	300	...	1,441	...	1,050	1,041	1,641	2,471	...	510	1,200
3. Subordinate Establishments	131	...	120	180	...	180	348	120	195	...	295	505
III. Contingencies												
4. Sundries	1,153	43	8	78	...	161	131	178	90	30	497	272
Total f Establishment and Contingencies	29,359	2,897	776	8,664	836	6,936	9,306	6,843	7,483	804	9,715	10,289
Grand Total Rupees...	48,870	3,125	776	25,785	1,679	8,465	17,548	9,473	16,284	1,907	21,483	13,533

B.—*Statement showing the quantity of timber felled departmentally in the several forests during the official year 1872-73.*

Range.	Division of the Range.	Teakwood.		Sheesham or Blackwood.		Ebonwood.		Sandalwood.		Red Sanders above or below 12 inches in girth.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		C. ft.	Rs. a. p.	C. ft.	Rs. a. p.	C. ft.	Rs. a. p.	Tons.	Rs. a. p.	C. ft. Tons.	Rs. a. p.
Canara and Sunda	Honour and Sunda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coimbatore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 62,147 Wds. } { 8,000 c. ft. }	13,013 1 6
Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kanara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	120 0 0	.....	.....
North Arcot	Vellore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	976	1,190 0 0
	Gurramkonda ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chandragiri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Arcot	Tirukkoyilur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tindivanam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinnevelly	Palamcottah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tinnevelly ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,469	3,775 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anamalai	Anamalai Forest ...	3,252	2,107 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,935	10,382 5 0	.....	.....
	Nelliampathy ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Parambikulam ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Travancore	Ponmudi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,639	6,955 2 0	.....	.....
	Conjingal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kulasi ...	.....	.....	90	45 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Godavari	Rayavaram Range ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,092	4,917 6 0	.....	.....
	Tallamalai ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sammangudem ...	37	16 10 4	118	59 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem and Sattimangalam	Hosur ...	.....	.....	79	44 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gundhutty ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Berijapuram ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mathupollem	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pollachy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajamalai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dandikottah ...	2,193	1,270 7 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,250	7,020 10 0	.....	.....
Salem	Tarapore ...	3,716	4,419 0 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	615 0 0	.....	.....
South Canara	South Canara ...	.....	.....	1,160	2,559 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chintada ...	3,920	1,018 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wynaad	Cardamom ...	2,247	1,419 8 0	286	114 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nilambur	Nilambur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chinna Nair	Gudalur ...	2,152	479 6 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	19,486	12,510 11 2	2,932	2,919 6 0	6,469	3,775 12 0	18,859	29,161 0 0	{ 4,251 c. ft. } { 62,147 Wds. }	13,013 1 6

C.—*Statement showing the sale of Timber, etc., in the several forests during the official year* 1872-73.

Ranges.	Name of depôt.	Teakwood.		Ebony or Blackwood.		Rosewood.		Sandalwood.		Red Saunder roots or posts.	
		Quantity.	Amount realized.	Quantity.	Amount realized.	Quantity.	Amount realized.	Quantity.	Amount realized.	Quantity.	Amount realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		C. F.	Rs. A. P.	C. F.	Rs. A. P.	C. F.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
Gumsur and Surada.	Rosselconda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goppulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goleonda		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godhavari	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,271	20,636 4 0
Bellary		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	Nundial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	154	154 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cumbum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,800	3,280 10 10
	Kurnulsaudy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	c.f. 695	
North Arcot		...	...	...	...	...	...	436	2,183 9 6	...	...
South Arcot	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chengalpat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tripomalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parlacolum	16	24 5 4	51	64 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cumbum	26	32 12 3	133	149 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	Palani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chunraputty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura	221	374 0 7	29	71 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Peshanore	...	4,490 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anamallay	Coimbatore	...	940 13 0	...	...	...	370 15 5	...	...	...	...
	Anamallay	...	1,677 12 6	...	...	...	...	6,063	20,000 0 0	...	...
Bhowany	Bhowany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erode	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—*Statement showing the sale of Timber, etc., in the several forests during the official year* 1872-73.—(Continued.)

Ranges.	Name of depot.	Other descriptions used as Timber.		Railway fuel and firewood.		Bamboos.		Forest produce.		Saplings.		Total amount of value realized.
		Quantity.	Amount realized.	Quantity.	Amount realized.	Quantity.	Amount realized.	Quantity.	Amount realized.	Quantity.	Amount realized.	
		26	27	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
		Cubic ft.	Rs. A. P.	Tons.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rupees.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ganjam and Suradah.	Russelcondah	1,458	361 2 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	361 2 0
	Gopaulpore	727	304 8 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	304 8 0
	Golcondah	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Cuddapah	Codoor	1,495	1,197 15 7	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	21,884 3 7
	Cuddapah	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
Bellary		42	24 4 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	24 4 0
Kurnool	Nandial	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	154 1 0
	Kurnool	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	239 15 4
	Cumbum	300	229 13 4	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3,260 10 10
	Karoumoudy	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2,143 9 8
North Arcot	Vellore	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	Cheiyam	592	888 11 4	5	25 10 0	...	.....	8	8 9 6	...	.....	922 14 10
South Arcot	Erinomaliay	554	419 7 7	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	419 7 7
Trichinopoly		.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....
	Parlacolum	495	618 0 7	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	701 15 11
	Cumbum	615	692 7 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	874 11 4
	Palany	90	111 9 5	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	111 9 5
Madura	Chattraguity	112	126 7 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	126 7 0
	Madura	1,288	1,650 3 3	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2,281 6 0
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	2,250	3,612 7 3	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3,612 7 3
	Pothanore	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4,496 1 1
Anamallay	Coimbatore	...	795 0 9	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2,100 15 11
	Anamallay	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1,677 12 6
	Devarey	...	.....	581	3,487 8 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	20,000 0 0
Ellowoy	Erode	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3,487 8 0

Statement showing the principal Species of Timber used at the commencement and close of the official year 1872-73 in the several Forests.

Species.	Number in stock at commencement of year.	Value.	Number felled during the year.	Value.	Number remaining in stock at close of year.	Value.	Number sold during the year.	Value.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Teak	83	166 0 0							
Sandal-wood	870	1,740 11 4	100	150 0 10			550	1,559 0 0	Trunks 1,238 Logs 312
Ebony	21,000	1,57,015 12 3			12,108	3,629 0 0		4,251 0 0	
Blackwood	80	80 13 8	40	28 4 0			2,457	2,321 8 0	
Cudgel	3,000	2,010 1 0	527	252 4 6			1,281	1,140 2 4	
Sapan and Red Sanders									
Mangrove	42	28 2 2			44	56 0 0			
Bolangeeta	1,20,118	1,40,372 11 0							
Wightmeddy							479	1,163 6 0	
Satin	315	141 3 3	1,000	2,250 0 0					
Black Catechu	20,061	59,321 1 0							
Cutch	18,055	9,770 9 5	475	260 1 0					
Gamboge	2,515	1,004 12 6			1,500	2,191 10 6			
Chandan Wood									
Total		3,02,503 13 7		3,690 8 4		16,676 12 0		12,909 0 4	

Remarks.
11
Trunks 2,000 Logs 50,480
Trunks 1,238 Logs 312

E.—Statement showing Timber, etc., disposed of under the License and Voucher system in the several forests for the official year 1872-73.

Ranges.	Teakwood.		Firewood and Railway fuel.		Charcoal.		Other junglewood used as Timber.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	c. ft.	rs. a. p.	tons.	rs. a. p.	tons.	rs. a. p.	c. ft.	rs. a. p.
Gumsur and Surada	...	.....	286	84 3 6	...	.....	43,070	2,008 4 6
Coleondah	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	b. l. 3	3 0 0
Cuddapah	...	.....	16,492	30,940 6 6	7	35 10 0	1,02,880	11,032 6 0
Nellore	...	.....	767	1,584 13 0	...	.....	...	.....
Kurnool	...	.....	...	.....	c. l. 25,867	1,616 11 6	2,17,720	24,587 8 0
North Arcot	...	.....	c. l. 273	55 11 6	c. l. 1,005	648 7 0	84,780	3,178 2 0
South Arcot	...	.....	c. l. 4,108	5,706 13 2	14	20 14 0	9,288	583 9 0
Trichinopoly	...	.....	104	367 5 0	...	.....	...	.....
Madura	...	.....	...	373 0 6	c. l. 732	732 4 0	44,361	2,345 6 1
Tinnevelly	...	.....	3,235	6,129 12 6	...	.....	6,544	3,010 7 11
Anamallay	337	20 11 6	331	741 4 9	15	104 12 0	...	.....
Bhowany	2,489	630 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	6,476	1,601 0 0
Coimbatore	490	115 0 0	...	.....	...	.....	1,748	437 0 0
Sigur and Sathamungalum	53	20 0 0	c. l. 382	595 0 0	...	.....	1,089	422 2 0
Madapollam	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	168	136 6 0
Pelunputhy	1,008	283 6 6	989	2,186 8 9	21	109 6 3	...	.....
Madummalay	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Salem	50,896	4,087 15 9	13,122	17,268 2 5	868	1,863 1 0	...	.....
South Canara	...	.....	1,751	7,285 8 9	10	45 9 0	2,712	1,042 13 1
Wynaad	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Nelambur	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Chenat Nair	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Total	56,209	5,183 1 3	55,990 c. l. 4,673	73,509 14 4	T. 965 c. l. 27,604	5,691 2 9	c. ft. 4,72,576 b. l. 9	68,541 0 1

F.

Ranges.	Year.	Departmentally felled.	On License.	Total.	Free.
		C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Central Office		...	...	...	...
Gumsur and Surodah		1,952	45,070	47,022	...
Goicoonda		...	...	...	...
Ouddepah		3,305	1,02,380	1,05,685	6,680
Bellary		...	...	...	...
Kurnool		...	2,17,720	2,17,720	21,500
North Arcot		1,233	34,780	36,013	...
South Arcot		811	9,258	10,069	7,010
Trichinopoly		...	...	...	...
Madura		7,715	44,361	52,076	...
Tinnevelly	1897-98	593	6,544	7,137	...
Anamallay		10,481	392	10,873	4,308
Rhowery		...	8,904	8,904	...
Collegal		1,997	2,210	4,207	...
Sogur and Sattiamangalum		998	1,903	2,901	...
Mettupolium		...	408	408	...
Bolampatty		...	1,998	1,998	304
Maduraalay		...	...	...	...
Salem		7,825	50,896	58,721	58,684
South Canara		20,035	2,712	22,747	...
Wynaad		6,436	...	6,436	...
Nelamboor		...	...	...	...
Chenat Nair		4,327	...	4,327	...
Total Cubic Feet ...		68,588	5,29,546	5,98,174	93,446

FOREST No. 4.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 27th January 1874, No. 133.

Read the following letters:—

From the	Collector of Ganjam,	dated	11th September 1873,	No.	2,148.
,,	Ag. Collector of Vizagapatam	,,	1st July	,,	96.
,,	Collector of Cuddapah,	,,	18th ,,	,,	117.
,,	,, of Bellary,	,,	6th ,,	,,	210.
,,	Ag. Collector of Kurnool,	,,	5th August	,,	236.
,,	Collector of North Arcot,	,,	4th September	,,	344.
,,	Ag. ,, of South Arcot,	,,	10th October	,,	379.
,,	Collector of Tanjore,	,,	10th July	,,	243.
,,	Ag. ,, of Trichinopoly,	,,	29th May	,,	91.
,,	Collector of Madura,	,,	4th August	,,	251.
,,	,, of Tinnevelly,	,,	5th June	,,	304.
,,	,, of Coimbatore,	,,	31st July	,,	156.
,,	,, ,,	,,	31st ,,	,,	157.
,,	,, ,,	,,	9th September	,,	198.
,,	Commissioner of the Nilgiris,	,,	20th June	,,	57.
,,	Ag. Collector of Salem,	,,	3rd September	,,	236.
,,	Collector of South Canara,	,,	13th August	,,	1,515.
,,	,, of Malabar,	,,	22nd August	,,	201.
,,	Inspector of Forests,	,,	15th May	,,	1,779.

The Board resolve to submit to Government the Annual Report of the Forest Department for 1872-73.

2. The subject will as usual be treated under the following sections:—

SECTION I.—Inspection tours of the Inspector of Forests.

SECTION II.—Reserves.

A.—Reserved forests.

B.—Fuel reserves.

C.—Plantations.

The Nelambore Forest.
The Government Teak belt in Wynaad.

VIII. *South Canara.*—The Ghaut Forests.

5. In Tinnevelly the forests appear not to have been reserved previous to the transfer of the department to the Collectors, but to have been thrown open on the license system to charcoal burners and firewood and timber cutters, who did enormous damage. Since the transfer, Mr. Puckle has reserved all those forests in which the important rivers of the district take their rise. The reservation is made not so much with the object of improving forest revenue, as of preserving the water-supply, which is of great value to the people, a revenue of ten lakhs of Rupees, and a profit forty times as great to the ryots whose lands are irrigated thereby. In reserving these forests, Mr. Puckle has duly considered the requirements of the adjacent villagers and marked off spots and slopes sufficient for their wants in the way of pasture and firewood, and he has prohibited entrance only in to the black forest above. As justly remarked by Mr. Puckle, the forest not revenue, which is but Rupees 3,400, is but a trifle when compared with the water-supply of a single village, and there can be no doubt but what forests play an important part in regulating the distribution of water; but Mr. Puckle goes a great deal too far when he says the supply depends on the existence of the forest.

6. The accompanying Statements B and C show the timber, etc., felled and sold by departmental agency in the reserved forests during the year under report, and subjoined is an abstract thereof.

	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Amount actually realized.
			Timber, firewood, etc.	
Teak in cubic feet	47,466	11,872	42,421	79,786
Ebony or blackwood, cubic feet	3,243	2,310	598	607
Honewood, cubic feet	6,182	2,776	Not given.	365
Sandalwood in maunds	16,233	20,191	17,224	37,627
Red Sunder roots or posts	1,616	13,352	1,383	23,247
	7,000	83,217	4 26,865	3
Other junglewood used as timber in cubic feet	41,984	10,502	38,871	26,242
Bamboos	46,000	460	54,305	3,188
			580	
Railway fuel	120	360	1	3,765
Sapplings	1,071	308	11,293	7,579
Forest produce	3,057	764	160	650
Total		82,874		2,02,619

7. The valuation* given above for timber felled is not based on the price at which it will be sold, but is calculated at the actual cost of felling and conveyance plus the supposed seigniorage on the timber standing in the forest.

* G. O. dated 22nd June 1872, No. 902.

16. The quantity and value of firewood cut and sold from these reserves during 1872-73 cannot be exactly ascertained, but the amount realized from the entire quantity of firewood sold, which for the most part must be from those reserves, is shown below:—

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Gunsur and Savadah ...	84	Seegur and Sattiamanga-			
Kurtool	56	lum	1,828		
Cuddapah	38,525	Bhowany	4,381		
North Arcot	5,797	Collegal	652	As per Statement C.	3,764
South Arcot	393	Mettapollium	552	Do. E.	79,510
Madura	6,121	Mudumallay	109	Permit fees in Statement A.	27,735
Trichinopoly	573	Salem	35,364		1,11,009
Polumpatty	2,186	Nelambore	251		
Anamallay	741	South Canara	13,405		
			1,11,009		

17. The above sum includes Rupees 27,735, entered in the accounts as "permit fees," which are said to be chiefly collected on firewood removed on contract. Collectors will be requested to show in future the several items on which the permit fees are collected.

18. Full information is not available regarding the cost of maintaining the fuel reserves, and the Collectors will be requested to give it in their next administration report in the form given below:—

Name of the Reserve.	Year in which the reserve was formed.	Area.	Charges.		Receipts.		Remarks.
			During the year.	Up to the year.	During the year.	Up to the year.	

* The past accounts probably do not show the receipts and charges of each reserve separately, but the Board hope that the Collectors will be able to estimate the figures with approximate correctness.

19. *C.—Plantations.*

There are three descriptions of plantations, *viz.*:—

1. Small plantation.
2. Timber do.,
3. Experimental plantations.

20. The Collector of Karnool remarks that the plantations in his district are a failure and are not worth the cost. The Inspector of Forests will be requested to report on this point.

21. The Board regret that full information is not available in regard to the cost of all these plantations, and the Collectors will be requested to submit, with their next administration report, a statement prepared in the annexed form, the figures for the past year being estimated on the best possible data.

Name of the plantation.	Year in which the plantation was formed.	Area.	Description of the trees.	Number of the trees.	Cost.				Receipts.			
					During the year.		Up to the year.		During the year.		Up to the year.	
					Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.

22. SECTION III.—*Forests worked under the License and Voucher System.*—Statement E. shows the collections in each forest under this head, and the following is an abstract of it:—

Description of Timber, etc., removed under the License system.	Quantity.	Amount realized.
		Rs.
Teak in cubic feet	36,200	6,183
Ebony or blackwood do.	261	85
Rosewood do.	240	60
Other Junglewood used as Timber ...	4,72,875	58,641
	20,000	
Firewood in tons	C. loads 4,673	79,510
	27,664	
Charcoal in cart loads	Tons 935	5,091
	15,080	
Bamboos do.	No. 2,05,100	27,848
	74	
Palmyra trees	74	147
Forest produce	Maunds 59,363	2,655
Total ...	...	1,79,000

	Rs.
1. Cuddapah	50,826
2. Salem	34,604
3. Karnool	29,490
4. North Arcot	19,606
5. South Canara	11,521
6. Madura	11,412
Total ...	1,81,849

23. The forests in which the largest sums were collected under this head are shown in the margin.

24. SECTION IV.—*Yield of Forests.*—The subjoined statement shows the total yield of each forest, that is, the quantity of timber, etc., sold or removed free of payment.

