G.O. No. 503, Revenue,
dated 24-4-1874.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department.

24th *April* 1874.

No. 199. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 27th January 1874, No. 183.

Read the following letters :—

No. 1,172.

From Ootacamund,
15th *May* 1873.

Major R. H. BEDDOME,
Inspector of Forests,

To

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

Sir,—With reference to the G. O., No. 322, of the 15th of March last, paragraph 5, and No. 454 of the 5th instant, I have the honour to forward the following report for transmission, through the Board, to Government :—

1. The Inspector of Forests has, in accordance with the G. O., No. 1,526, of the 8th November last, visited the following districts.—Tinnevelly, Madura, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Salem, Cuddapah, Kurnool, North Arcot, Nellumbur, South Canara, and Wynaad; and in each district he has had a personal conference with the Collector and forest officer, and, after handing over the establishments and explaining the system of operations hitherto in force, he has fully discussed contemplated operations, explaining what appeared necessary for more efficient conservancy and the proper development of forest resources. His tours have been rapid. As his object was to hand over the establishments in each district and place all on a satisfactory footing under the new system as soon as possible, he did not, therefore, remain as long in each range as usual when on tour, in process of his way to inspect operations in the different forests or plantations, which is generally the object of his tours.

2. *Tinnevelly.*—The Inspector was met by the Deputy Conservator, Mr. Hayne, in the ghaut forests of his range, and, after a short inspection of some of the forests, he proceeded to Tinnevelly and handed over the establishment, etc., to the Collector, and fully discussed working operations, etc. The Collector had introduced several innovations quite at variance with the system in force in other districts; he intended to entirely shut up large tracts of [illegible] forests, not allowing any felling whatever, and he had also put a stop to all the revenue on firewood, even when cut for sale. After these questions had been fully discussed in all their bearings, he agreed to alter these arrangements.

3. The fuel-reserves in tank-beds, river, and channel-banks in the vicinity of Palamcottah, originally commenced for railway fuel purposes, are chiefly imperial, but some are necessarily retained for local purposes; it is necessary to separate the two kinds; if the Forest Overseer is employed upon both, a portion of his salary should be debited to Local Funds. These plantations, which are chiefly of the Umbrella thorn and other Acacias, promise to be a complete success, but it is necessary that precautions should be taken to exclude cattle. A map should be prepared showing the situation, area, and contents of each, and clearly marking in different colours those that are imperial and those that are local.

4. The Collector, Mr. Puckle, takes a great interest in the preservation of the ghaut forests in connection with the irrigation of his district, and the question is one 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 not clearly laid down. A careful survey and demarcation of all the forests in this district is much required.

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

7. *Madura.*—The Deputy Conservator met the Inspector at Madura, but the Collector was absent at the [illegible] of the Cumbum valley. After visiting some of the forests with the forest officer, the Inspector met the Collector at Periakulam, handed over the range, and explained and discussed contemplated operations, etc.

8. There is nothing particular to report in 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 a great want.

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

10. It was proposed that the forests on the eastern slopes of the Neilgherries, all the Bhowany forests and the Kolumputty forests should be formed into a separate range under one officer to be worked under the orders of the Collector of this district. This new range is a very important one, now that the railway from Coimbatore to Mettupollium has been finished. These arrangements have been sanctioned in the G. O., No. 328, of 15th March 1873.

11. Some of the most valuable forests in the Presidency are in this Collectorate, viz., the Anamallay forests, fifty miles south of Coimbatore, and the Cudagal, Bhowany, and Sattiamungalum forests and Sandalwood tracts. All to the south besides the new range just mentioned and the Sholaykurray forests, it is impossible that the Collector can visit or supervise operations in many of these tracts. At present he has two very good forest officers, viz., Colonel Morgan and Mr. Douglas, who both thoroughly understand their work.

12. *Trichinopoly.*—The plantations in this district were handed over to the Collector. Mr. Morgan, the young officer in charge, has been constantly sick, and it is feared that no very great progress towards forming good permanent railway fuel plantations has yet been made. Planting must be undertaken on a large scale, and cattle must be excluded from the plantations before satisfactory results can be attained. The great rise in the price of coal has given increased importance to this work, and it is very important that it should receive special attention from the Collector and his Assistants. Colonel Morgan calculates that wood and coal can be supplied to the Great Southern India Line from the forests above Erode, as far as Caroor, but beyond that point its price would rise so much that it would not be taken by the railway unless coal rose to Rs. 50 per ton. The supply of fuel, therefore, below Caroor devolves upon Trichinopoly and Tanjore, and the [illegible] all along the banks of the Cauvery and Coleroon from above Caroor to [illegible] miles below Trichinopoly (where it all becomes private property) are, if

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properly treated, admirably adapted for the growth of Babool, other Acacias, and the Casuarina, which are our best fuel trees. They are, however, infested with herds of cattle and goats, and little can be attempted with any chance of success, unless these are excluded by the Revenue authorities by fencing or other means. The question is one of very great importance and should receive early attention by the Collectors of Trichinopoly and Tanjore in communication with the Agent of the Great Southern India Railway.

13. *Tanjore.*—A small commencement has been made with plantations in this district, and everything was handed over to the Collector. A 1st-class Overseer, on Rs. 150, with a writer and staff had, been appointed during the Inspector's absence; but these were quite uncalled for, and their services were dispensed with. A few gardeners or maistries, at 8 or 10 Rs. each monthly, is all that is required at least for the present, and these should be under the supervision of the forest officer of Trichinopoly.

14. The Collector of this district quitted it for good almost immediately after the Inspector had handed over and explained what was required, etc.

15. *Salem.*—The establishments in this district were handed over to the Collector. Mr. Brougham, the Acting Deputy Conservator, is thoroughly up to his work, and is a good surveyor, and everything is in good working order. The system of railway fuel reserves is nearly complete in this range, and it is believed that all the required tracts have been handed over to the department. A good map of these is required.

16. *Cuddapah.*—The establishment was handed over to the Collector, and forest matters and future operations, etc., fully discussed.

17. The Red Sanders has been yielding an enormous revenue in this district, but the special department has hitherto only had charge of the eastern or Chitvail side of the chain of mountains running from Tripetty in a north-west direction up to Cuddapah. Large tracts of this tree are also found on the western or Rachotee side of the same range, and the Collector agreed that it was highly desirable that all these should also be placed under the Forest Department. The Inspector has not yet heard if this has been done, but if not, he trusts that it may receive early attention.

18. Mr. Yardle, the forest officer, is well up to his work, but he might be required to pass in surveying.

19. The system of railway fuel reserves has not been quite completed in this range, as some of the tracts have not yet been handed over to the department, or had not 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.

20. The Red Sanders plantation was visited by the Inspector; it is a great success, and will, it is believed, pay well; the planting of this tree should, if possible, be extended.

21. The railway fuel plantations at Gooty, Gundagore, Reddupilly, etc., on open bare land and poor soil are not at all promising, and it is feared that they will never pay; the rainfall is not sufficient or rather not continuous enough to make tree growing remunerative. The trees raised during the rainy months are mostly killed off by the drought and heat during the first few months of the year,

and the floods in October and November are sometimes so great and sudden that acres of young plants are washed right away. The expenditure on these plantations has from some time past been reduced to a minimum; and the [illegible] regular planting out in pits or trenches will not, it is feared, ever pay, and should not be pursued, except as a supplementary measure. Advantage must be taken of wet weather to plough and sow broadcast, and this should be persisted in until a good growth is obtained. This plan has been very successful in several spots, and it is inexpensive, and should be persisted in, even if constant failures should be reported. In any case, the fuel-reserves (in all cases natural jungles), and the plantations, must be looked to as a source of supply for locomotive fuel, and their upkeep must receive careful attention.

22. *Kurnool.*—The Inspector met the Collector and the Forest Assistant at Kurnool, and conservancy arrangements, etc., were fully discussed.

23. Smuggling is very rife in this district, and the Assistant reported that wholesale theft was [illegible] carried on [illegible] in some of the Government tracts abutting on private forests, and that he was quite unable to check it. The possession of a few acres of jungle or forest apparently enables any man to carry on a large timber-trade [illegible], and the [illegible] of these [illegible] the Government [illegible] indiscriminately, taking care, however, generally to do so at night, or when they know that none of the forest establishment are near. Nothing can be done, unless they are actually caught in the act of felling, and, even then, they are seldom punished (the timber only being confiscated), and the [illegible] limits. The Collector stated that he would endeavour to put a stop to this system of smuggling, and it appears that since the Inspector's visit he issued a Circular [illegible] upon this and other points. This Circular has, however, been entirely cancelled by the Board of Revenue. It was not drawn up by the Inspector [illegible] until it was forwarded to him by the Board.