23. The quantity of timber and fuel shown above as having been removed free of payment is not quite correct. Some Collectors have not given any information on the subject, and all Collectors will be requested to see that this information is furnished in their next report.

26. Section V.—*Financial Results.*—The accompanying Statement A. shows the receipts and charges during the year. The following is an abstract of it. It must here be observed that the classification of receipts and charges does not correspond with that given in the statement forwarded to the Accountant-General by the Board prepared from the monthly statements, though the total amount is exactly the same. The Collectors have been called upon to explain the differences:—

Item.	Receipts.	Amount.	Item.	Charges.	Amount.
		Rs.			Rs.
I.	Sale of timber, etc., removed by Government Agency	2,02,619	I.	Expenses for felling timber, etc.	97,115
			II.	Purchase of tools, etc. ...	2,303
II.	Sale of timber removed on Licence	1,70,662	III.	Feed and keep of cattle, etc.	19,099
			IV.	Rent of leased forests ...	3,725
III.	Duty on foreign timber*	150	V.	Charges connected with the collection of forest produce	2,303
IV.	Permit fees etc.	27,730			
V.	Grazing dues	...	VI.	Plantations	1,57,248
VI.	Sale of fruits, babul pod, etc.	3,502	VI(A).	Reserved forests	6,722
			VII.	Forest work, viz., cutting of creepers, etc.	2,220
VII.	Sale of confiscated timber	3,155			
VIII.	Fines and forfeitures ...	6	VIII.	Forest survey	100
IX.	Sellaneous receipts ...	9,508	IX.	Experiments to test the value of timber	67
			X.	Communications, etc. ...	11,276
				Amount refunded into the Treasury	62
				Miscellaneous charges ...	3,916
					3,08,735
			2.	Establishment and Office Contingencies	1,74,412
	Total ...	4,18,707		Total ...	4,73,147

27. The charges above shown include, under Plantations, Rupees 1,00,000 paid for the purchase of two tracts of land in Malabar, one for extending the Nedumbotte teak plantation and the other for a teak reserve. Excluding this extraordinary charge, the usual charges are less than the receipts by Rs. 40,620. This result is satisfactory on the whole. The receipts obtained by departmental operations, however, fall short of the working charges. The former amount to Rupees 2,02,619, while the latter, including the share of the supervision charges, but excluding the extraordinary charge incurred on account of the purchase of

* The Board are making enquiries about this item.

28. The stock in hand at the commencement and close of the year is shown in Statement D. Its abstract is given below.

H.

Ranges.	At the commencement of the year	At the close of the year 1872-73.	Decreases	
			In favour of the year.	Against the year.
	rs.	rs.	rs.	rs.
Gumsur and Suradah	831	811	...	20
Goleapetah	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	8,910	4,265	...	4,645
Bellary	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	933	436	...	497
North Arcot	8,388	1,385	...	3,003
South Arcot	1,364	1,228	...	136
Madura	10,725	15,859	5,126	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	15,935	12,670	...	3,270
Anamallay	1,87,572	1,62,201	21,559	...
Bhowany	10,232	6,405	...	3,827
Collegal	7,951	3,081	...	4,870
Seegur and Sattiamangalam	8,487	3,913	...	4,109
Mettayettiem	...	300	300	...
Polumpatty	93	379	286	...
Madumalay	1,35,523	1,65,191	...	29,668
Salem	3,807	7,277	4,470	...
South Canara	25,709	32,191	6,482	...
Wynaad	29,424	19,514	...	9,910
Nelamboy	30,266	15,027	...	15,239
Chenat Nair	5,993	5,571	538	...
Total Assets	4,90,653	3,70,303	40,805	79,125
Add total valuation of Timber felled as per Statement B	82,875			
Total ...	5,18,503			
Deduct total valuation of Timber sold during the year	1,73,697			
	3,44,806			
Add increase on the valuation of the last year's stock	53,732			
Balance of stock at the close of the year ...	3,90,308			

29. From the above it will be seen that the value of the stock on hand at the close of the year is less than that at the commencement by Rupees 37,000.

30. *General Remarks.*—The reports received from the Collectors, the Inspector of Forests, and the Range Officers contain a great deal of matter quite out of place in an administration report which should be simply confined to a brief review of the transactions of the year. Collectors will be requested to submit in future all questions and suggestions requiring orders separately. If orders are required on any subjects treated in the reports now under consideration, they should be resubmitted.

where the fires arise, should be fined indiscriminately, but the Board do not see how the suggestion can be carried out. It should be considered whether the best forests can be strictly reserved and cattle excluded from them.

The Collector suggests that to protect growing red saunders, portions of the forest should be enclosed, and the Inspector urges that the western side of the chain of mountains, running from Tripetty to Cuddapah, should be taken charge of, as well as the eastern. The Collector should consider the Inspector's suggestions and state what the probable cost of fencing will be, and whether the reservation can be effected without reducing the annual receipts. Portions of forests are claimed by Shrotriendars as being within the boundaries of their villages, and the Collector thinks that all the claims are groundless. He gives his reasons for so thinking, but the Board can come to no final decision on the subject on such general grounds as those now put forward. Reports must be submitted when necessary, and the attention of the Director of Revenue Settlement will be drawn to this portion of the Collector's letter. The establishment is said to have worked extremely well under Mr. Yarde, but the Collector thinks it must be strengthened.

36. *Bellary.*—There are no forests in this district, but only a few fuel plantations which are superintended by Mr. Yarde, the officer in charge of the Cuddapah Forests. The plantations have not yet commenced to yield fuel, and the Inspector says that, as in Cuddapah, they are not at all promising.

37. *Kurnool.*—The Collector states that the decrease in the collections of seigniorage during the year is partly due to certain renters of the adjacent forests belonging to the Kalastry Zemindar under-selling the Government. Timber is also said [illegible] smuggled from Government jungles, but this evil will be abated [illegible] Collector has succeeded in ge[illegible]ain[illegible] and for Government (G. O., dated 18th October 1872, No. 1,093). The Collector will be called upon to report whether the Kalastry Zemindar's Forest cannot be obtained on lease, and, if so, at what cost.

38. *North Arcot.*—Illicit felling is rife and conservancy, according to the Inspector, in a chaotic state. The Collector has suggested certain measures to remedy the evil, and he has been called upon to report further on the subject. Board's Proceedings, dated 29th April 1873, No. 626.

The Marandur Reserve promises to be very successful. The Inspector remarks on the great success of Casuarina planting in beds of rivers, etc. The plantation should be extended wherever it is possible to do so.

39. *South Arcot.*—No forests are reserved, but the better sorts of timber are felled departmentally. There are ten fuel reserves; planting went on in seven, fencing in one, and preliminary patrolling, etc., in two. There are three plantations, one new, doing well. Several jungle conservancy plantations and nurseries, also, were placed under the Deputy Conservator. The establishment has been weakened by constant illness and is said to be too small.

40. *Tanjore and Trichy.*—In these districts there are no forests, but only a few fuel plantations which have been carefully managed. They have not

system of leasing the right of collecting seigniorage to fuel contractors has given rise to great abuses. The subject is now under investigation and will be shortly laid before Government.

Board's Proceedings, dated 29th May 1879. Forest No. 27.

47. *Nilgiris, Madumallay and Seegur.*—The Commissioner in whose charge these forests have been placed lately makes no report; and the Deputy Conservator's Report does not call for any special remark.

48. *Salem.*—The storm of the 2nd May 1872 is stated to have done great damage to the forests. Four new depôts were opened during the year in the Tripatore Range, and the Collector is endeavouring to increase the number and hopes that there will be a large increase of revenue during 1873-74. It has been found possible to dispose of the long grass and dead wood in some of the reserves without their being injured, and the danger of fires has thus been reduced.

49. *South Canara.*—All the works connected with the removal of timber is now done by hired elephants and cooly labour. The Collector is endeavouring to introduce the contract system which he hopes will prove more economical. Endeavours are also being made to increase the number of the sale depôts.

50. *Malabar—Nelambore.*—The Nelambore plantation now contains 18,616 acres, of which 2,700 are planted with teak; 4,200 acres of natural forest and 88 acres of teak plantation were purchased from the Eddawanha Rajah for Rupees 80,000 in the year under report; a fair revenue is obtained from the natural forest in the parts not yet planted and from thinnings in the plantations. The survey has been completed and maps lithographed. During the year, 2,35,000 seedlings were [illegible] acres, and this is [illegible] the area of plantations affected in any single season. The Collector has compiled a valuable account of the expenditure and receipts from the commencement, and shows conclusively that the plantations will be very profitable to Government.

51. *Wynaad.*—The teak belt consists of three natural teak forests which [illegible] to Government in consequence of rebellion of the owner at the end of the last century. A large quantity of timber felled several years ago is still lying about in the forest, but endeavours are being made to dispose of it. As soon as this has been effected, felling will be proceeded with in a more systematic manner than hitherto. A survey is said to be much required.

52. *Chenat Nair.*—This forest consists of certain escheat lands near Palghaut. During the year, 1,800 acres of natural forest were purchased and added to it. The tract is stated to be within influence of the monsoon, so that by fencing and strict preservation a large supply of firewood at a very low cost will result from spontaneous growth. No felling took place during the year, because the forest required rest.

53. The reports received from the Inspector of Forests, the Collectors, and their Deputy Conservators are herewith forwarded to Government in original, as it is too late to print them. Some of them, however, contain valuable information.

and the Board request that they may be granted after the report is reviewed by Government.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) J. CROSS,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with the enclosures, and original letters of Conservator of Forests and Collectors, which enclosures to be returned.
Collector in charge of Forests, with enclosures.
The Conservator of Forests, with ditto.
The Accountant, Revenue Settlement, with ditto.
Copy to the Accountant-General, with ditto.

OFFICE OF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS;
CAMP OOTACAMUND, *1st April* 1867.

From

CAPTAIN R. H. BEDDOME,
Officiating Conservator of Forests.

To

W. HUDLESTON, Esq.,
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
Fort Saint George.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the Annual Report for my Department, for 1866-67.

2. During the months of May and June, the Officiating Conservator was in charge of the Anamallay Range, and he handed over charge of that range to Lieutenant Foord on the 7th of July. During July he went a tour in the Madura District; in August he visited the Nellumbur Teak plantations, in September the Mudumallay and Soegoor forests and establishments, and in October the Salem and Cuddapah Ranges. On the 14th of October he again assumed charge of the Anamallay Forest Establishment, on account of the illness of Lieutenant Foord, and he handed over this range to Lieutenant Gosling on the 25th of the same month, and then went a tour through the district with that Officer. In December he went a tour through the Kurnool forests, and again visited Cuddapah. In January and February he visited the Wynaad forests and supervised the demarcation, and in March he made a tour in the South Canara forests. During the year he constantly visited the different plantations on the Nilgiris.

3. GANJAM.—*Sale of the Sál logs.*—The Collector of Ganjam ordered the sale of the Sál logs in depôt at Gopalpore, about one thousand in number, without any reference to the Forest Department, and as the sale was only advertised a few days before it took place, and the advertisement only put into the *District Gazette*, the price realized was very small, being only Rupees 4-8 per log, or about what the timber had cost the department.

4. *Operations.*—These forests are chiefly worked by the License and Voucher System, but the more valuable tracts are now reserved to be worked by the department for Government purposes, as there is always a considerable demand from the Department Public Works. The Forest Overseer has thoroughly explored all the forests, and has reserved certain tracts, and the felling under License is regulated according to the supply in the different forests.

5. *Revenue and future operations.*—The seigniorage collections have been less this year than they were in 1865-66; this is attributed to the prevalence of famine in the district, and to the large quantity of building timber given free of charge to ryots, whose houses (200) had been burnt. The forests this year show a considerable surplus owing to the sale of the Sál cut last year; this surplus only covers the deficit of last year, and little or no revenue can be expected from these forests as worked at present; the receipts will, however, always cover the expenditure, and the forests will be strictly conserved and will be found of great value in future years; there does not seem to be a great demand for Sál timber at present, probably because the market is well supplied from Burmah and elsewhere, and the value of Sál timber is not generally known. Should a large demand arise, these forests might be worked with a regular establishment, and yield a good revenue. Timber of large scantling cannot, however, be got out without elephants, and until there is a certain market, it would not be advisable to have a large establishment, or to go to great expense in the purchase

911-4-10. This is a large sum to pay only for guarding the forests, the receipts will probably increase; unless they cover the expenditure it would be advisable to put two Native Duffadars in charge, in place of an Overseer. They might receive Rupees 15 each, and be under the orders of the Head Assistant Collector, who is stationed near the forests. Unless the forests are to be worked, this will probably be the best plan under any circumstances, as the forests are very unhealthy and no European or East Indian Overseer will be got to remain for long.

11. CUDDAPAH.—*Forest operations.*—A small amount of timber is cut annually by the Department to supply our depôts which were established to meet any emergent demands from Government Departments, the Railway, and the public; with this exception, the forests are all worked on the License System; it works well in this district, and from the very straggling nature of the forests, must remain in force to a great extent. The tracts in which felling is allowed are regulated according to the amount of timber available in the different forests, and when tracts require rest, felling is stopped. Some of the more valuable tracts of forest are reserved for departmental working, and these are consequently brought under much more systematic working. It is proposed to extend the depôts gradually, and to bring large tracts under this system.

12. *Smuggling.*—Smuggling has been rather on the increase during the year; the Sub Assistant Conservator attributes this to the great distress prevailing in the district during the greater portion of the official year. Forest theft, when clearly proved, has always been punished in this district by fine or imprisonment.

13. *Fever and Cholera very prevalent.*—Both Fever and Cholera were very prevalent during the year; the Sub Assistant and almost all his establishment have been several times prostrated by the former.

14. *Plantations.*—The Red Sanders plantation promises very well, and does great credit to the Sub Assistant Conservator. Two thousand plants were put out from the Nurseries during the year.

15. *Fuel reserve.*—A large tract of forest near Balapilly is now being fenced in as a fuel reserve for the supply of firewood to the Railway Company. If fire and cattle can be successfully kept out, reserves of this kind will be found far more remunerative than planting on this side of the Presidency.

16. *Depôt.*—Rupees 2,033-2-8 were realized during the year from the sale of timber from the Cudoor Depôt; this was chiefly supplied to the R. P. W., and was all cut by the department.

17. *Destruction of Forests by cattle.*—Cattle do an immense amount of damage in the Red Sanders and Acha (*Hardwickia*) forests. During one of his tours the Sub Assistant found that thousands of Red Sanders saplings had been cut down at the root for forage by some cow-herds on the Rekmadugu hill forests, where this tree grows very fine. Fodder was very scarce at the time, and with the present state of Forest Law, it is difficult to say how far we can check forest grazing, but there can be no necessity to cut a tree bodily down when only the leaves are required.

18. *Revenue.*—The receipts for the eleven months have been Rupees 26,870-12-8, and the expenditure 6,252-13-0, against Rupees 27,453-7-6 and 7,223-3-0 last year, and there is a stock of timber valued at 7,564-5-9 against 7,041-15-11, the value on hand at the close of last year.

19. *Financial results.*

Expenditure.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment	3,979	0	0			
Working charge	2,252	1	0			
Contingencies	27	12	0			
				6,258	13	0

25. *Teak Nursery and Plantation.*—A small experimental Teak Nursery has been formed, and one thousand plants are ready to be planted out with the first rains. An acre of ground has been cleared and one thousand pits are prepared. Teak grows very fine in some parts of the Nallay Malley Hills.

26. *Australian Acacias.*—A good many of the Australian Acacias, which answer so well on the higher mountains on the western side of the Presidency, have been raised from seed; they all die when planted out, and the experiment will be abandoned.

27. *Cinchona.*—A case containing fifty-six plants was forwarded from Ootacamund for trial on the Nallay Malays. The plants were planted out in the most favourable locality at an elevation of about three thousand feet above the sea, and all were carefully fenced in and they have been watered according to Mr. Mclvor's instructions; thirty-two of these were alive and getting on pretty well, when the Officiating Conservator visited the locality last December. They are now reported to be drooping and not likely to live through the hot weather. The climate is far too dry for Cinchona.

28. *Plantations and avenues.*—The Sub Assistant has formed a plantation at Kurnool and given his assistance in avenue planting; he has also formed a good nursery for avenue trees at Sundial, and in this latter several thousand trees are now ready for planting out; these are chiefly Tamarind, Mango, Neem, and Casuarina. These operations, though conducted by the Sub Assistant Conservator, who has had great experience in arboriculture, are paid for out of the Jungle Conservancy fund.

29.—*Grazing dues.*—The right to graze cattle in the Nallay Malay forests is let out annually by the Collector for several thousand rupees, but the proceeds are credited to land revenue and not to forests. As these are reserved forests, and the establishment is constantly employed in checking the depredations of the cowherds, who are always ready to cut down young saplings for their cattle, and to whom most of the Forest fires owe their origin; it would certainly be fair that the amount should be credited to the Forest Department. The Board of Revenue have been addressed by the Officiating Conservator on the subject.

30. *Health of Establishment.*—The season was a most trying one; Cholera and Fever having been very prevalent. Both the Sub Assistant Conservator and the Overseer were attacked with the former, and the whole establishment, without a single exception, have suffered from the latter.