24. The forests of the Nullaymullay [illegible] and there are few or no [illegible]. They are by far the finest tracts [illegible] of the Presidency, and they yield a very considerable revenue to Government [illegible] south, such as Cuddapah, [illegible] future [illegible] value may become very [illegible] for the present, [illegible]

25. Mr. [illegible], the [illegible] Forest Assistant, is very young and inexperienced, and will want considerable supervision.

26. The Collector of this district [illegible] that after the Inspector had [illegible] and gone fully into working arrangements, etc.

27. *North Arcot.*—The Inspector met the then Acting Collector and his Head [illegible] at Chittoor, and held several conferences with him and his Forest Assistant,

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and there was ample evidence to show that the conservancy arrangements in this important district so near the Presidency and traversed by two railways was in a perfect chaos,—facts 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 Forest Assistant pointed out—

Firstly.—That some of the finest forests in the district situated in the Gooriatam and Chendragherry Taluqs had never been handed over to the Special Department, though they were imperial forests to all intents and purposes; that these tracts were under no proper management or supervision; and that the revenue annually lost to Government was very great, and the openings given to smuggling such 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 in force in the rest of the Presidency), as the Collector had been opposed to it; ryots, therefore, cut timber when and how they liked without any reference to quantity, and under no 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 seigniorage, though this was quite opposed to the orders of Government, and the system in force in other districts; the monthly supply of firewood to the town of Vellore alone represented in its seigniorage a very large sum.

Fourthly.—That the system of railway fuel-reserves had not been finally settled, as the reserve of 8 square miles in the Gooriatam Taluq marked out by one of the Collector's Head Assistants, and afterwards demarcated, had never yet been handed over to the department. Mr. Whiteside, the Acting Collector (since confirmed), stated that he had been alternately in charge of the district with Mr. Robinson for some time past, and that he was aware that conservancy arrangements were in anything but a satisfactory state; that he himself was much in favour of conservancy, but that all the arrangements he had made in this direction had always been set aside by Mr. Robinson, the Collector, on his return. He agreed with the Inspector that the Gooriatam and Chendragherry forests should be placed under the Special Department, and that the Amboor tract ought to be given up as a railway fuel-reserve, remarking that, when he was Acting Collector, he had himself caused it to be marked out by his Head Assistant, and the question of grazing rights, etc., carefully inquired into, but that the arrangements had subsequently been set aside during his absence on the report of a Gumastah or some very subordinate official; and he also agreed that all firewood cut for sale should pay the usual seigniorage, stating, at the same time, that it had lately come to his notice that even the Forest Renters were carrying on a fuel-trade with Madras on their own account as they were able to obtain fuel for export from the district at a very cheap rate, as it paid no seigniorage.

29. The Inspector drew up a memorandum on all these points, and the Acting Collector promised to endeavour to obtain the sanction of the Board to

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 Gerattoor and Cheadrugherry forests to the Special Department to enable him to introduce an improved system of conservancy, and to check the smuggling 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. 171, dated 7th February last, and the Inspector's report is recorded in the Board's Proceedings, No. 620, of the 23rd April last, upon which the Board again refer the question to the head of the Collectorate in North Arcot for further report remarking that no change which extinguishes any communal rights can be allowed. Mr. Whiteside, the Collector, is unfortunately absent in England, and the question, therefore, comes before a man quite new to the district, and who probably knows nothing of the subject; it may, however, be mentioned that no extinction of communal rights was ever contemplated. This is how the matter stands at present with reference to the transfer of the forests. But of what may or may not have been done with reference to handing over the fuel-reserves or to introducing the sanctioned seigniorage upon firewood or the *fee pass* system for timber not by ryots the Inspector is quite in the dark.

30. The Inspector wishes to draw the attention of Government to the following facts to prove that his department is not to blame for the very unsatisfactory state of conservancy in this district.

31. In November 1868, the Conservator endeavoured to get the Gerattoor forests placed under his department, and the Board of Revenue agreed with him that they should be handed over, *vide* Proceedings of the Board, No. 7,109, of the 19th October 1868 recorded in the Government Order, No. [illegible], dated 18th November 1868.

In G. O., No. 213, dated 29th January 1869, Government sanctioned an establishment for this purpose.

In Proceedings of the Board, No. 7,070, dated 15th October 1869, the Collector was ordered to carry out the transfer of these forests.