31. *Future operations.*—The working of these forests has hitherto been almost entirely under the Licence System. Now that we have elephant labour, our Depôts will be enlarged, and it is hoped that ere long the superior trees of forest will be brought gradually under Departmental working. No strict conservancy can exist under the Licence System, and the forests of the Nallay Mallays are so fine in comparison with any other tract on this side of the Presidency, it is a pity that they should not be brought under systematic conservancy. The revenue would of course suffer for several years, and a large expenditure would be necessary for roads, forest surveys, and demarcations, plant, elephants and cattle, and a considerable increase to the establishment would be necessary, the benefit, however, in future years would be very great. The Officiating Conservator explored these forests in 1862 and organized the establishment in the month of September in the same year. During the four years and a half they have been under the department, there has been a clear profit of upwards of 1,18,000 Rupees, after deducting all expenditure, this gives some idea of the value of these forests, and it may be added that this revenue has been entirely derived from timber (as growing trees, &c. have not been credited to this department) and the forests have never been worked to anything like the extent they might afford.

32. *Financial results.*

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure.						
Establishment	5,335	1	3			
Working charges	5,700	0	0			
				11,035	1	3
				2		

30. SALEM AGENCY.—*Operations.*—The small forest tracts in this district have remained under the charge of Lieutenant Walker, the Salem Forest Officer during the year. They are worked entirely on the Licence System, and as they require rest and renovation, they are not worked more than is absolutely necessary.

The following list shows the amount of timber removed on Licence during the year:—

1,026	laudy-loads of	Timber.
107	do.	Bamboos.
360	do.	Fire-wood.
316	Road loads	Timber.
1,166	do.	Bamboos.
2,237	do.	Charcoal.

27. *Forest buildings.*—A small Forest Office and Store at Chengamah have been erected during the year.

28. *Damage by Cattle Drivers.*—The Deputy Conservator reports great damage to the forests by cattle drivers.

29. *Plantations.*—A site has been selected for a small experimental Teak Plantation.

40. *Forest Theft.*—Forest theft has always been punished, when proved.

41. *Financial results.*

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure.						
Establishment	330	0	0			
Working charges	150	0	0			
Total expenditure				480	0	0
Receipts.						
Seigniorage, &c.	2,890	12	0			
Confiscations	109	13	0			
Total receipts				3,000	9	0
Balance in favour of forest	Surplus			2,520	9	0

42. MADURA.—*Operations.*—1497½ cubic feet of timber have been felled by the department for the Depots.

828 cubic feet have been sold for Rupees 1,138-16-8.

Seigniorage collections have been Rupees 4,267-7.

Timber to the value of Rupees 547-9, has been supplied to the P. W.

All reserved trees cut upon the Licence and Voucher System have been marked by the Department. The Overseer reports that the timber merchants grumble at this order, as it gives them more trouble.

Conservancy, such as the cutting of creepers and undergrowth, has been carried out entirely by the fixed establishment, so that there is no charge under this head.

43. *Health of Establishments.*—This has been very good, with the exception of a part of the Cumbum valley; this district is generally tolerably healthy.

44. *Teak stumps.*—There are numerous teak stumps (of trees cut in former years) in the forests of this district; the Overseer reports that he thinks that these can be worked up with profit as spoke for carts, &c.; the experiment is being tried.

45. *Demarcations.*—As reported in the last Annual Report, a demarcation of Government forests in this district is very necessary. The Zemindary Forests not being well defined, gives a great opening to smuggling. A separate report will be made shortly to Government on this subject.

46. *Bamboo seigniorage.*—The bamboo seigniorage was re-imposed last August.

53. *Renewal of lease.*—A small portion of the Anamalay teak forest is Government forest proper, but the larger portion belongs to the Nambudry of Calangady the lease of this latter it was only taken for sixteen years expired on the 31st of December last. Government have sanctioned a renewal for a lengthened period, and the Collector of Malabar has been in treaty with the Nambudry; the terms have not yet been agreed upon, as the Nambudry's demands are preposterous. The forest has been worked to a great extent and the profit that has accrued to Government since the commencement of the lease has been considerable. There is not much fine teak now remaining, but an immense number of young trees coming on, which will be of great value in future years, and considering that the finest teak is grown in this forest, it will be a great pity if Government do not secure the lease. As a pecuniary transaction, it might not be a profitable one for years, but if the forests get into the hands of any timber merchant, all the young trees would probably be cut down at once.

54. *Operations.*—No teak has been felled this year, as there is a very large stock on hand. A small quantity of superior blackwood was felled for the Gun Carriage Manufactory of Madras; a large quantity of timber has been removed from the forest depôts to the head of the timber slip, and to other depôts near the head of the slip. Owing to a strike amongst the Cart Contractors on the discontinuance of the advance system, this work was performed by the elephants. A large quantity of timber has also been slipped, and the usual operations of carting timber to Mungarah, and floating it down to the coast, have been carried on.

55. *Forest fires.*—All the depôts were thoroughly cleared before the annual fires, and there was no loss whatever from this cause.

56. *Cart establishment.*—Upon the Government Order discontinuing the system of advances, all the Cart Contractors refused to work, except at exorbitant rates. Government subsequently sanctioned the formation of a small cart establishment, and forty strong carts were made up at Palghaut, at a cost of Rupees 27 each, and bullocks have been purchased; this will enable the establishment to keep a check upon the Contractors, and some of the latter have since come forward and are working at slightly advanced rates.

57. *Elephant establishment.*—Five of the six female elephants belonging to the establishment have calved, and one has now calved a second time. It is almost unknown for elephants to breed in captivity, and it is probably attributable to their being turned loose at night in their native haunts. An elephant farm on the Annamalays would probably be a remunerative speculation.

58. *Demarcation necessary.*—If the lease is renewed, a demarcation of the Government forests and the leased tracts will be necessary; if not renewed, the Government portion must be demarcated. The Officer in charge can draw up a chart at the same time.

59. *Roads.*—The road from the foot of the slip to Palghaut, and the branch road from near Colungode to Mungarah, require to be put into thorough repair; the subject is now under consideration, and will probably be referred to Government. The Colungode road is one of general traffic, and it is hardly fair that the Forest Department should be called upon for the whole cost of repair, and if this and the Mungarah road are repaired, they will be largely used and are only fit the timber merchants from the Nambudry's forest, who will pay nothing towards the road; the best plan would be for the road to be repaired and kept in repair by Government, and a toll put on.

60. *Sales, cause of depôt, and future prospects.*—Timber to the value of Rupees 218-13-3 was supplied to D. P. W. at Coimbatore, and to the value of Rupees 11,638-10-8 to the Bombay Gun Carriage Manufactory, and these sums were realized. 2,450 Dockyard planks, valued at about 80,000 Rupees, were handed over to the Agents of the Bombay Marine at our coast depôts, but this sum has not yet been realized and fully accounts for the deficit which again appears against this forest. In addition to this, the Bombay Marine have indented for a further supply of 2,000 teak planks, 100 logs (teak) and 100 logs (blackwood), and the Madras Gun Carriage Manufactory require 10,000 cubic feet of blackwood. The future prospects as regards revenue, are therefore very

65. Moulmein.—*Operations.*—21637½ cubic feet of teak have been felled and stored in depôt during the year at a cost of Rupees 2,020-6-4, (as there is a large stock of timber on hand, the felling operations have been limited).

132041 square feet of timber sawn.

20536 cubic feet of timber dragged from the forests to depôt by the elephant.

The departmental carts have conveyed 5452½ cubic feet of timber from the depôts to Gotacamund, and 5805½ cubic feet from the forests to depôts.

Contractors carts have carted 31704 cubic feet from depôts to Gotacamund, and 507½ cubic feet from the forests to depôt.

66. *Sales.*—Timber sold to the public 1718½ cubic feet, which realized Rupees 4,237-12-8; to the Department Public Works 220561 cubic feet (at Gotacamund), and 1156 cubic feet at the forest depôts, which realized Rupees 65,873-8-6.

67. *Teak plantations.*—The teak saplings show a fair growth, but nothing equal to that at Nellumbur.

68. *Financial results.*

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure.						
Establishment	17,495	9	1			
Working charges	20,570	10	6			
				17,072	3	7
Receipts.						
Sale of timber to Public	4,237	12	8			
Do. do. to D. P. W.	65,873	8	6			
				69,611	5	2
				22,539	1	7
Balance in favour of forests						
Balance of timber on hand 31st March 1867	1,94,775	1	6			
Balance of timber on hand 30th April 1866	2,15,460	7	6			
				20,685	6	0
Deduct deficiency in stock						
				1,853	11	7
Result for the year	Surplus.					

69. Sandal and Sappanwood.—*Operations.*—Sandalwood felled and stored 10761 maunds, valued at Rupees 23,643-13-6.

70. *Sandal plantation.*—The Sandalwood plantations are thriving pretty well, but the growth is slow.

71. *Sales.*—Sandalwood to the value of Rupees 25,161-8 has been sold to merchants, and there has been a small amount realized for Yeagey sold on license.

72. *Confractions.*—There have been none.

73. *Financial results.*

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure.						
Establishment	1,721	5	0			
Working charges	7,961	14	0			
				9,683	3	0
Total expenditure						
Receipts.						
Sale of Sandalwood, &c.	26,499	14	4			
Value of timber supplied to D. P. W.	14	0	0			
				26,513	14	4
				16,830	11	4
Balance in favour of forest						
Value of timber on hand 31st March 1867	37,179	3	5			
Deduct value on 30th April 1866	33,758	13	11			
				3,387	5	6
Add surplus stock of timber						
				20,218	0	10
Financial results for 1866-67	Surplus.					

wood is stacked. The case has been laid before the Collector of Coimbatore, who was appointed arbiter between the Forest Department and Mr. Money.

83. *Green wood for Public Works Department.*—As the Lawrence Asylum works require a large amount of green wood, this is now being felled from the northern horn of the Devi shola (Government forest). A road has been made into this forest, and the trees are marked by Major Morgan and only thinned out, so that the forest will not be destroyed.

84. *Confiscations.*—Much clandestine felling is carried on near Ootacamund, and the punishment given, as mentioned in the last Annual Report, is quite insufficient to check it.

85. *Plantations.*—The growth of the plantations is very rapid. In the Eucalyptus (or building timber) plantation, 7,051 trees have been put out, 3,520 saplings have been mossed and are ready for planting out, and 1,350 saplings are in the beds; the remainder of the ground has been trenched or pitted and will all be planted before the end of next monsoon. In the Governor's shola (firewood plantation), 12,400 Acacia trees have been planted out, 22,220 saplings have been mossed and are ready for planting out, and there are 12,400 acacias and 10,571 Eucalypti in the nursery beds.

86. *Revenue.*—There is a balance of Rupees 179-13-0 against this range; the cause of the deficit is, that very much forest land has lately been taken up by private individuals for planting, and the timber is of course all thrown into the market. This will probably be the case for the next two years.

87. *Financial results.*

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure.						
Establishment and Office contingencies	1,870	8	0			
Working charges	2,630	0	0			
Total expenditure				4,500	8	0
Receipts.						
Value of timber sold to P. W. D.	1,677	10	9			
Sales do. to Public	2,643	1	0			
				4,320	11	9
Balance against the forests				179	13	0

88. AUSTRALIAN PLANTATIONS.—*Operations.*—The Australian plantations show a very rapid growth, and the new portion do Overseer Newman great credit. With good fences and careful transplanting, there is not a single plant now lost, all the seedings are put (when two or three months old) into small bamboo-pots, a large hole is made in the joint of the bamboo (which forms the bottom of the pot) and a large piece of moss is placed over this hole. When the plants are required for transplanting, a stick is inserted into the hole and the moss soil, and plant are pushed out altogether. No injury occurs to the roots by this plan, and it is quite as good as mossing. The bamboo pots cost Rupees 1-4-0 per hundred and each can be used about six times before they become unserviceable; it is intended to adopt this plan in some of the plantations in the plains where bamboos are available, as it is far preferable to ordinary pots or basket. A flat piece of wood or a piece of tow or coir can be substituted for moss. 16,100 trees have been put out during the year and 14,000 are ready in bamboo pots.

89. *Sales.*—There has been scarcely any sale for timber from the plantations or from the sholas, this is owing to the large amount of timber just now available from coffee clearings. This supply will be exhausted in about two years.

90. *The Forest of the Upper slopes.*—It was proposed to place the forests on the eastern slopes of the Nilgiris under conservancy with a small extra establishment under Overseer Newman. This plan has received the sanction of Government (vide G. O. No. 533, dated 4th March 1867) and

97. *Locomotive fuel.*—The felling of firewood for the Railway Company has received much attention from the Deputy Conservator; no felling is now allowed, except in tracts especially marked off for the purpose.

98. *Fenced-in firewood reserves.*—Government have sanctioned the fencing in of tracts of firewood jungle, so that all cattle and fire can be effectually excluded. These tracts will be kept as local firewood reserves. One large tract in the Ahteor jungles, near the Shevaroy Hill station, has been fenced in and completed.

99. *Conservancy.*—Attention has been paid to the clearing away of creepers and destructive undergrowth, especially in the sandalwood tracts.

100. *Elephants.*—Two or three elephants will be necessary for the working of the Aetu forests in the Denkencottah Range; it is very difficult to purchase these animals at present at anything like a reasonable rate, so it is proposed to apply for the services of a few from the Commissariat establishment (at Hussoor).

101. *Roads.*—Rupees 6,000 from the Forest Budget were sanctioned for the repair of the road between Anchitty and Denkencottah. This road, though one of general use, will be of great service to the Forest Department; the work has been commenced by the Department Public Works, but on such an expensive scale, that it could never be carried out for anything near the amount sanctioned. A separate report has been forwarded to Government on this subject. Two short branch roads will be necessary for the successful working of the Aetu forest, namely, one from Pennagara to the bank of the Cauvery, and the other from Pennagara to Muttoor, the cost will be about Rupees 10,000 for the two. A separate report has been forwarded on this subject, and sanction has been applied for.

102. *Explorations.*—The Deputy Conservator explored a tract of the Cauvery forest in the south-western corner of the Denkencottah District, and which was hitherto but little known, his report forms Appendix C, he was prevented from completing the exploration of the Javadi and Yellagiry Hills, but this will be done at an early date.

103. *Sandalwood tracts nearly exhausted.*—There is but little ripe sandalwood now left on Government land in this district, and almost all the tracts will require some years rest. Until very lately all sandalwood was considered Government property, and ryots never attempted to claim any growing on their puttah land, and never felled it without permission. The tree delights to spring up in the hedge-rows of the fields, so there is always a good quantity on puttah land, although it has in no case ever been planted by the ryots. In their Order No. 966 of the 10th of May 1865, Government abrogated any claim to sandalwood on puttah lands, apparently under the impression that it must have been planted originally by the land-holders. The Deputy Conservator reports that this Order leads to an endless amount of theft from the Government tracts proper; to obviate this it might be ruled that all sandalwood on puttahs must be sold by the Puttah-holders to the Forest Department.

104. *Financial results.*

Expenditure.						
Establishments	11,556	4	0			
Working charges	7,960	8	7			
Total expenditure				19,516	12	7
Receipts.						
Sale of Timber and Sandalwood from Depôts	15,251	1	2			
Sale to Government Departments	54	0	0			
Confiscations	604	3	14			
Seignorage, &c.	41,399	8	5			

111. *Revenue.*—The profit for the year has been Rupees 4,236-12-3, and there is a surplus in the stock of timber of Rupees 16,767-6-1. Timber to the value of Rupees 1,256 was sold to the D. P. W. at auction but not yet paid for, and Blackwood to the value of Rupees 4,250-4-0, not yet paid for, was delivered at the Coast Depôts for the Bombay Gun Carriage Manufactory.

112. *Financial result.*

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure.						
Establishment and Office contingencies	6,836	12	11			
Working charges	12,750	0	0			
Total				19,586	12	11
Receipts				23,323	10	5
Balance in favour of Forests				4,336	13	6
Timber on hand 31st March 1867	48,624	4	0			
Deduct value on hand 30th April 1866	31,856	13	11			
Add surplus stock of timber				16,767	6	1
Financial result for 1866-67				21,104	3	7

113. WYNAAD.—*Operations.*—As there is a large stock of timber at present in the market, it was not considered advisable to fell much, and the chief operations have been carting out the timber already felled and stored in the forest depots. The new Ferry ghaut will soon open a market with the Western Coast, and until then operations will be very limited in these forests.

114. *Demarcation.*—The demarcation of these forests commenced in October, and the Officiating Conservator twice personally inspected operations; the work was closed in March, owing to the very unhealthy state of the forests. Constant sickness very much retarded the work. The whole of the forest round the Pulpilly Temple lands, and four miles westward to four miles eastward of Saliur's Factory, has been demarcated. Rupees 1,044 were sanctioned, and out of this only Rupees 406-8-3 were expended. It is hoped that the demarcation will be concluded during this year, and the estimated expenditure will not be exceeded. The Deputy Conservator is engaged upon a report and chart of the forests, which will be sent in when the demarcation is finished.

115. *Financial result.*

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure.						
Establishment and Office contingencies	7,356	7	8			
Temporary establishment for demarcating	247	11	4			
Working charges	9,456	0	10			
Total expenditure				17,055	0	10
Receipts.						
Sale of Timber	10,073	10	9			
Do. to D. P. W.	1,351	11	0			
Total receipts				11,425	9	9
Balance against the Forest				5,611	4	1
Value of Timber on hand 31st March 1867	46,338	8	0			
Deduct value on hand 30th April 1866	41,952	4	0			
Deduct surplus stock in timber				5,316	8	6
Deficit for the year				297	0	7

116. NILAMBUR.—*Operations.*

1,20,000 saplings have been planted out in 120 acres.
200 acres pruned.
2,200 acres weeded.

than the amount of any losses that might occur under the advance system. There have been losses under this head in the Anamallays, but they have been caused by the reckless manner in which advances have been given; with care and attention on the side of the Executive Officer there should be little or no loss.

125. *Specimens of timber sent to Europe.*—Large slabs and cross-sections of all the most valuable timbers were forwarded from the different Forest districts to the Paris Exhibition Committee; after they have been exhibited in Paris, they are to be deposited in the India Museum in London.

126. *Grazing dues, forest products, &c.*—Collections under these heads should form part of forest revenue. In former paragraphs of this report it will be seen what immense damage is done in many forests by cattle drivers and others. The grazing dues of the Nalley Mallays, a reserved forest, are sold annually by the Collector and the receipts credited to land revenue; the forest establishment, however, has to keep a constant watch to stop depredation and fires. If the grazing was under the department, and the cattle drivers had to conform to the forest rules, conservancy would be much easier. Forest products are in all cases collected by the Hill tribes and the poorer classes residing at the foot of the hills or outskirts of the forests, and all Forest Officers in charge of districts agree in stating that these people are cheated in every possible way by the petty traders and others to whom they sell the produce, and that they would much prefer a regular market, such as the forest department might establish. A plan of this sort would tend greatly to the development of the resources of the forests, and many products, at present little known and never collected, might be brought into commercial use. Collectors of districts could see that Forest Officers exercise no undue influence, and the task of the Hill tribes and Jungle races being in a manner under the control of the Forest Department, would be of very great advantage to conservancy. All the fires on the Anamallays are caused by the petty traders who come up from the plains to barter with the Kaders for cardamoms, ginger, turmeric, and other hill produce. The Kaders are cheated to any extent by these people, and are always made out to be in their debt. The Officiating Conservator has already addressed the Board of Revenue on this subject, and Dr. Cleghorn intends to lay it before Government. If strict conservancy is ever to be introduced into the reserved forests of the Presidency, some plan similar to what is now proposed must be adopted.

127. *Herbarium.*—The Herbarium attached to the office of the department was transferred during the year to the Museum. The Officiating Conservator has collected largely for it during his tours.

128. *Botanical drawings.*—Appendix A is a list of new and rare plants drawn in the office of the Conservator during the year.

129. *South Canara ebony and Red cedar.*—Drawings and descriptions of the ebony of South Canara and the Red cedar tree (*Soymida febrifuga*), are given in Appendix B.

130. *Botanical publications.*—The ferns of British India have reached to the fifteenth number; they will be concluded in three more numbers; the plates for these last are being drawn at Kew, from specimens chiefly unique.

131. *Financial result for the year.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Net profit for the year	121,814	0	0
Deduct difference in value of Timber on hand on 31st March 1867, from the amount on 30th of April 1866	11,127	0	0
Financial result for 1866-67	1,10,687	0	0

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. H. BEDDOME, CAPTAIN,

Officiating Conservator of Forests.

Sigunda Jerdjeja. Gaert. A large tree, leaves abruptly pinnate, leaflets eight inches by pairs oval, oblong, obtuse, petioles 3-glandulose, large terminal or in the axils of the upper leaves, flowers small sepals 5-imbricate, petals 5-petal, stamens tube cup-shaped, thickened into 10 lobes, each two 2-toothed at the apex with an anther between the teeth, ovary 3-celled, ovules 12 in each cell, stigma 3-angled, fruit capsular, oblongo-ovate 3-celled—Plate 11.

This is the Red Cedar, it grows on the Ghauts of Coimbatore (where it is called *Sedaga*) on the Ouddapah and Kurnool forests, the forests about Palghaut, Travancore, and many other tracts; it is called *Seemi* in Telugu, and *Shem* or *Sear-kadi* in Tamil. The Bengal name is *Rukta*. It yields a very hard, dull red-coloured wood, which is one of the most durable in our Presidency.

APPENDIX C.

Report on the forests of Oorgaum, Tugutty and Bellykul, in the Denkenicottah Taluk.

I have the honour to submit a report on those forests mentioned in my Progress Report for August 1806.

2. They are situated in the south-west corner of the Denkenicottah forest range, Salem District, and extend from the Cauvery river about twenty-five miles in a northerly direction to "Jadgherry," varying in breadth from eight or ten miles at the northern extremity to fully twenty at the most southerly point, where they extend along the south bank of the Cauvery, from the Mysore frontier on the west to the old Pennagra and Anchitty road on the east.

3. The Mysore frontier forms the western boundary throughout, and the general aspect of the country is identical with that part of the Mysore territory, of which it doubtless at one time formed part.

4. These tracts, or rather the greater part of them, have not been previously visited by any of our department; indeed, many of the inhabitants of Billykul and the more southerly villages and hills had never seen a European, none having visited that part at least for many years. This short report will therefore, I trust, be of interest, as well as useful to the department.

5. On leaving "Copachundrum," where we have a Sandalwood Depôt, the road runs almost due south through the village of Jadgherry (one mile distant), whence it gradually ascends and runs along a ridge (varying in height from 6,200 to 8,500 feet above the sea) by the hamlets of Nundimungalum, Nanchigaira and Shoolay Ooods, whence a steep and rocky path descends to Poolalum or Baolalum, about eight miles distant (by the road) from Copachundrum. Here I encamped.

6. Sandalwood is found in some quantity around Nundimungalum, which is a fine village surrounded by cultivation, but all ripe trees have been felled; no other timber of value was seen on this day's march. The next morning I proceeded to Hooly Pauday (Tiger Rock) three miles distant and about one mile south of the village of that name, which is well situated amidst extensive cultivation. Sandalwood was found here in considerable quantity. Thence the road descends rapidly for about five hundred feet down an old stone track (unrideable) and runs along the brow of the hill almost due south for two miles, when it descends gradually to Tegutty, which is situated in a valley seemingly open at both ends, *i. e.* towards Mysore on the west and Anchitty on the east. The road for the last three miles is rideable throughout. No timber of value, except as noted above, was observed; but around Tegutty, Satinwood (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*) and Karungali (*Ebenaceæ*) of fair dimensions and in considerable quantity, and a few Atobu trees (*Hardwickia binata*) were found. Tegutty is distant about eight miles (by road) from Poolalum.

7. On the following morning I proceeded over a spur of the Hill known as "Marcheeswamy Medtay," which is ascended by an old stone path, steep, but rideable, to Oorgaum, a large village situated in a plain surrounded on all sides by hills, and thence up an exceedingly steep and unrideable stone path to the village of Billykul, situated near the summit of the hill of the same name, and

17. I gave a contract for felling and trimming one thousand maunds, half of which has been completed; but the contractors find difficulty even now in obtaining ripe wood, and my orders to them and the sandalwood peons are not to cut any trees which has not arrived at full size. A good deal of wood can be got from hedge-rows, and should the Government not think fit to alter or modify the rule mentioned above, I propose purchasing this from the ryots, and so endeavour to save that growing in Government forests from being appropriated.

18. We must, however, be prepared to discontinue all sandalwood sales after 1868, for many years.

19. This will give our establishment time to superintend the working of the timber tracts of these forests, under the coppice system, which is now being introduced; and with regard to the supply of timber available, I am happy to report most favourably.

20. Descending the hill (Biligkal) into the valleys which lead to the Cauvery river, distant about six miles, *Teak* is found here and there, but stunted and commonly from stump-shoots. *Areka* (*Hardwickia binata*) and *Dindiga*, are found everywhere in large quantities. This timber can be dragged by the several ravines, particularly by a path leading past the village of Bailpully to the river with comparative ease, and thence hauled to Maddenpatty (below this falls prevent further floating).

21. When the road is made from Pennagra I should therefore recommend the old route by that village, and we can make a branch track to the Mootoor *Areka* forests. If its 4,000 or 5,000 are placed at disposal for this part of the road (Pennagra to Maddenpatty) during the year, it would be possible for carts before the end of the year, and we could in the meantime fell, square, and float the timber to Waddenpatty.

22. As regards the extent and value of these forests as a source of timber supply, no doubt need be entertained. A ten years' supply of first class timber is here available without danger to the forests.

23. On leaving Biligkal I returned to Coiygum and Tagatty, in which places I found that the conservancy rules were little known or observed. I explained to the Kranjiers the wishes of Government on the subject, and pointed out the objects in view, which I particularly impressed on them and the people generally, that no curtailment of their rights, as ryots, was intended or would be allowed, and that any complaint on the subject should be carefully investigated. I have since furnished the Kranjiers with copies of the rules in Tulugu, and a supply of licences and tickets, with instructions for distribution to parties wishing reserved timber, &c. Their returns are submitted monthly to the Overseer in charge of the range, and the collections forwarded direct to the Taluq Treasury. The revenue has thus been augmented, and the interests of conservancy furthered.

24. From Coiygum I proceeded viâ Ochanoor, where numbers of fine satin and neem trees were found to Kushitty, and thence to the forests and sandalwood tracts on Coteghirry's Mundhay, and Mullghirry hills, a memorandum on which I shall submit hereafter.

25. I have delayed submitting this report, being desirous of illustrating it by a chart of the forests which I have prepared, and from which the localities, &c. could be clearly seen. I shall endeavour to submit the chart complete for the Denkenicotah Taluqs, with my report on the other tracts mentioned above, when I trust it may be found useful for reference and as a guide to future Forest Officers and Overseers.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CAMPBELL WALKER, Lieutenant,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Thirty of these large piles were floated from this place to Aska, but only twenty reached their destination, one raft with 10 logs having been wrecked on the way during the freshes of October. Seven of the missing logs, were recovered near a village called Dhanjemundaly.

Seventy-two large logs of Sál (unwrecked up) of dimensions 18 to 19 feet in length and 4 to 5 feet in girth, were floated down on twelve rafts in October from the Kookloobah forest, but there being no floods during the N. E. monsoons in this district which were daily expected, the timber could not proceed more than three miles from insufficiency of water. When the monsoons set in this year, I hope to have this timber floated down to Nowgaum whence, if possible, it will be brought to the Russelcondah Depôt.

Twenty specimens of wood were sent in August to the General office, Madras, for the Paris Exhibition.

In the month of February I proceeded to Madras on duty, and took with me fifty Sál plants in baskets; of these, only thirty were delivered, the remainder having died from the earthen tubes in which they were packed breaking by the accidental upsetting of the baskets during transit.

The health of the establishment has not been good; of 10 peons, one died from dysentery and five have had repeated attacks of fever, and I myself did not escape, having been seriously prostrated while in Kookloobah forest supervising the preparation of the timber rafts there: and sometime elapsed before my recovery at Russelcondah.

The five foreign plants, namely, *Aexcia Melanoxylon, Australian gum* trees alluded to in last report, as being reared in my office compound, died on being transplanted. I would be glad to try the experiment of sowing in the forest if I could get a small supply of seed.

In conclusion, I subjoin an abstract statement shewing the financial results for the year, which I hope will be satisfactory. The Cash remitted to the Treasury is Rupees 8,321-9-2, seignorage and valuation vouchers of D. F. W. for 1865-66 (brought to account) and that of 1866-67 Rupees 2,735-3-1, makes a total of Rupees 11,056-11-3 from which deduct Rupees 2,992-12-4 on account of conservancy and working establishment, leaves a balance in favour of Government of Rupees 8,063-14-11, exclusive of timber on hand on the 31st March 1867, valued at Rupees 1,103-4-0.

Financial Results, See page 3, paragraph 7.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

T. G. FREEMAN MacDALLY,
Overseer of Forests, Gunsoor.

APPENDIX E.

From

M. H. H. YARDLEY,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Forests of Cuddapah for the official year 1866-67.

2. Owing to the severe test the District had to undergo last year, the collections as expected have not reached the estimate originally submitted by me, however, on the whole, I may call them satisfactory. Owing to droughts, merchants could not induce their work people to fell except- ing in the low jungles where firewood for the Railway has been cut to some extent. Several blocks of firewood jungle have been marked off by me for the cutting of Railway fuel, and the necessary check is kept by the peons; but as the system was not secure from smuggling, I have instituted another mode of working which is about the best check, that can be introduced in a district where fuel is of such consequence. The Locomotive Agent of the Railway Company advises me when he accepts tenders for the supply of fuel, and the parties are then granted authority

10. *Red Sanders Plantation.*—The casualties of last year were replaced by 2,000 plants from the nursery. A trial of a few teak seeds was made, but owing to the heat and unfitness of the soil I have only been able to preserve 5 teak plants by removal to another piece of ground.

The plantation of Red sanders was visited by the Collector in company with Major Michel, and the vigour of the plants, their size, &c. found comment. During the season, planting, transplanting, weeding, clearing, &c. was prosecuted, but as it is hard to meet with gardeners in this district I am obliged to be as lenient as circumstances admit, to induce them to serve us, but withal there are a few run aways. I should wish to devote more time to this plantation; but it is difficult, as I have to look over the whole district without an Overseer.

11. *Destruction to forests.*—I will not only include the damage done to the forests under this head by cowherds but by fires, which I believe to be caused not so much by friction, as by ryots setting fire to the grass, either to produce fresh forage for their cattle or to protect themselves from the surprises of wild animals. Reddies have a general warning that they are responsible for the fires occurring near their boundaries, but it has little effect in suppressing it. As regards the destruction by cowherds, I have already mentioned that it was brought to the notice of the Collector, and the instructions that Officer has issued in the district through Tahsildars, will I hope not give me ground for notice in next year's Journal.

12. *Health of establishment.*—My Duffadars and Peons have all suffered severely from fever and I have shared to some extent, the district being more sickly than any of the previous years. Ballpilly has been unusually feverish and it was hard to get a peon to stop there 3 or 4 days together, so I had to entrust the checking of Licences to an old peon a resident of that place. Dhoor has also been feverish. Two peons died and others were prostrated.

13. *Treatment of cases of theft.*—Several parties being detected in smuggling timber, were prosecuted under the Conservancy Rules; the cases being well substantiated, the parties were imprisoned from one to two months with fines of from Rupees 100 to Rupees 150 each case, and others with simple imprisonment only.

Financial Results, see page 3 paragraph 19.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) H. H. YARDE,

Assistant Conservator of Forests.

APPENDIX F.

From

MR. T. SHEFFIELD,

Assistant Conservator of Kurnool Forests.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the forests of this district for the year, 1866-67.

Introductory Remarks.—As was anticipated, there is a large falling off of revenue this year, owing to the famine in the Bellary District, and the great distress and sickness in this and the surrounding districts. The merchants of Bellary, Guntoor and Nellore, mainly supply themselves with timber from our forests, and for the first three years of working these forests, we, on an average received, half our revenue from the above districts; but this year we have taken hardly anything from them.

Another drawback has been the stoppage of the Madras Irrigation Company's works. This Company, when in full work, used a large quantity of timber, and the Company's contractors and work people built themselves good substantial houses from their savings; but when the Company stopped work, all their people knocked off also, and we have, in consequence, suffered a loss

Forest cattle.—We have two pairs of bullocks and one pair of buffaloes; these have been employed in bringing confiscated timber from small outlying villages to large central ones for sale.

Timber removed under Licences.—The subjoined list shows the quantity of timber, firewood, bamboos and charcoal taken from these forests on licences during the year, also the quantity of firewood and wood for agricultural purposes, taken free.

List showing the quantity of Timber, &c., taken from the Forests on Licenses during the year 1866-67.

Description of Timber.	Bandy loads.	Head loads.
Reserved Timber, at Rupees 3 per bandy load	1,904	....
Do. do. 2 do.	93	....
Jungle wood do. 1 do.	4,786	....
Firewood, at 4 Annas per bandy load	835	....
Bamboos, at 5 do. do.	2,840	5,668
Charcoal, at 1 Anna per cwndie load	....	12,372
Firewood, taken free by Ryots	1,960	....
Agricultural wood, taken free by Ryots	2,230	....
Total number of loads	17,535	17,440

Confiscated timber.—Four hundred beams and posts of different kinds, besides a large quantity of small wood, have been confiscated and sold during the year, the whole realized Rupees 2,962-13-3. Of this, Rupee 1,792-13-3 have been credited to Government, and Rupees 1,190 have been paid, or is now in the talugs for payment to informers. I am glad to report a steady yearly decrease from this source of revenue.

Timber sold from Government depôts.—Only 446 cubic feet of timber has been sold from the depôt this year. We have now in depôt 1,947 cubic feet of well seasoned timber. Of this amount, 1,151 cubic feet, valued at Rupees 1-4 per foot, is in depôt at Nundial, and 796 cubic feet, valued at one Rupee per foot, in the forest.

Timber supplied to Public Departments.—The Public Works Department have taken only six bandy loads of timber during the year, for which vouchers to the value of Rupees 13 are attached to the accounts.

Plantations.—There is not much to record under this head, for the district is peculiarly unsuited for the profitable growth of timber, although I am glad to report that an effort has been made, and I trust with success, and although not likely to prove directly profitable, will, I doubt not, be of great benefit to the district, and if carried out on a more extended scale, will in time make our roads shady and cool. I allude here to the plantation opened and the avenues planted by me in Kurnool for the Collector with your sanction.

Since starting the plantation last year I have not seen it, as my duty does not often take me to Kurnool, but I believe the whole of the 6½ acres planted, are doing well. It is a pity more is not to be done this year, for firewood is becoming very scarce on the Yerra Mallais, but for some reason, I believe because there is no public land available near Kurnool, no enlargement of the plantation is to take place next season.

Avenues.—The trees I planted along the roadside at Kurnool are doing remarkably well so far, but I am afraid they will never attain any size, as there is a bed of solid blue slate not more than two or three feet from the surface throughout the whole of Kurnool, and in most instances the slate had to be moved in forming pits for the plants.

Nursery.—At the Collector's request I opened a small nursery at Nundial to grow plants for avenues. It now contains, ready for planting out during the rains, some thousands of seedlings including Tamarind, Mango, Neem, Casuarina, (*Soga dairis*), and several other kinds; these will be given to the Tahsildars as they are required. This nursery, as well as the plantation and avenues,

can never catch any person in the act, although nearly all the fires originate in this manner. A few may be caused by the friction of dry bamboos, but very rarely.