In G. O., No. 441, dated 4th April 1870, the question of the transfer was ordered to be over until the Board's Proceedings, dated 13th January 1870 No. [illegible], were disposed of.

32. In April 1871, the Conservator requested Government to transfer the Cheadrugherry forests, *vide* G. O., No. 700, of the 3rd May 1871. Government were [illegible] to pass orders on the subject until the question of forest establishments was disposed of.

33. In May 1871, Mr. [illegible], the Acting Collector, deputed his Head [illegible] in consultation with the forest officer, to select and mark out tracts for [illegible] fuel-reserves. This was done [illegible], and the forests and fuel tracts selected [illegible] jungles, which [illegible] by many [illegible] of cultivation and [illegible] grounds, and [illegible] the department, *vide* Proceedings of the Board, No. [illegible], dated 11th May 1871. The Board of Revenue afterwards [illegible] that [illegible] had been made as to whether there were any [illegible] of communal rights. The [illegible], however, remarked that it appeared that

the village authorities had everywhere assent, and that no complaints had been recorded, (*vide* G. O., No. 751, dated 20th May 1871). Subsequently the Forest Department took over charge of this tract and demarcated it with stones and commenced [illegible] it, and the Conservator of Forests reported that the railway fuel-reserve arrangements had been completed in the district, and this received the sanction of Government (*vide* G. O., No. 971, dated 1st June 1871). These arrangements were afterwards upset by the Collector as explained by the Acting Collector.

34. Casuarina planting in the sandy beds of rivers and such like tracts has been a most complete success in this district, and will be very profitable; trees which have only cost up to date about 1½ Annas could now be sold at 1½ Rs. each, although they are scarcely a third towards maturity. These plantations should be extended wherever it is possible. A Sandalwood plantation should be commenced on the Javadies where the tree grows well. All the Red Sanders tracts in the district should be worked under one and the same system by the forest officer. All these subjects were fully explained to the Collector by the Inspector.

35. Mr. Sheffield, the forest officer, is an excellent forester, and thoroughly understands his work; he has, however, had no chance of getting this district into good working order, as he has been frustrated in most of his attempts in this direction, and ever since he has been in the district the orders he has received and the arrangements that have been sanctioned one day have been liable to be cancelled the next; he very properly complains that conservancy has been impossible under these conditions. A knowledge of surveying is very necessary, and Mr. Sheffield might be called upon to pass in this.

36. *South Canara.*—The Inspector met the Collector and his Forest Assistant at Mangalore, and forest conservancy, future operations, etc., were fully discussed.

37. There is not much calling for special report in this range. The management of the catechu jungles in the plains of the Coondapoor Taluq, and the [illegible] tracts in the ghaut forests require the Collector's attention and a small Sandalwood plantation might be commenced above ghauts in the Coondapoor Taluq; the Collector was furnished with a memorandum on these subjects. A suitable timber depot at Mangalore is a desideratum; this subject was also discussed, and the Collector promised to give it his attention.

38. *Malabar, Nilambur Plantations, Wynaad, Hadamullay, etc.*—The Inspector visited the Conolly Teak plantations at Nilambur, and he also went through a portion of the Wynaad forest with the Wynaad forest officer; and he met the Collector at Calicut, and handed over the different establishments to him. There is nothing special to report in this range. The Collector takes a great interest in the Nilambur Teak plantations, and he can easily look after these and ordinary operations; but it will be difficult for him to pay attention to operations in, or ever visit the Wynaad Teak belt, which is on the frontier of Mysore. He also stated that it was impossible for him to take charge of, or ever visit Hadamullay, although this is a continuation of the Wynaad Teak belt and in the Malabar District, and he advised that this should be placed under the Collector of Coimbatore or the [illegible] of [illegible], but it is not clear how this can be

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 Anamallay 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 Pulnies 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 Anamallays under two Collectorates.

39. The forest officer of the Wynaad range, Mr. Peet, 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 care so little about it and will never run the risk of fever by visiting the forests, and are so 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 tours round the ranges as heretofore to inspect the work and explain contemplated operations, etc., to the Collectors; but many of the Collectors do not report to him how matters are going on in their districts, or inform him of any changes, etc., carried out; in fact, he is kept quite in the dark as to what is going on in many of the districts, and he may remain so from the time of one annual visit till the next.