Criminal prosecutions.—I have prosecuted a great many persons during the year for stealing wood from the forest. In some cases I have not learnt the result, but some have been punished by fines varying from one to ten Rupees, others to imprisonment for short periods, and in one instance to flogging. A Reddy and a Curnum of a village have been sentenced to six months imprisonment each for conniving at the removal of stolen timber from their village while under confiscation.

Health of establishment.—The past season has been very sickly, and the forest establishment has suffered equally with the remainder of the people. We first suffered from cholera, the Overseer and I being attacked, and also three of my family, one of whom died. Since that time we have all, without exception, suffered from fever, one peon died, three took their discharge, and seven are now suffering but not so severely as to keep them from duty. I used all the fever mixture sent from Madras, and also some quinine kindly given by T. A. N. Chase, Esq., the Collector. I should be glad of a supply of quinine, as it appears to do more good than the fever mixtures.

Financial Results, vide page 5 paragraph 32.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

THOS. SHEFFIELD,

Assistant Conservator of Forests.

APPENDIX G.

CAMP CUDDAPAH, *15th April*, 1867.

From

MR. H. H. YARDE,

Assistant Conservator of Forests.

SIR,—I have the honour to subjoin my Annual Report of the forests of North Arcot, for the year 1866-67.

1. I travelled over nearly the whole talugs of this district, but having been attacked with fever, was obliged to return, and have not since had an opportunity of completing the tour. The jungles are very straggling in their nature, and it is only in inaccessible places that large trees are to be met with.

2. I have stopped felling in some tracts, and have pointed out blocks where felling of timber may be carried on, but bamboos are the chief material of export from the forests, and I have left it to the discretion of the Overseer to select places.

3. The hills in the Vellore and Polar talugs being, for the most part, inhabited by the Mullaium tribe, great facilities could be found in conserving the forests, but it involves much time and trouble to induce the tribe to serve us, and it requires the co-operation of the Collector of the district to get the assistance in suppressing smuggling. Cultivation is largely carried on in these hills by them, and I have ascertained that no tax is levied on the ground they clear, though the tribe pay a small sum on ploughs and yokes. I am not in favour of this at all, as the Mullaium villager is at liberty to fell as much jungle as he likes, and deserts it for a piece more in accordance with his wishes, from time to time. The tribe may be induced sometimes to fell bamboos, &c. but this is only when free from field work.

4. My Overseer was taken from me in September and sent to the Anamallays, Mr. Thistlethwaite being appointed in his place. I was glad of Mr. Brougham's return in November, as having a knowledge of the district, his services were valuable to me in the management of the forests. There is one thing to be said, and I hope it may meet your consideration, as the matter concerns the regular working of the establishment. The jungles of Thellay and Arsambett only

cases were all punished; of the two tried at Naggary, one was sentenced to three months imprisonment with a fine of Rupees 300, the other to imprisonment of two months.

12. *Health of establishment.*—The Overseer suffered slightly from fever, but more frequently since his return from the Annamallais. The peons have all had attacks, but were not prevented from attending to their duties.

Financial results, vide page 6, paragraph 35.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. H. YARDE,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

APPENDIX H.

South Arcot.

From

LIEUTENANT C. J. WALKER,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of these forests for the past year.

1. I have continued in charge throughout the year. The Overseer, Mr. Lloyd, was promoted on 1st August to the charge of Kolamputty forests, Coimbatore District, and I appointed Mr. P. Rangiah Naidoo, who had been for two years Writer in the Salem Forest Office, on probation. He has proved zealous and regular in the discharge of his duties. I have therefore confirmed him in the post from the 1st instant, and have no doubt he will continue to give satisfaction. A Forest Office and Store have been built at Chengamah, which was much required, as the Overseer formerly had no place in which to transact business or keep records.

2. Every means have been adopted for the preservation of the forests and to prevent indiscriminate felling of the reserved timbers. Great difficulty is still experienced in inducing Licensees to have their licenses checked at the tannah stations, and given up when the timber is brought. Licenses were retained for months in remote parts, and doubtless much timber was felled thereon in excess of the quantity paid for; our small establishment in this district being utterly unable to put a stop to this system. I brought the matter strongly before the Head Assistant Collector, Mr. Hughesden, who, in November, summoned some of the principal offenders and punished them after enquiry. The timber tracts on the Tirumudlay have been visited and steps taken to preserve the teak saplings, &c. found there. I have transferred another peon temporarily from the Salem establishment to Chengamah, and have opened a tannah station there. The peon assists in the Overseer's Office as Gomastah and deserves some small increase to his pay on that account. I would suggest that in future the establishment of South Arcot be shown separate from that of Salem, and the pay drawn from the South Arcot Treasury. The pay of the Overseer is now alone debited to the South Arcot forests, the duffadar and peons having been originally transferred from Salem Range as an experiment. This plan of drawing pay from two different Treasuries creates confusion and delay, and it has been proved that the forests are well able to support a small establishments. I think it right that they should be debited with the cost of the same. It now swells the Salem disbursements on this head, which, from the nature of the forests of that district, are themselves considerable.

The South Arcot establishment must, however, continue to be regarded as mainly preventive, and no large surplus in excess of the working charges can be expected.

3. No timber has been felled by the department during the past year.

4. No working establishment is kept up—the peons are employed in checking licenses and preventing the felling of under-sized timber, the forests being worked entirely on the Voucher and Licence system.

B.

Abstract of the Statement of Timber, &c. confiscated and sold during the year 1866-67.

Description.	Number of Buffy Loads.	Number of Head Loads.	Amount realized.			Amount credited.			Amount distributed as rewards.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Atcha, Vengay, and Karangalli	74	0	39	5	0	36	5	6	2	15	6
Kutsecroonjee, Parambai, Vemboo, and Naga Maram.	33	0	48	7	0	43	8	0	4	15	0
Jungle and Firewood	6½	1	10	6	0	7	3	0	3	2	3
Bamboos	8	1	33	10	6	19	11	9	13	14	3
Bark	1	1	2	4	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
Charcoal	0	12	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	2	0
Total.....	81¼	15	134	14	0	109	13	0	25	1	9

CAMPBELL WALKER, Lieutenant,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

16th April 1867.

APPENDIX I.

Madura and Tinnevelly.

From

Mr. T. N. TURNBULL,
Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the official year 1866-67, on the forests in the district of Madura and Tinnevelly; the latter having come under my supervision in July last, agreeably to Government Order, No. 1033, dated 2nd May 1866.

2. I have continued in charge of the Madura forest range, during the year under review, with the addition of that portion of the Tinnevelly forests handed over to this Department, thus increasing the total length of my range from 75 to 128 miles.

3. Our operations of "forest work," namely, cutting creepers, &c. have been effectually carried out. There being no charges under this head it is necessary to mention that all work of this nature has been done by the permanent establishment, and has had invariably my close supervision.

4. The system of marking all the reserved timber trees before they are permitted to be felled by license holders has gained for itself unpopularity with the merchants of this district. I have no hesitation in saying that, under the license system, it is the only safeguard to strict conservancy, and the protection of forests generally, but the merchants oppose it, as it interferes with their economical management; for they heretofore fixed on localities where there are clumps of trees in one place to facilitate felling, dragging, &c.; whereas now, under this system, their axe-men are scattered, the distance and difficulty of carriage increased, and their labours attended with much inconvenience. This has driven some merchants to seek their requirements from the adjoining zemindary forests, which has tended to a considerable falling off in our salvorage collections for the year. I would suggest in order to obviate these difficulties, that the merchants be permitted to choose their own trees for felling, and that the department exercise the duty of measuring at the tannah station all unworked timber and render confiscation imperative in such cases where the timber brought out is under three feet in circumference. This will insure the felling of full grown trees, maintain conservancy, and perhaps be better appreciated by merchants than the present system.

5. From the accompaniments to this report, it will be observed that 4,497½ cubic feet of timber, valued at Rupees 3,239 have been felled, and added to our stock in depôt. It is necessary

12. That the Government sustain a loss from non-interference in this matter, cannot be doubted. If all forest products were leased out annually, I am positive that the districts under my jurisdiction would bring in at the lowest possible estimate Rupees 1,200.*

Madura	Rs	700
Tinnevelly	"	560
	Rs	1,260

13. The establishment of both districts have enjoyed throughout the year good health, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which they have performed their onerous duties. The Duffadars* have given security in the sum of Rupees 200 each. The appellation of Duffadar to men on the receipt of Rupees 15, and who have given security in the sum above mentioned, appears to me somewhat derogatory, and that respect which is due, is not shewn them by the Taluq officials, merely on account of their being designated Duffadars, and which places them on an equality with the head peon of a Taluq Cutcherry on the receipt of Rupees 7. The Duffadar in these districts are all respectable men, and I would urge their either being called Maistries or Sub-Overseers.

* Madura		3
Tinnevelly		2

14. My writer has conducted the duties appertaining to the two districts with satisfaction. His work has considerably increased by the addition of the Tinnevelly forests. I have recommended an increase of Rupees 10 to his salary, to be debited to the Tinnevelly forests, which I hope will be sanctioned.

15. During frequent tours in these forests my attention was drawn to the large numbers of old Teak and Vengay stumps, and my serious consideration devoted to the best means of utilizing them. The conclusion to which I have arrived is, that these stumps, instead of being allowed to remain, should be taken up and worked into spokes for carts. You are aware that these stumps are generally three feet long, sometimes longer, and a cart spoke is seldom or ever more than two feet six inches, and as durability is the chief thing needful, I am positive it is met with in these stumps, and would be the best means of utilizing them and proving also remunerative to Government.

Tectona Grandis, Pterocarpus Marsupium.

16. In my communication, No. 126 of the 13th March 1866, I brought before you the subject of the issue of licenses by Zemindars and Mootahdars of land, and the unrestricted felling of timber in Government forests, in consequence of the boundaries not being demarcated. The matter is one of great importance, as it materially affects the well working of the Forest Department, and opens avenues to clandestine fellers, and hence it inevitably follows that only meagre crops of scattered timber are now to be found, where vast areas were once richly covered by nature with trees of gigantic growth. It may not be out of place here to allude to the felling of immature trees in Zemindary lands. This ruinous practice extends also to the removal of saplings. Our attempts to check clandestine felling in our own forests are greatly frustrated by the first evil. Yet, notwithstanding the difficulties with which the department has to contend, I am happy to be able to record that, by rigidly prosecuting all detected offenders, the practice is being put down. Here I would notice the difficulty of detection, and give the following extract from my Progress Report, for November 1866:—

"I visited the forests adjacent to the village of Peruvalum. I regret to state that the "revenue of this taluq is considerably falling off. During my inspection, I observed that large "quantities of timber, said to be felled in the Bodinaickanoor forests, are being dragged out through "the Government forests. This practice, is objectionable, as in consequence we can exercise no "check on our forests, unless we actually see the timber felled in the Zemindary lands."

"That licenses are granted, and that timber is felled in the Zemindary forests cannot be "doubted, but it being taken through the Government forests opens an avenue to clandestine "fellers, and which I have not the slightest hesitation in asserting, they avail themselves of, for, "all timber brought from that direction is said to be from the Zemindary."

17. It may be said Zemindars issue licenses, and that timber brought out without such

APPENDIX K.

ANNAMALLAI, BOLAMPUTTY, SHOLAKURRAY, AND CHENAT NAIR FORESTS.

From

LIEUTENANT H. M. GOSLING,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Progress Report of the forests under my charge, for the year 1866-67.

Report confined to the occurrences of the past five months.

2. Though in accordance with established form, I forward a Report for the whole year, I can only report upon the operations of the last five months, namely, from the date of assuming charge on the 25th October 1866.

Several headings in Dr. Brandis' Memorandum suited to this Report.

3. It was my intention to have adhered in the arrangement of subjects to the suggestion contained in the 18th paragraph of Dr. Brandis' Memorandum on the Report of the Central Provinces for 1863-64. I, however, found some of the headings not suitable, as there had been within the past year

(a.) No survey, and examination of forests little known.

(b.) No demarcation of reserved Government forests. But I have availed myself of the remaining salient points suggested for Report by Dr. Brandis.

4. On assuming charge, the subjects urged on my immediate attention as requiring prompt settlement were :—

Subjects urged as requiring prompt settlement.

I.—The recovery of outstanding advances, amounting to Rupees 8,645-8-0.

II.—The rapid conveyance of planks to the depôt at Mungarah.

III.—The formation of a fuel reserve for the Madras Railway Company at Wallar.

IV.—The settlement of the claim preferred by Ramasawmy Moodeliar to the ground on which the Government Timber depôt stands at the foot of the Anamallai slip.

V.—The development of the three forests comprising the Coimbatore Belt, and the introduction into them of the Licence and Voucher System.

VI.—The most unremitting supervision of the clearance of grass and brushwood round the numerous depôts in the Anamallai forest, to prevent a recurrence of the disastrous loss from fire last year.

Stage of progress arrived at.

5. The stage of progress at which the above subjects have arrived, and the steps taken by me to effect their completion, are as follows :—

Result of the prosecution of the defaulting ex-contractors.

I.—After a careful consideration of the contracts and papers connected with the defaulting contractors, I selected ten reported as solvent and obtained warrants for their apprehension. These were successfully prosecuted before the Sub-Magistrate of Palachy, by Mr. Overseer Truter, whom I selected for this duty, from the acquaintance he possessed of the particulars attending the formation of these contracts. I have since prosecuted others successfully, but by this time many of them had absconded to Cochin, Wynaad, and elsewhere; entailing both trouble and the loss of money paid for their warrants. I have not however given up all hope of arresting them at a future period, and will therefore not recommend any sums to be entered under the head of profit and loss. Table A shews the result of these prosecutions and the amount still outstanding.

Effect of the prohibitory order of Government regarding advances.

II.—Up to the time I joined, there had been little or no carting carried on, the reason assigned being the absence the order of Government prohibiting advances, no contractors would come forward. Another reason urged, was the delay occasionally made in settling the accounts of those who carted without advances. I removed the latter ground for complaint by personally, or through the Overseers, promptly settling with those contractors who produced vouchers from the Agents

struck off and issued to the Tahsildar of Coimbatore for distribution, and I have great hopes of obtaining a valuable revenue from this source. My predecessor, Lieutenant Foord, had felled about twenty trees of Blackwood, out of which some magnificent logs had been cut for the Madras Gun Carriage Manufactory. On my proceeding to remove these, a Parsee, named Merwanjee, unexpectedly claimed the timber, as grown on the land which he had obtained likewise from Mr. Grant's predecessor in 1862, on an improving lease. Unfortunately, the terms of the cowle named contain no reservation to Government of the valuable timber standing on the ground; consequently, the Government have not only lost the timber, but have been put to the expense of cutting it for the benefit of a private individual.

Unexpected claimant to a portion of the Bélaspoolly Forest.

Comment on the impropriety of thus indiscriminately giving away forest land without any reservation of the valuable timber standing on it, and at a period when Teak and Blackwood are in such urgent demand by the Bombay and Madras Gun Carriage and Marine Departments, and in disregard of the standing order of the Board of Revenue, No. 151, paragraph 4, requiring Forest Officers to be consulted prior to such grants being made, is superfluous. A different course is now pursued, and I have the satisfaction of reporting that the grant of a piece of land at the foot of the Ponachy Ghaut,* the value and extent of which had been purposely depreciated by the applicant, Ramasawmy Moodelly'ar, was refused on my representations by the present Collector. If this strip of forest had been alienated, not only should we have had a repetition of the annoyance now experienced at the foot of the Anamallai slip, but the same person would have had it in his power to close the only feasible approach to the recently-formed Coffee Plantations on the Upper Anamallais.

Comment superfluous.

*Forest.

Satisfactory course now pursued by Mr. Grant.

Strenuous exertions were made to prevent a recurrence of the devastation and loss occasioned by fire last year. For this purpose, parties of Mukers were weekly employed in clearing grass and bushwood round the depôts and bridges in the forest. Tri-weekly visits were made by Mr. Overseer Truter, in company with myself, when every forest depôt was carefully inspected. This supervision was continued up to the 28th February 1867, when my presence being required elsewhere, and to prevent accidents during my absence, I set fire to the grass and relieved myself of further apprehension. It affords me satisfaction to report that no timber of any description was burnt in the forests under my charge this year. I trust next year by contracting the area (twelve miles) over which the depôts now extend, to render the work of supervising their clearance less arduous.

No timber burnt in the Anamallais this year.

6. The disposal of the enormous accumulation of timber lying in the Anamallai forests and depôts at Mungarah and Ponany, valued at upwards of three lakhs of Rupees, has occupied my serious attention.

Since the abolition of the Indian Navy, there had been no demand for our timber from Bombay. On assuming charge, I received a letter from the Port Officer at Carwar, requesting me to reserve a portion of the timber at Ponany for the Bombay Marine Department. I at once complied with his request, and forwarded to the Superintendent of Marine and Agent for Gun Carriages at Bombay, statements of the description of timber in store. The result was an application for 4,350 planks and 100 logs of Teak and 100 logs of Blackwood. Of this amount, 2,150 planks of Teak have been handed over. The Madras Gun Carriage Department has also applied for 10,000 cubic feet of Blackwood, which will be supplied in the course of this year. Appendix B shews the quantity handed over and paid for. Owing to tonnage not having arrived in time to remove the planks for the Bombay Marine, they are not entered.

Satisfactory disposal of the Anamallai timber.

10. The sources whence the Contractors for the Madras Railway Company derive their fuel, has engaged my attention. I believe that at present it almost all comes from the private forests in the Palghaut Taluq and from the strip of Cochin territory lying in the Coimbatore District. I can hardly help suspecting that a portion comes from those tracts so imperfectly guarded, lying between the eastern corners of the Palghaut range of Hills round by Loudon's Peak to the Bhowany river. Part, no doubt, also comes from those pattah lands near Waliar, before referred to, as having been given away on leases. But, until the protective establishment of the range is increased, as recommended in my letter No. 552 of the 25th May 1867, I cannot hold the present limited establishment responsible for such depredations. Three forests, containing the most valuable timbers in India and extending upwards of forty miles from east to west, and the same distance from north to south, averaging ten miles in breadth and in close proximity to a line of Railway and two large towns, require more than one Overseer, one Duffadar and five Peons to protect them. The wholesale manner in which the private forests are being worked in this district; regardless of every consideration save that of present profit, by the contractors, must in less than five years, utterly denude them of every stick of timber. The Government forests and fuel reserves, of which one is about to be formed in the this range, will then be the only sources whence fuel or timber can be obtained by the Railway, the Public, or the Government. Our revenue will largely benefit by this, but to securely anticipate this desirable result, we must increase the protective establishment of the range by one Overseer to be stationed at Pelumpatty and three more Peons; without this provision, depredations will increase in our forests in the same ratio as the private forests become denuded.

Sources whence the contractors for the Madras Railway obtain fuel.

Insufficient establishment.

Wholesale manner in which private forests are worked.

Probable increase in the Revenue.

11. A large number of the trees in these forests, consisting of what we term 2nd class, having hitherto been unused, I have endeavoured to obtain a demand for them in the market. With this view, when in Madras lately I visited Mr. Deschamps' furniture rooms, and was surprised to see the use to which a tree known as the Kurrah Murdah (*Terminalia*) could be applied. There may be seen a beautiful piece of cabinet-work highly polished and ornamented, rivalling almost in appearance rosewood, made from this tree. So struck was I with the beauty which art had extracted from the commonest tree almost in these forests, that on Mr. Deschamps' application I engaged to supply him with specimen logs of Vengay, Irool, Kurrah Murdah, and other trees; these he intends to introduce to the cabinet makers of Europe during his approaching visit to Paris, with a view of ascertaining how far they are adapted to the requirements of the home market. Mr. Deschamps has agreed to pay for these logs at our own prices. I am in hopes, therefore, that when known, a demand will be created for these descriptions of timber and produce an increase in the revenue.

Market for 2d Class Trees.

Uses to which the Kurrah Murdah (Terminalia) can be applied.

Mr. Deschamps' design of introducing our 2nd Class woods to the Home market.

12. The greatest difficulty next to proper carriage that I have had to contend with has been the disrepair of the district roads. The road along which we transport the whole of the timber supplied to the Bombay Government, namely, from the foot of the Anamallai slip to the floating depôt at Mungarah, is impassable. I addressed the Superintending Engineer of the 7th Division on this subject in January 1867. He replied that he considered the road should be repaired by the Forest Department and that he had no funds wherewith to repair it; and, moreover, on the grounds that the Forest Department made more use of it than the general public. Whether this is the case or not, I will not here argue; but in the meanwhile a valuable source of revenue to Government is sacrificed for want of this road, and the Bombay and Madras Governments are kept out of timber at a critical time and when the demand is most urgent.

Disrepair of District Road.

13. The value of elephants in the forest was strikingly illustrated during last working season, when the combination among cartmen deprived us of their services. These useful and docile

2. The main road has been carefully repaired and new wood depôts formed on the branch roads.

3. The quantity of timber felled and stored in depôts this year is but small, namely, 21,637¾ cubic feet, at a cost of Rupees 2,020-6-4. It is not intended to increase the stock on hand, the present amount being deemed sufficient for the calls of the next two years. The amount of timber sawn is 13,891¼ square feet, at a cost of Rupees 618-5-7.

4. Elephants have dragged from the forests to the road 20,536 cubic feet, at a cost of Rupees 2,058-1-0. There are at work, on an average, twenty-five carts, which have carted, from the depôts of the Karkana to Musinigoody and Seegur 5,432½ cubic feet, and from the forest depôts to the Karkana 8,305½ cubic feet, which, at the contractor's rates, amounts to Rupees 3,493-12-0, against their feed and keep of Rupees 4,188-0-11. Contractors have received Rupees 17,714-5-8, including last year's balance of Rupees 6,318-1-8, and have carted to Ootacamund 31,074 cubic feet, and from the forests to the Karkana 507½ cubic feet, amounting to Rupees 31,610-7-10, which leaves a small balance of Rupees 5,278-12-9 to be accounted for during the present official year.

5. A small sum has been recovered by the sale of jungle wood, and the amount has been carried to forest revenue; the demand for Jungle Wood, such as Vengay, is still very small.

6. There has been no seizure of wood clandestinely felled during the year.

7. Timber sold to merchants in the forests is 800 cubic feet; in Ootacamund Depôt is 893¾ cubic feet; in Moosinigoody, 25 cubic feet, amounting in all to Rupees 3,310-11-5, which has been carried to forest revenue. The demand by the Mysore merchants has been small.

8. The quantity of timber to be accounted for is given in Table B. The quantity of timber supplied from Ootacamund Depôt to the Lawrence Asylum works, &c. on the Neilgherries, is 33,090½ cubic feet, and that supplied from the Karkana to other works 1,150½ cubic feet, the total value amounts to Rupees 65,373-8-6, which has been adjusted on receipts from time to time. The timber sold to the public in Ooty depôt, 9894 cubic feet, amounts to Rupees 3,048-0-8.

9. The outstanding advances remaining to be adjusted amount to Rupees 11,144-6-0, and the particulars are given in Table C.

10. *Teak plantation.*—The trees planted in 1864 have made fair growth, some being ten feet in height; those planted in 1865 have not done so well, the last two years having been very dry, preparations are being made this year for planting ten acres, should labour be available.

11. Of forest products, there are several enumerated in the last Annual Report.

12. No criminal prosecutions.

13. The health of the forest establishment has been much worse than usual, indeed, it was with the utmost difficulty that the ordinary works for the year were carried on.

14. *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius* is a valuable timber, and occurs in large quantities from 4,000 to 6,000 feet elevation in the neighbouring forests.

15. In summarizing the operations for the past year, I would observe that the financial results may be considered satisfactory as, notwithstanding that labor has risen from six rupees to nine rupees a month, owing to the famine; that cutting charges have risen 30 per cent; that murrain has been rife, there is a net profit of Rupees 22,539-1-7.

16. The expenditure for the year amounts to Rupees 47,072-3-7 and the receipts to Rupees 69,611-5-2, shewing a profit of Rupees 22,539-1-7.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. R. MOUGAN, Major,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

OOTACAMUND, 30*th April* 1867.

APPENDIX M.

SHEVAROY AND SHEVAMUNGALA.—1. These forests have been worked for the past year by 3rd Class Overseer Appavoo Moodelly, who has carefully discharged the duties entrusted to him.

11. The present Overseer and Gomastah have enjoyed good health, but the Peons have been laid up with fever, and the late Overseer, Mr. Sharland, died of fever at the commencement of the year.

12. No special cases of trespass have been reported.

13. The operations have been confined to preparing sandalwood, issuing licenses, and conserving the jungles.

14. The financial results are satisfactory, when it is considered that a large amount has been transferred to the Burghoor ghaut road, namely, Rupees 1,500 in addition to Rupees 3,500 last year. This road, when finished, will no doubt be useful to the Forest Department, but as the public will also use it, they ought to pay a share. The expenditure is Rupees 6,642-11-7, the receipts are Rupees 16,291-8-8, the profit is Rupees 9,648-13-1, with an increase of wood in hand valued at Rupees 1,453-1-0.

APPENDIX O.

COLLEGAL. 1. The operations for the year have been carried on by Overseer Spring, who has done well, though he has suffered from severe fever.

2. The sandalwood jungles have all been explored and are now known; the Acha, Vergay, and other forests have been explored, and in time will no doubt be worked to advantage. At present, the small demand for timber in Collegal prevents our working these forests. The contemplated extension of the Burghoor ghaut road to Collegal will open up these forests.

3. The quantity of timber felled is as follows:—

1,988 maunds of Sandalwood.
6¼ cubic feet of Blackwood.
,, do. of Teak.
7⅝ do. of Junglewood.

4. The carts and bullocks have been very useful in bringing in sandalwood from the distant parts of the forests, when hired transport was not available; indeed, the work could not have been carried on without them, murrain and dearth of grain having been prevalent throughout the district.

5. No timber, firewood, &c. has been removed by wood-cutters under the license system. Rupees 634-2-2 have been realized from seignorage on firewood, bamboos, &c. *collected by this department.*

6. The amount realized from confiscated wood is Rupees 25, half of which was paid to the informer, and the other half carried to forest revenue, *agreeably to the old rule on this point.*

7. Timber, chiefly sandalwood, to the value of Rupees 16,215-9-4, has been sold and carried to the credit of forest revenue, and the particulars of the wood in store are given in Table B.

8. The wood supplied to the Department Public Works amounts to Rupees 34-3-6; this has been adjusted on receipts furnished.

9. The advances are very limited, and outstandings are given in Table C.

10. Nothing has yet been done in planting, but the Overseer in charge has selected a suitable site for the year's operations, which will be commenced shortly.

11. *No minor forest produce is at present under the management of this department.*

12. There has been no criminal prosecutions, *with* one exception.

13. The Overseer has been very ill from fever and every peon has suffered.

14. The operations have been confined to sandalwood felling; these works are now carried on near Vylore at the western end of the Ballyrungum Hills.

6. There was no timber confiscated during the year.

7. 15 Poles, &c., to the value of Rupees 16, have been sold to the public.

8. The D. P. W. made no demand for timber from this Plantation this year.

9. The outstanding advances remaining to be adjusted on 31st March 1867, is Rupees 100 against the bricknaker, which will be adjusted in course of this month.

10. The number of trees planted out is as follows:—

Eucalyptus globulus ...	2,600
Acacia mollissima ...	4,380
Acacia melanoxylon ...	—

In pots.

Eucalyptus globulus ...	1,600
Acacia mollissima ...	2,400

Number not yet transplanted.

Acacia mollissima ...	2,600
Acacia melanoxylon ...	—

13. The health of the people employed in the plantation has been good.

14. The operations have been confined to planting out, increasing the nursery, and supplying firewood to the public from the old plantation. The receipts from this head have been Rupees 498-12-0.

15. The expenditure is Rupees 1,820-10-8, and the returns are Rupees 513-12-0, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,306-14-8 against the plantation.

Financial results of the different forests.—See pages 11, 12, 13 and 14, paragraphs, 63, 73, 77, 84, 87 and 94, also page 56.

H. R. MORGAN, Major,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

NOTE.—The supply of wood during the year from these plantations has been small, due to the fact that Coffee planters in the vicinity have entered the market and sold their wood cheaper than it was considered advisable to offer the Australian wood, considering the cost of production and its prospective value, which is undoubted. In a few years, there will be no other available source for obtaining firewood near the Barracks.

TABLE B.

STATEMENT *shewing the quantity of Timber felled and sold during the year* 1866-67, *and the balance remaining on hand on* 31*st March* 1867, *in contrast with the year* 1865-66.

Forests.		Balance of Wood on 30th April 1866.		Value of Wood felled in 1866-67.		Total.		Value of Wood supplied to the Public.		Value of Wood supplied to the P. P. W.		Value of Wood Destroyed by fire.		Total.		Balance in hand on the 31st March.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Mudumallai	1865-66	1,79,284	6 0	1,11,737	14 9	2,82,052	4 9	9,593	0 5	57,028	12 10	...	.....	66,561	13 3	2,15,460	7 6
	1866-67	2,15,460	7 6	47,736	8 2	2,63,196	10 8	3,048	0 8	66,373	3 6	...	.....	68,421	9 2	1,94,775	1 6
Seegur	1865-66	20,943	8 0	40,207	13 7	60,752	6 4	26,967	8 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,967	8 5	33,785	13 11
	1866-67	33,785	13 11	28,562	13 6	62,348	11 5	25,161	8 0	14	0 0	....	.....	25,175	8 0	37,173	3 5
Neilgherry	1865-66	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	1866-67	...	.....	1,677	10 0	1,677	10 0	...	.....	1,677	10 0	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Wellington, Australian Plantation.	1865-66	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
	1866-67	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Collegal	1865-66	1,516	8 0	19,378	3 8	20,894	11 8	16,036	2 10	54	3 6	278	12 0	16,344	2 4	4,550	9 4
	1866-67	4,550	9 4	15,644	12 0	20,195	5 4	16,215	9 4	141	12 0	193	4 0	16,550	3 4	3,644	12 0
Bhowani	1865-66	5,250	0 0	14,920	14 6	20,170	14 6	14,170	14 6	...	.....	...	.....	14,170	14 6	6,000	0 0
	1866-67	6,000	0 0	10,458	1 0	16,458	1 0	15,000	0 0	....	.....	...	.....	15,000	0 0	1,458	1 0
		2,59,796	14 9	1,04,074	7 8	3,63,871	6 5	59,423	2 0	67,206	14 6	193	4 0	1,26,147	10 6	2,37,046	1 11

H. R. MORGAN, *Deputy Conservator of Forests.*

OOTACAMUND, 1*st April* 1867.

APPENDIX H.

Salem Forests.

Salem, 20th April 1867.

From

Lieutenant C. J. WALKER,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Administration Report for 1866-67.

Salem Forests.—1. I have remained in charge of these forests during the past year. The changes amongst the Overseers have been numerous, and led to serious inconvenience. I trust that no further removals, &c. may be found necessary.

Mr. Overseer Mahomed Ally acted as Head Overseer from the date of Mr. Gadzelar's dismissal (20th April) to the 1st August, when he was relieved by Mr. G. Grant, Mr. J. Shrieves acting as Assistant Overseer during this time.

Mr. Grant only remained two months in the district, during which time he gave satisfaction, and was promoted on 1st October to charge of Bowany forests. Mr. Mahomed Ally being then appointed Head Overseer (pending confirmation), and Pensioned Sergeant W. Hodgson, filling the vacant post of Assistant Overseer in charge of Tripatore Range on probation. Mr. Lloyd, Overseer of South Arcot, having also been promoted on the 1st August to charge of Bolampatty forests, his place was filled by Rungia Naidoo, formerly writer in the Salem Forest Office. Mr. Shrieves has since acted as writer, pending a vacancy in the Department as Overseer, for which post he is better adapted, and I trust on a vacancy occurring, his claims may be remembered. I was thus left with only one Overseer of any experience, Mr. Mahomed Ally, whose invariably careful and zealous performance of his duties deserves the highest praise. Mr. Hodgson will, I trust, turn out well and prove a useful Assistant; he is at present new to the work.

2. I submit a Return marked A, shewing the number of sandal and other trees cleared of creepers and brushwood during the year. The number would have been greater, especially on the Javady Hills, but for the frequent changes in superintendence.

The sandalwood tracts of Billyekul and the adjacent Achawood forests, have been visited and reported on (see page 21) and attention has been given to several tracts of young Teakwood in the Denkeecottah and Tripatore Ranges. I regret that owing to press of other business, I have not been able to complete the exploration of the Javady Hills as directed in Government Order No. 1175 of 17th May 1866. I expect, however, to do so at an early date. Meanwhile, the tracts alluded to in my former report have been reserved, and will be marked by boundary pillars on my next visit, and other measures taken to preserve the forests.

The boundaries between Sicker and Jagheer forests on the Colrey Hills, Ahtoor Taluq, require re-settlement. I arranged to visit these Hills with the Collector last October, and effect a definite arrangement, but that officer was prevented from going at the last moment. I therefore postponed the visit to this year, when the Acting Collector has kindly promised to accompany me.

3. Denkeecottah Range.—2,178 maunds of sandalwood and 479 maunds of roots have been collected and stored in the forest depôts during the year; 770 cubic feet of Acha and other timber have been felled, dragged and carted to the timber yard which has been formed at Denkeecottah. Carriage is somewhat difficult to obtain in this range, and it may be advisable for the department to keep a few buffaloes, or even one or two elephants. The latter would be specially useful in working the Acha forests, the beams of which timber are large and very heavy (the wood does not float in water), and the ground in which it is found is invariably rocky and uneven. The speedy construction of the forest roads, now in progress, is most important.

Tripatore Range.—1,843 maunds of sandalwood were felled and stored in the central forest depôt on the Javady Hills during the year. Much difficulty was experienced in getting contractors to keep to time, and the work is now being carried on by only labour under the

11. *Local produce.*—No further information regarding forest produces has been obtained during the year; five pounds of Kupli Podi (*Rottlera tinctoria*) were supplied to the Medical Storekeeper, Madras, for official purposes, and a large quantity has been indented for by the Agri-Horticultural Society, and will be supplied during the year.

12. Great damage has been done to the forests during the year by illicit felling, and laes of young trees and bamboos have been felled by cattle drivers for their cattle. Many cases were detected and brought before the Magistracy, but in Salem Range the parties were invariably released without punishment, save the loss of the wood, which is not adequate. In Denkencottah and Tripatore Ranges I obtained several convictions, but on an appeal from the decision of the Head Assistant Collector of Tripatore in a case of great importance, where a man had felled a splendid Vengay tree (*Pterocarpus Marsupium*) reported to contain sixty Wadder cart-loads of timber having only a license for one bandy-load, the Civil and Sessions Judge upset the finding of the Head Assistant and released the prisoner. This case was fully reported in my letter No. 151, along with which a copy of the Civil and Sessions Court's proceedings was sent. Until the law relating to forest depredations is clearly laid down, we can never make sure of convictions even with the best proof as all depends on the view which the Magistrate takes of the nature of the offence; until this is done, therefore, no steps which we may adopt will prevent theft and mischief in Government forests. Attention has been called to the damage done on the boundaries of the North Arcot District by parties felling on passes granted by Monegars of villages.