41. It is a great advantage in many ways that open forest tracts like those in Salem, Cuddapah, etc., in which there are communal rights, etc., should be under the Revenue authorities, and most of them can be well supervised by Collectors. It is different, however, with our forests proper, such as the Anamallays, Mudumallay, Wynaad, and most Malabar forests, and with our plantations; Collectors can scarcely attend to them or seldom, if ever, visit them, and they should receive much of the attention of the Inspector or some trained and fit Overseer.

42. In G. O., No. 327, dated 18th March last, Government have ruled that the Overseer grades to be [illegible] under Collectors in each district, and that their Subordinates are to be obtained in the districts in which they are employed and be ineligible for employment in other departments. This, the Inspector thinks, [illegible] it may be a [illegible] but an Assistant or [illegible] cannot possibly help in [illegible] anything like a trained department and [illegible] a Collector may put in [illegible] his own [illegible]. Much depends on the efficiency and [illegible]

[illegible] of the Head Overseers or Foresters in a range, and it will be impossible for our officers to carry on anything like systematic forestry, or to be responsible for the state of their plantations, etc., with a class of subordinates that might shortly be attached to them to forest work under this order. Hitherto, Overseers have been generally selected by the Conservator or one or other of his senior officers with due regard to their previous education, knowledge of languages, surveying, etc., and they have then been trained for some months in different ranges or plantations, where they were most likely to learn what was most required of them. Many men have entered and undergone this training without any pay when they knew it was to lead to an appointment. The senior Overseers in some of our districts require to have a very thorough knowledge of forestry and planting, and when such appointments fall vacant the best qualified men in other districts should be promoted to them. Again, many of our forests are so unhealthy that no man can stand a long continued residence in them, and changes and transfers are necessary between different districts; it is not clear how this can be managed except by the Inspector.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) R. H. BEDDOME, Major,
Inspector of Forests.

No. 2,148.

OFFICE OF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
CHATRAPORE, 11*th* *September* 1873.

From

C. G. MASTER, Esq.,
Collector and Conservator of Forests, Ganjam,

To

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

SIR,—With reference to the Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 21, dated 8th May 1873, I have the honour to submit my report on the Gumsur and Surada 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 3,439-7-0, and the value of timber supplied to the Public Works Department was Rupees 238-4-0; thus making a total of Rupees 3,677-11-0 against Rupees 4,510 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 Zemindars of Coradah and Ranapah having diverted the trade to their own forests by under-selling Government. Only a small quantity of timber was used by the Public Works Department in consequence of the Berhampore Range Officer not having drawn his supply 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. 548-2-0 and Rupees 2,651-15-6, making a total of Rupees 3,200-1-6 against Rupees 3,159 of 1871-72 and against the Budget provision of Rupees 3,260.

4. *Statement D (in printed Form).*—At the beginning of October 1872, when the Forest Department was taken charge of by the Revenue Department, there was a cash balance of Rupees 413-10-3 in the Overseer's hands out of the advance made for conservancy and working charges, and an outstanding advance of Rupees [illegible]. These amounts have been recovered and credited in the Treasury Accounts. A permanent advance fund of 100 Rupees has been made to the Overseer to enable him to meet the conservancy and working charges, and the advance of 30 Rupees formerly made to him 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 as there was no balance unaccounted for on the close of the year under report, the memorandum called for in paragraph 11 of the Board's Proceedings, dated the 13th February 1873, has not been sent as reported in my three letters marginally noted.

No. [illegible], dated 5th June 1873.
" [illegible], " 9th July "
" [illegible], " 11th Aug. "

6. *Statement E (in printed Form).*—The statement given below shows the balance in quantity and value of timber on hand on the 1st April 1872, quantity and value felled, sold, and supplied to Department Public Works during the year, and the balance on hand on the 31st March 1873:—

	FOREST.		DEPÔTS.		TOTAL.	
	Cubic Feet.	Value.	Cubic Feet.	Value.	Cubic Feet.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Balance on the 31st March 1872 ...	1,080	236	2,778	595	3,858	831
Felled or removed into store during the year	1,953	236	2,255	694	4,208	930
Total ...	3,033	472	4,683	1,289	8,066	1,761
Deduct—						
Sent to depôt or sold to public and supplied to Public Works Department	1,455	285	2,165	656	4,140	851
Balance on the 31st March 1873	1,578	187	2,418	633	3,926	819

7. The statements called for in paragraph 25 of the G. O., dated 10th April 1873, No. 669, prepared according to the instructions contained in paragraphs 24 to 26, are herewith sent. A memorandum, showing the cost of felling as distinguished from that of conveyance of timber to depôts, will be sent immediately on its receipt from the Overseer, who has been addressed on the subject.