13. The health of the establishment has been excellent, if we except fever, from which myself and the Overseers have suffered slightly and the Pyguats (Daffadars) and Peons employed on the sandalwood operations, severely on the Javady Hills.

14. No new or rare plants have been discovered.

15. I trust that the working of the department in this district will be considered satisfactory. No complaints have been received by the Collector or his subordinates, which proves that the rights of ryots have been strictly respected, and the organisation and supervision ameliorated.

The forests in the Denkencottah Range are henceforward to be worked by the department. A timber yard has been formed at Denkencottah, in which the timber will be stored previous to sale. Part of the Talaq Cutcherry, which had been handed over to the department, has been converted into an Overseer's office and Sandalwood store, which was much required.

The forest road to Anchetty is being constructed slowly and at great expense by the Department Public Works, to which I have already called attention. If the construction of the two roads, recommended in my letter, No. 243, paragraphs 5, 6 and 7, be sanctioned, the extensive Achawood forests on the banks of the Cauvery River and in and around Muttoor Mullay will be opened out, and a large supply of first class timber made available for the wants of the public. This is the more important, as the felling of sandalwood throughout this range must cease, as already reported, the supply of ripewood being exhausted.

Owing to the scattered nature of the forests in the Salem and Tripatore Ranges, great difficulty is experienced in preventing illicit felling, and the same obstacle presents itself against close system working or marking the trees for felling.

I am so convinced, however, of the inadequacy of the present system of voucher and license to preserve the forests and promote true conservancy, that I intend trying a system of contracts in the Tripatore Range. All timber of the reserved class to be marked before being felled and paid for at fixed rates. This will release our peons from their taunahs, where they are now employed exclusively as forest police, and render them available for patrolling and watching the forests, which is their legitimate business. I may state that this plan has the Collector's approval.

The subject of supplying firewood for the Railway locomotives has received much attention. Felling has been restricted to tracts marked off by this department, and reserved tracts as sanctioned in Government Order No. 150 of 14th January 1867, are being enclosed, one note Attoor Railway Station having been completed.

STATEMENT *showing the quantity and description of Timber, &c. removed from the Salem Forests on License and Ticket during the official year* 1866-67.

Forest Range.	Bandy Loads.										Head Loads.							
	Timber.				Firewood, Bamboos, &c.						Timber.			Bamboos, &c.				
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total of Bandy Loads of Timber.	Firewood.	Bamboos.	Bark.	Charcoal.	Total of Bandy loads, Firewood, &c.	Grand Total of Bandy loads.	Jungalwood.	Kumgalli and Satinwood for Ryots.	Total of Head Loads of Timber.	Bamboos.	Bark.	Charcoal.	Total of Head Loads of Bamboos, &c.	Grand Total of Head Loads.
Salem.....	696	115	243	1,054	3,142	1,959	101	287	5,529	6,583	477	...	477	11,049	...	8,666	19,715	20,192
Denkencottah.....	189	170	850	1,209	216	547	81	5	852	2,061	642	75	717	8,105	140	1,016	9,259	9,976
Tripatore.....	315	444	46	805	2,384	595	681	..	3,660	4,465	1,218	14	1,232	8,494	1,110	4,883	14,487	15,719
Total...	1,200	729	1,139	3,068	5,742	3,081	866	292	9,981	13,049	2,337	89	2,426	27,646	1,250	14,565	43,461	45,887

(Signed) CAMPBELL WALKER, Lieutenant,

Deputy Conservator of Forests.

29*th April* 1867.

six poons. The monthly cost of the establishment is Rupees 123, and the works performed have been as follows:—

Timber felled.—Jungle logs, 917; Kiral bogi, 3; Blackwood, 6; and Bamboos, 22,000.

Timber floated.—Jungle logs, 50, to Hunga katta.

Timber carted.—Jungle logs, 159; Kiral bogi, 2, to Baja Bunda.

Elephants.—Employed for twenty-four days chiefly in dragging timber for the D. P. W.

Timber supplied to D. P. W.—149¼ candies at the price of Rs. 921-15-8.

6. *Teak Plantation.*—A small attempt was made to raise teak, but it totally failed. All the young trees died, though they received great care. I do not think that a teak plantation is likely to be a profitable undertaking in this range.

7. *Buffaloes.*—Twelve buffaloes were procured from North Canara for the use of this establishment. The savings effected by these animals will be more apparent next year, when they will save the extravagant cart hire that has been paid this year to contractors.

8. *Expenditures.*—Working charges..... 3,023 11 6

Chief sources of revenue.

Sales of wood..... 1,541 2 9

Sandalwood oil stills and catechu contracts..... 6,764 2 2

Department Public Works timber..... 921 15 8

Value of stock on hand.

Wild Jack, 140 candies at 8 Rupees..... 1,120 0 0

Spars, 62 (at cost price)..... 3,000 0 0

Junglewood, 2,955 candies at 6 Rupees..... 17,730 0 0

Kiral bogi, 234 candies at 8 Rupees..... 1,872 0 0

Blackwood, 50 candies at 6 Rupees..... 300 0 0

Rupees... 23,022 0 0

9. *Cossergode range.*—The establishment in this range, consist of an Overseer, Mr. Thomas, a Gomastah, and five peons, is maintained at a monthly cost of Rupees 115. The works carried out have been as follows:—

Timber felled.—Jungle logs, 75; Blackwood, 139; Teak, 1; and 12,000 Bamboos.

Timber floated.—Jungle logs, 321; Blackwood, 106; Teak, 354; and 12,000 Bamboos.

Timber supplied to D. P. W.—191¼ candies at the price of Rupees 1,375-12-0.

Elephants.—Hire (seventy-six days.)

10. *Teak Plantation.*—Twenty-eight thousand seedlings have been planted out during the monsoon, and the old plantation has been thoroughly weeded and the saplings pruned. The trees placed in virgin soil are doing very well, but the plants that were put into old canary ground last year are stunted and unhealthy.

11. Working charges..... 6,976 10 7

Chief sources of revenue.

Tuhbe sales..... 2,455 0 0

D. P. W. timber..... 1,375 12 0

Blackwood for Bombay Gun Carriage Manufactory (not realized in this year's accounts)..... 4,250 4 0

Value of stock of Timber on hand.

3rd class Teak, 777 candies at Rs. 5..... 3,885

Blackwood, 2281 candies at „ 8..... 1,908

Junglewood, 1357½ do at „ 4..... 6,430

Rupees... 11,223

APPENDIX T.

Wynaad Forest

Manantoddy, *3rd April* 1867.

From

Lieut. W. Fullerton,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

During the past year the expenditure and receipts have been as follows:—

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure							
Establishment		7,584	3	0			
Working charges		9,456	6	10			
					17,038	9	10
Receipts.							
Realized by sale of wood		10,073	10	9			
Timber supplied to Public Works Department		1,351	11	0			
					11,425	5	9
Balance against the Forest					5,613	4	1

Financial results.—The expenditure during the year has exceeded the receipts by Rupees 5,613-4-1. I can give no other explanation of this result except that the market appears now to be so well stocked with timber, that merchants will not buy at all except at ruinously low prices. The outstanding advances have been slightly reduced from those of last year; there is still, however, the sum of Rupees 1,770-5-7 outstanding, but every endeavour will be made to recover this as early as possible. With the exception of a small quantity of Junglewood, the only timber required for any Public Works was applied for by the contractors, for building the bridges on the new road between Sultan's Battery and the Mysore Frontier. This timber I was however not able to supply, as all that felled before December 1865, and which only was required, had been removed from the forests. Rupees 3,645-9-9 only were received for timber, being the produce of the Wynaad Forests. The quantity of timber felled during the year was 15,079¼ cubic feet, of which 14,259¼ cubic feet were Teak, and 820 cubic feet Hona and Mutty. The quantity of Teak carted to depôts was 24,658¼ cubic feet. The amount delivered over to contractors to be floated from Goondry to Hiermandy was 13,187 cubic feet; of this 6,400 cubic feet have been brought to credit. But some logs have been delayed, owing, as the contractors state, to the men having been pressed at the time the Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division was employed in catching elephants for Government near Kakincotah, and have not been brought to credit yet. The total number of logs short-delivered was 140. Of these 74 have now been brought to the depôt by carts, and the accounts will be settled on delivery of the remaining 66 logs, which are expected to arrive before the end of May.

The balance of Rupees 6,123-1-0 has been realized by the timber of the Hunsur forests still on hand. Rupees 1,351-11-0 were supplied to the Commissariat Department in 1864-65, and were by mistake left out last year. This sum has accordingly been brought to credit now. All the teak and other timber at the Baigoor depôt has been lying there for sometime, and I find a difficulty in disposing of it at the valuation fixed by Major Gib. Another circumstance must be taken into account: when the timber is first measured, it has just been carted to depôt, but after lying sometime, the timber shrinks and the merchants who come to buy it will not take the rough measurement; but at the sale, require deductions to be made for every crack or flaw. There has not been much felling this year, and it is entirely discontinued in the Coodremott forests. The demarcation of boundaries was not commenced till towards the end of November. The work was partly delayed by the rains which lasted to the end of October, and also by the difficulty of procuring Gomastahs, peons and stone cutters. At first I procured stone cutters from Mysore, but they went back sick within a fort-night, and I could not get the letters cut on the stones except by employing the demarcation peons, who were paid for this work at the rate of one Rupee for

3. *Elephants.*—Commissariat elephants have d in dragging
are splendid cattle, but the attendants are generally differ . The owners of e.
in Malabar decline hiring them out.

4. *Sales and stock.*—Cash realized by tender, es, &c., amount to Ru
24,223-9-11, and supplied to D. P. W. Rupees 2,782-11-8, ing Rupees 27,006-5-7, a
value of stock in depôt Rupees 5,511-0-0, and in forests Rupees 37,965-15-8, aggregating Rupe
43,476-15-8, to be accounted for in 1867-68.

5. *Plantations.*—Planted out during the year 1,20,000 Teak seedlings, which
looking remarkably well. The previous year's plantations from the early showers in March are
breaking out into leaf and require a great amount of pruning, which has been done to a more
limited extent this year than I could wish, owing to the disorganization of the establishment, and
want of labor at the proper season; but exertions will be made to have this operation carried out
in full next year. No burning has occurred this season.

6. *Trespass.*—A trespass in the plantations by an elephant belonging to a Moplah,
a timber merchant, turned loose to graze, entered the plantations of 1846-1850, and destroyed 15
saplings, which the adjoining ryot reported and the elephant was immediatly pounded. The owner
agreed to pay Rupees 45 damages in preference to being handed over to the magistrate.

7. *Health of establishment.*—Fever has been more fatal than in former seasons, and
many of the best hands on being prostrated do not return, the salaries seem insufficient to induce
people to remain; an increase of salary has been already asked for, and I trust Government will be
pleased to sanction it, better salaries will induce a better class of men to take employment as
well as enable them to live more comfortably and thereby lessen the risk of fever.

8. *Operations of the year.*

Planted	120	Acres.
Weeded	3,200	,,
Pruned	200	,,
Site for fresh planting felled	100	,,
Timber felled	1,000	,, Logs.
Do. dragged	1,800	,, Logs ready for rafting
Saplings felled	16,000	,, No.
Bamboos felled	6,000	,, No.

9. *Timber in store valued.*

	Rs.
539 Teak	14,000
4 Blackwood (*Dalbergia*)	96
802 Benteak (*Lagerstromia*)	5,000
274 Kara-marda (*Terminalia*)	2,603
281 Poo-marda (*Terminalia*)	1,822
286 Enil (*Inga xylocarpa*)	1,861
31,841 Teak saplings	17,511
Total	42,890

Financial result.—See page 18, paragrape 122.

(Signed) J. FERGUSON,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

7th May 1863.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, 5th October 1867.

Read the following papers :—

No. 121. From the Officiating Conservator of Forests.

(Here enter 1st April 1867.*)

No. 122. From the Conservator of Forests, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated 6th September 1867, No. 208.

1. I beg to submit a tabular statement shewing the financial results in the twenty forest ranges of the Madras Presidency during the eleven years which have elapsed since the Forest Department was established, and add a few remarks on the present and prospective operations of the department, which may perhaps be considered along with the annual Report of Captain Beddome for 1866-67, recently submitted to Government.

2. The figures are for eleven years, but as the work of the first year was preliminary, and consisted chiefly of exploration, this may be considered a decennial summary.

3. The total net surplus of the Presidency in eleven years, including the estimated value of timber in store on 30th March 1867, is eighteen and a half lacs, or an average of about one and a half lac a year.

4. The financial condition of the special department is so far satisfactory; there is a considerable regular surplus over expenditure. A larger revenue can scarcely be expected for some years to come, as the present condition of several forest ranges, as North Arcot, Salem, Madura, and Coimbatore, requires that the attention of the Forest Department should be directed more to conservancy proper than to realizing the largest possible amount of income, which would not be to the advantage of Government or the people. The prospective forest operations must be restricted to the just yield of the forests.

5. In 1861-62 the North Canara District was transferred to Bombay, with a large stock of timber in depot, valued at four lacs, and in 1863 the old Commissariat forest at Hoonsoor was given back to Mysore.

6. It will be observed that the charges in Kurnool are the lowest, being only twenty per cent., and in Cuddapah and Salem twenty-five per cent. on the actual receipts. The stock of timber in the Annamallay and Mudumallay Ranges is very large, valued at Rupees 2,72,121 and Rupees 1,94,775 respectively.

7. The charges on account of direction (Central Office) from 1856-57 to 1858-59, three years, amounted to Rupees 67,414 in a lump sum; the records do not admit of separating the expenditure of these three years, but one-third has been entered for each year.

8. Out of twenty ranges, fifteen produce a surplus revenue; five, viz., (1) Wynaad, (2) Gotgondah, (3) Chenat Nair and Bolumputty, (4) Nelgherry sholas, and (5) Australian plantation, are not self-supporting; (1 and 2) are far removed from a market, (3) has not been much worked, (4) the sale of numerous sholas for Tea and Chinchona planting has greatly diminished the Nelgherry receipts, (5) the Australian plantation is now beginning to give a return.

9. It will be seen in the statement, that by cautiously working second-class forests at first with a small establishment, the revenue gradually improves, and a few years are ultimately succeeded by an Overseer or an Assistant.

* Printed separately.

on the Local Fund or Jungle Conservancy funds. The Civil Officers have the benefit of the advice, and their operations are occasionally inspected by the Officers of the Forest Department. It seems proper to allude to this, as the correspondence in this branch of forest business is large.

16. SANDALWOOD.—One of the noteworthy points in this review is the development of the Sandalwood operations in five ranges, viz., Suttiamungalum, Collegal, Bhowani (under Major Morgan), Denkincottah and Tripatore (under Lieutenant Walker), and South Canara (under Mr. Cadell). A large revenue from this source has been obtained, amounting to three and a half lacs in eight years, as per statement, which was non-existent before these operations were undertaken by the Forest Department, the wood having been systematically plundered by gangs of robbers, (Moplahs and Coorumbers) who conveyed it to the Western Coast for sale. These extensive depredations happily ceased after the capturing of two large gangs laden with valuable wood. Systematic management has now been introduced.

It is probable that the felling has been a little beyond the annual yield, and that the revenue may not be fully maintained as cultivation extends. Great attention is paid to the preparation and classification of the billets and roots, and also to the distillation of the oil from the chips and dust, which operation is carried on in South Canara by Mr. Cadell. Re-production of the Sandal tree by planting is attended with great difficulty.

Statement shewing the revenue realized by Sandalwood from 1859-60 *to* 1866-67.

Districts.	Forests.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coimbatore.	Sogai and Suttiamungalam	2,106	11,337	24,532	37,072	33,427	27,835	26,668	25,161	1,77,468
	Bhowani	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,401	14,171	15,000	23,572	
	Collegal	.....	.....	.....	.....		17,665	16,036	16,240	49,257
Salem.	Denkincottah and Tripatore	.....	.....	.....	6,573	9,278	18,651	10,293	15,261	59,952
	South Canara ...	668	6,434	4,011	4,274	2,265	2,554	8,578	10,656	43,813
	Total ...	2,774	17,771	28,498	30,919	50,840	60,462	76,026	89,388	5,61,691

REMARKS.—In addition to this, about 15,000 was credited to North Canara, since transferred to Bombay.

17. FOREST PRODUCE.—Remarkable fluctuations are taking place in the value of forest minor produce. The demand for Cotton stimulated the growth of that staple, while the extension of Tea, Coffee, and Chinchona culture has much diminished the collection of certain forest products as Tellicherry Kino and Coorg Gamboge. To the same causes may be attributed the scarcity of various drugs and dyes, which formerly were considerable articles of trade. (*Vide* Milburn's Oriental Commerce.) During the past year attention was drawn to the supply of resins to British traders by a Circular from the Government of India, No. 11, 30th August 1866, and urgent calls have been made by the Agri-Horticultural Society, Medical Storekeeper, and London merchants for Kamala* powder, and other drugs, which appear to be in process of extermination.

* The stellate hairs which cover the fruit of *Rottlera tinctoria*, or Kapla podi, *Tam.*, Vasantiguada, *Tel.*

Statement shewing the financial results of the several Forests in the Madras Presidency from the formation of the Conservancy Department up to 31st March 1867.