8. The subjects alluded to in paragraphs 3 to 7 and 17 to 19 of the Overseer's report will receive attention. To re-place the bullocks 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, sent with my letter of the 7th August 1873, No. 1,488.

9. I have had no 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, or 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 Ganjam.

[ENCLOSURE 1.]

FOREST OFFICE,
RUSSELLKONDAH, 19*th* *August* 1873.

From

MR. T. G. FREEMAN McCALLY,
Overseer of Forests, Gumsur,

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 occasionally visited, except the most remote portions bordering on the Nowagudda and Duspullah frontiers.

which I was prevented from ill-health. Every attention has been paid to their conservancy 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 [illegible] Mootah of my Range between [illegible] and Kooklobah and [illegible], I observed many old clearances in the forests between every village which had [illegible] them, besides the clearances of forests around the villages, with their wet and dry cultivation. These gaps of clearances in the forests are noticed at a distance of 1½ or 2 miles from each other between the respective villages in these forests.

5. On examining these grounds, I found them to be old bunjer lands which are called in the southern ranges "Komery." Many valuable Sal and other reserved and unreserved kinds of wood had been destroyed by this kind of cultivation. The dried trees, many of them still standing on the grounds, are unmistakable evidences of their girt being from 3 to 4 and 5 feet, exclusive of the charred remains of a great number under decay. From personal observation, I should say that one-half of these valuable forests have undergone this sort of [illegible] conservancy. As these clearances or destruction of forests appeared to be the work of [illegible], the inhabitants of every village I passed through were warned of the [illegible] of such felling and advised to utilize the old grounds as much as possible, and that no new grounds would be granted them without sanction, but if they were found guilty of felling forests under larger clearances or any other plea, that they would be punished.

6. A few new clearances were discovered by me in the [illegible] and [illegible] Mootahs between [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible], which had been felled by parties belonging to villages situated in these forests. They have been prosecuted for [illegible] and punished.

7. All the applications for grant of land required for cultivation on "Cowle," [illegible] to [illegible] by the Tahsildar of [illegible], were duly examined by me and reported upon on my returning the Durkhasts, [illegible], according to the quality of the wood discovered on them.

8. During the year [illegible] has been provided through the [illegible] cattle [illegible] on the 11th May 1874, [illegible] 27th November 1873, leaving only three, which, although treated [illegible], had succumbed.

9. The eight bullocks [illegible] attached to this department have been [illegible] to [illegible], which has completely [illegible]. To replace the cattle attempts have been made, but no healthy [illegible] were procurable.

10. Cattle-disease is still [illegible], and I think, it will never be [illegible] if the natives of [illegible]. As [illegible] the [illegible] which the [illegible] and the [illegible] in which [illegible] been dragged to the pasturage of cattle in [illegible] by the [illegible]. Many places I have passed through, I have observed [illegible] of cattle [illegible] of the villages and [illegible] where the cattle had died [illegible] the [illegible] were [illegible] Kolapoor, [illegible] and [illegible] villages, [illegible], where the [illegible] side of the [illegible] were covered with them, [illegible] the cattle [illegible] from the disease [illegible]. [illegible] it would [illegible] the [illegible] of the animals [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible]. Although [illegible] 1870, [illegible] the [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible] on the subject, notwithstanding [illegible] been [illegible].

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11. My small plantation contains the following trees:—

	No.
Teak	[illegible]
[illegible] Acacia	[illegible]
Sissoo	6
Acacia Arabica	4
Inga dulcis	5
Swietenia mahagoni	5
Mango	20
Jack	14
[illegible]	1

A number of trees which had died during the year will be re-placed from seed seedlings as soon as they have germinated. Also [illegible] teak seeds were sown.

12. 7,148 cart-loads of unreserved kinds of wood = [illegible] cubic feet were permitted to be felled and removed from the forests, free of taxation, for the re-building of 121 ryots' houses burnt during the year; the seigniorage of this wood, if it had been realised, would amount to Rupees [illegible].

13. 162 cart-loads of reserved and unreserved wood = [illegible] cubic feet were felled and removed from the forests by this department during the year; a greater quantity of wood was found unnecessary, there being little demand.