Districts.	Name of Forests.	REVENUE											Estimated value of timber on 31st March 1867.
		In 1856-57.	In 1857-58.	In 1858-59.	In 1859-60.	In 1860-61.	In 1861-62.	In 1862-63.	In 1863-64.	In 1864-65.	In 1865-66.	In 1866-67.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	Central Office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canjam	Ganjam and Surada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,147	1,460	6,132	3,656	11,657	23,896	1,403
Vizagapatam	Gudgoopah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	184	211	.....
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,151	5,492	10,721	21,052	29,144	37,493	23,877	1,31,330	7,564
	Kurnool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,132	27,258	39,192	36,671	21,896	1,42,099	9,235
North Arcot	North Arcot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Arcot	South Arcot	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,908	6,923	1,373	2,572	4,586	520	2,743	16,646	669
Madura	Madura	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,814	4,196	2,223	3,001	12,241	.....
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	70,809	79,913	9,253	2,62,965	11,078	29,691	4,920	3,188	6,959	6,223	5,530	29,894	3,219
	Travancore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,304	2,304	.....
	Ghaut Nair and Nattampatty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	988	501	1,524	3,011	.....
	Poodoocottay	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,760	57,926	65,787	15,287	43,847	77,977	60,611	3,24,455	1,83,775
	Attapaddy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coimbatore	Sugur and Satthamangalam	.....	.....	.....	2,593	11,157	20,007	27,641	33,758	57,844	28,259	26,534	1,82,345	87,178
	Bhowani	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,517	840	14,778	16,203	38,337	1,418
	Cullegan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,927	16,563	16,847	51,337	3,645
	Neglierry Slopes	.....	.....	.....	919	4,429	6,236	4,243	3,019	4,954	2,001	4,323	29,649	.....
	Anaikutties Plantation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	752	730	503	514	2,499	.....
Salem	Salem	.....	.....	.....	9,871	22,432	15,678	15,966	22,349	21,491	40,332	24,734	2,58,653	6,716
North Canara	North Canara	1,66,638	70,667	1,00,695	1,39,434	2,52,110	22,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,67,782	.....
South Canara	South Canara	.....	.....	.....	5,009	9,971	8,994	6,360	20,510	21,183	17,209	23,624	1,12,860	48,624
Malabar	Wynaad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,390	6,857	15,895	10,884	23,061	11,425	83,726	45,260
	Hosgoor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	1,206	18,791	.....	.....	20,164	.....
	Nellumbur	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,610	606	17,732	6,681	27,159	14,221	27,006	98,622	48,476
	Total Rupees...	2,37,453	1,50,580	1,10,731	5,05,441	5,52,448	2,17,284	1,87,449	2,49,633	3,30,670	3,21,560	3,35,619	29,07,764	6,78,396

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,

5th October 1867.

No. 193, Order thereon, 5th October 1867, No. 2,340.

Forests, No. 7.

1. The first of the above papers is the Forest Report for the official year 1866-67, including the eleven months terminating on 31st March 1867.

2. The receipts of the year amounted to Rupees 3,58,607. The value of timber on hand at its close was Rupees 6,78,230. The charges on all accounts were Rupees 2,17,149.

3. The net financial result was a surplus of Rupees 1,10,331 as against Rupees 61,779, the result of the previous year 1865-66, which included twelve months.

4. This result is very satisfactory.

5. The following abstract statement shews the financial working of each range and of the whole Department at one view:—

Districts.	Forest Ranges.	Charges inclusive of fixed Establishment, and Office Contingencies.		Receipts, Salvorsage, and sale of Timber		Value of stock of Timber on the	
		1865-66.	1866-67.	1865-66.	1866-67.	30th April 1866	31st March 1867
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	Gumsur and Suradah	8,740	2,903	2,656	11,057	7,510	1,403
Vizagapatam...	Golgondah	310	1,095	27	184	.....	.....
	Cuddapah	7,223	6,550	27,483	25,877	7,042	7,564
	Kurnool	9,652	11,635	33,671	21,886	1,171	2,225
	North Arcot...	2,392	2,117	5,620	2,743	764	689
	South Arcot	360	480	2,8 8	3,600	.....	...
	Madura	5,599	6,464	6,629	5,580	566	3,242
	Tinnevelly	...	3 3	2,3 4	.....	.....	.....
	Annamalley	28,445	19,130	11,184	12,040	2,81,904	2,72,121
	Chenat Nair and Bolamputty ...	1,097	1,313	391	405	2,317	7,011
	Madumalley	64,891	47,972	67,571	69,611	2,15,461	1,94,775
	Segur and Sattiamungalum... ...	11,551	9,683	23,269	26,514	33,786	37,173
Coimbatore...	Bhowany	7,903	6,043	14,778	16,291	6,090	1,453
	Collegal	6,174	7,730	16,853	16,866	4,551	3,615
	Neilgherries	5,965	4,300	3,901	4,321	.....	...
	Australian Plantation	2,168	1,640	565	514	.....	...
	Salem	14,296	19,317	34,734	57,519	5,745	8,756
	South Canara	18,188	19,547	17,269	23,924	31,667	48,024
	Wynaad	20,524	17,033	32,651	11,425	41,052	46,369
Malabar ...	Nellambur	18,071	14,248	14,621	27,006	49,897	42,476
	Total ...	2,31,57	1,96,014	3,21,581	3,38,607	6,89,663	6,78,630
	Pay of the Conservator of Forests, Office Establishment, &c. ...	28,231	20,235				
	Total ...	2,59,802	2,17,149	2,59,802	2,17,149		
	Deduct expenditure	...	...				
	Actual profit to Government ...	...	...	61,779	1,21,458		
	Deduct difference in value of timber on hand on 31st March 1867, from the amount of 30th April 1866	...	...	...	11,127		
	Financial result for 1866-67 ...	...	...	...	1,10,331		

Madras,
5th September 1867.

hold his services, and those of his able Deputy, Captain Beddome, and of his other zealous subordinates, and their full appreciation of the extent to which the country is indebted to him and them for the advantages secured, both past and prospective. They have additional satisfaction in the assurance they entertain that these results have been attained without any infringement of privileges which deserve to be respected, and that the real interests of individuals, no less than those of the community, have been promoted by the labors of the special department.

15. The Government would repeat here what they have frequently insisted on, that they look on conservancy, the development of the sources of supply, and the careful protection of those resources from waste, as the primary object to which the department should devote its attention, and that the securing a large revenue from the forests, although it may be, and doubtless often is, a satisfactory indication of the advantages of economical administration, is a comparatively secondary consideration.

16. The demands, present and prospective, on the timber and fuel resources of the country are so enormous, that only by unremitting attention and care, and by the intelligent improvement to the utmost of those resources, can ultimate disaster be obviated.

17. That so much has been already attained in this direction, the Government have mainly to thank Dr. Cleghorn, while their acknowledgments are also due to those who have so zealously seconded his efforts, and carried out his instructions and projects.

18. The Government fully concur in the remarks of Dr. Cleghorn on the subject of plantations and reserves. Too much importance cannot be attached to the restoration and extension of sources of supply, for it seems more than questionable whether the utmost exertions will ensure that the demand for fuel, which must be anticipated, can be met. Meanwhile, an important step in the right direction to prevent waste has been taken in the conservancy of village jungles by the District Officers, and the Local Fund at their disposal for planting purposes should afford means for effecting some material improvements in the source of supply for local purposes.

19. The Government trust that Dr. Cleghorn will communicate his views to the Board of Revenue as to the best mode of employing these funds.

20. The question of forest produce is a delicate one and needs careful treatment, but the Government may state that the two objects they desire to be kept in view in dealing with it are that the interest of the jungle tribes, who mainly collect this produce, shall be carefully protected, and that the supply of valuable products shall be guarded and developed. The revenue to be derived from them is altogether a minor matter.

21. The Government will be prepared to consider favorably any suggestions which may seem calculated to promote the above objects, and they trust that Dr. Cleghorn will lay his views on the subject in detail before the Board.

22. His suggestions for the publication of the Botanical drawings of rare plants in his Office, and for the preparation of a "*Flora Sylvatica*" of India, are fully

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department.
5th October 1867.

Approved by Government, and they request that the Board will submit a detailed report in duplicate of the proceedings.

(True Extract)

(Signed) W. [illegible],
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Revenue
" the Western Department
" the Board of Revenue
" the Public Works Department
" the Commissioner of Customs

Resolved by the Court that the Commissioners of the Allegheny Road appointed & qualified as by Law directed be authorized & empowered to lay out & mark a Road from the Town of Cumberland to the Mouth of Sandy Creek on the Monongahela River in the most convenient & eligible Ground & Direction for a Waggon Road & that they make report thereof to the next Court.

Ordered that Thomas Cresap Esquire be appointed Surveyor of the Road from Cumberland to the Mouth of Sandy Creek in the room of Nicholas Wilmot Esquire who is removed from the County.

Ordered that Thomas Cresap Esquire be appointed Surveyor of the Road from Cumberland to the Mouth of Sandy Creek in the room of Nicholas Wilmot Esquire who is removed from the County.

on the regard of their orders
requiring Collectors to refer
to the Forest Department
officers for Forest land
sought nominally for cultivation.

The second question
whether receipts or receipts in
Treasury review of the finan-
cial results obtained under
the forest settlement
of an Forest officer have
the Secretary's own opinion
upon.

The total net surplus
of actual receipts over
charges in the period have
been £1,149,502 - and adding
to this sum the estimated value
of the timber in store,

on 31st March 1867 - being
£52,650 - the total

Whereas Samuel Wray purchased by
Deed here of Captain Redmond Wray
dated the 25th day of September 1786
duly executed according to the Laws
of this Province and recorded in
Liber B. No 2 Folio 1 &c
Certain Lands and Premises
therein mentioned and described
lying and being in Queen Anne's
County and whereas the said
Samuel Wray departed this life
intestate leaving Issue Two Sons
Redmond Wray and Samuel Wray
and one Daughter Ann Wray
Wife of Jacob Bryan
Which said Redmond Wray
Samuel Wray and Ann Wray
Jacob Bryan and Ann his Wife
Executed a Deed of Release
bearing date the 1st day of
March 1804 for the Lands
and Premises aforesaid to
Thomas Wilson Esquire
Now this Indenture Witnesseth
that the said Redmond Wray
Samuel Wray and Ann Wray
Jacob Bryan and Ann his Wife
for and in consideration of the
Sum of Five Shillings Current
Money of Maryland to them
in hand paid by the said
Thomas Wilson Esquire at
and before the Ensealing and
Delivery hereof the Receipt
whereof they do hereby
acknowledge and therefrom
and of and from every part
thereof do acquit and
discharge the said Thomas
Wilson his Heirs Executors
and Administrators and
every of them by these
Presents have granted
bargained sold aliened
released and confirmed
and by these Presents
do grant bargain sell
alien release and confirm
unto the said Thomas
Wilson his Heirs and
Assigns all that part
of a certain Tract of
Land called Wray's
Chance lying and being
in Queen Anne's County
aforesaid and bounded
as follows to wit
Beginning at a Stone
standing on the Bank
of Corsica River

Memo.

The undersigned begs to suggest that the Registrar of the Government Office, N. S., will be so good as to instruct the Postmasters that accompanied the Bonded Proceedings referred to in G. O dated 29th April 1874, No 505.

Revenue Board Office,
6th July 1874.

A. Saundersᵒⁿ
Asst. Secretary

To the Registrar of the Govt. Office, N.S.
Port St. George

Proceedings of the Twelve Ceremonies
held on the 27th January 1872.

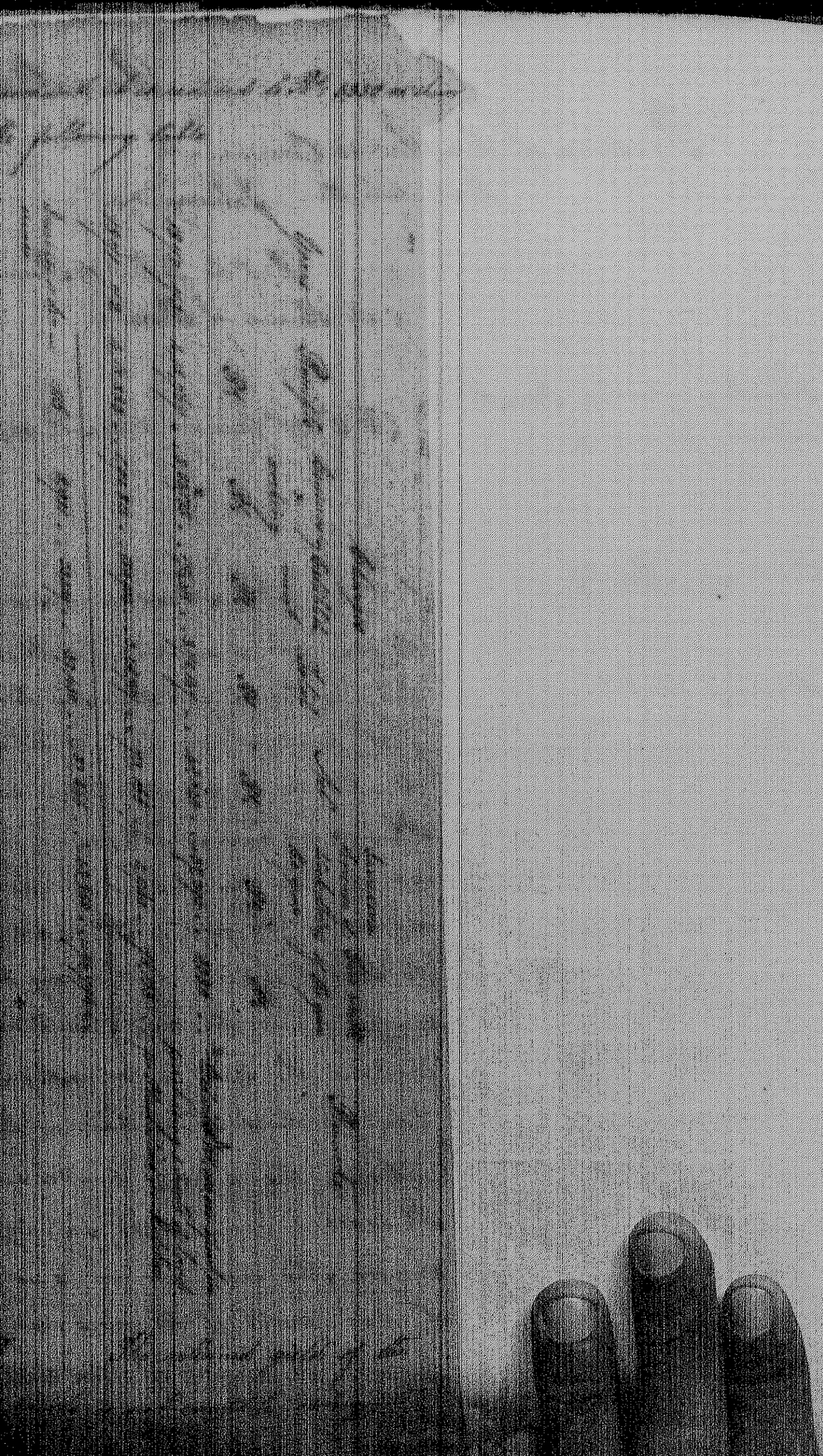
Ceremonies performed
by the Priests of Nemesis.

Publishing notices for Feast
Administration for 1872-73.

(Nos 183 to 193 January 1872)

Ceremonies Performed

No 183



The actual
receipts of these important
Farms amounted only
to Rs 11,619 but it is
expected to attain for an
average of Years to the
extent of Rupees 44,619
the yearly deficit is reduced
to Rupees two Thousand
Eight Hundred and Fifty
of this deficit no doubt
a part accrues on the
Cattle but the Cattle on Stock
Farms would be sufficient
to defray
Establishment charges and
would further add greatly
to

+ unless the Case be
the subject of
previous by selected
& marked by
the Dept.

XV

The Chairman
Chairman and Colleagues present
Jones & Jenkins & Stewart absent
Change. Letter read from Miss
in regard to the Library Case
Decision of the Committee
Letter read from Mr Jones
Letter read from Mr Jones
Letter read from Mr Jones
Letter read from Mr Jones
Letter read from Mr Jones
Letter read from Mr Jones
Letter read from Mr Jones
Letter read from Mr Jones
Letter read from Mr Jones

Mr Immaly & Sugere

XVI To the former forest it has been customary to allow the full salary of the Deputy Conservator, and to this heavy charge is due a considerable part of the year's deficit, which including the decrease of duties, was £29,625. The stock of timber on shore is very large, and efforts should be made to reduce it within more reasonable limits. The removal from the Head Quarters of the Forest Department to Calicut, would probably lead to a saving.

Malabar.

XVII + The charges for Establishment, during the Collectorate of the Deputy Conservator, amount to about one fifth of the gross revenue, and are therefore much too high. The Establishment has been reduced as much as possible, consistently with the efficient protection of the forests, and the Board of Revenue have recommended that the Deputy Conservator be allowed to draw his salary as Collector, which would effect a saving of about Rs 6,000 per annum.

+ executive

Salem

XVIII

Cloves on the Commonwealth, the
exact amount of amended tenders
being as different pleases, includes
the costs of the year being secured
under documented, and the Salmon
Abbreviated intelligent on all
systematic model of number & argued
Creed for the future.

Colonel Nevil in Relief

Conveyance does formicat
a part of the Dongles charged
for three years was the receipts
the primary deed the amended
the abbreviated deed the pleases
Cloves amended the exact amount
receipts the amended the
Commonwealth, the Salmon
Abbreviated intelligent on all
systematic model of number & argued
Creed for the future.

14 To Wages of Rep. 26 Days
21 Do. Do. 6 —
3 Do. of Serg. 6 —

199-200.