14. 60 logs and [illegible] cart-load poles of reserved and unreserved wood = [illegible] cubic feet were sold by this department to private individuals for Rupees [illegible].

15. The Department Public Works, No. 3 Range, [illegible], was supplied with 54 logs of wood = [illegible] cubic feet, at a cost of Rupees [illegible]. No demands were received from the [illegible] Range or the Engineer Officer of Vizagapatam, consequently the wood in depot has only been [illegible] with the demand.

16. [illegible] cart-loads of reserved and unreserved kinds of wood = [illegible] cubic feet have been felled and removed from the forests by the ryots and [illegible], the seigniorage of which amounts to Rupees [illegible], and [illegible] cart-loads of charcoal—[illegible], making a total of collections of Rs. [illegible].

17. All the rafts of wood that had been grounded in various localities in the bed of the [illegible] River of [illegible] from the want of water at the close of the monsoon in 1871 have all been floated down during the past freshes in this river, after the [illegible] of 1873; the [illegible] during the year. The Zemindars of [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] their forests, which are [illegible] by [illegible], their seigniorage being below that of the Government [illegible], many of our [illegible] to their forests, causing a great falling off in our [illegible] would not be realized. Originally, the [illegible] Zemindar [illegible] have begun [illegible] seigniorage below that of the Government [illegible], [illegible] in the Government forests. The [illegible] the right of way should be stopped. [illegible], so as to prevent the [illegible] in the Government [illegible] of the Government forests [illegible].

18. Thirty-one persons were prosecuted for [illegible] illegally felling, burning, and destroying of Government forests and occupying the grounds for cultivation, and they were sentenced by the Sub-Magistrate of [illegible] as follows:—

[illegible] fined Rupees 40.
[illegible] persons Rs. [illegible] do. [illegible] each.
[illegible] do. do. at do. [illegible] do.
[illegible] do. do. at do. [illegible] do.

19. A few of the above individuals gladly paid up their fines having secured the land by their doing so. Others [illegible] have since re-cultivated the grounds for which they had been originally fined [illegible] by the payment of the fines they had [illegible]. These individuals will be again prosecuted [illegible].

20. The health of myself and establishment has been very indifferent. [illegible] suffered from fever occasionally, and I have been most seriously prostrated twice during August 1872 and February 1873, and [illegible].

21. I beg to submit the Statements of [illegible] marked A, B, C, D, E, with eight vouchers attached to your receipts.

22. The [illegible] has not amounted to what was originally anticipated [illegible] and the demands from the Department of Public Works having been very small.

23. The total amount of receipts has been Rs. [illegible], and the value of timber supplied the Department of Public Works Rs. [illegible], making a total revenue of Rupees [illegible]. Deducting from this sum the expenditure of Rupees [illegible] leaves a balance of Rs. [illegible] in favour of Government, and the value of timber on hand Rs. [illegible] makes a total of financial results of Rs. 1,321-12-8. Statement attached.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.			
Sale of timber at depots	421	8	6			
Sale of timber removed by [illegible]	2,952	12	6			
Sale of confiscated timber	13	8	0			
				3,388	[illegible]	6
Value of timber supplied Department Public Works, No. 8 Range				289	4	0
Total Receipts				3,677	11	6

Expenditure.

	RS.	A.	P.			
Overseers and Watchers	384	[illegible]	0			
[illegible]	2,144	[illegible]	0			
Contingencies	98	12	0			
				3,166	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance in favour of Government				511	4	8
Value of timber on hand on the 31st March 1873				810	8	0
Total Financial Results				1,321	12	8

(Signed) T. G. F. [illegible],
Conservator of Forests, [illegible].

951.

VIZAGAPATAM, 1st July 1873.

From

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

To

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

SIR,—Referring to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 746, 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 40-3-0 against Rupees 255-9-0 of 1871-72, and the expenditure to Rupees 775-12-0 against Rupees 730-12-2 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,
NARSIPATAM, 2nd June 1873.

No. 105.

From

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

To

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

SIR,—With reference to the note appended to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated the 8th May 1873, No. 746, Forest No. 21, 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 40 Rupees 3 Annas. The amount realized in the preceding year was 255 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 only form of those prescribed in the G. O., dated the 10th April 1872, No. 609, 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.

CUDDAPAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CAMP AT [illegible], 23rd July 1873.

From

W. D. HORSLEY, Esq.,
Collector of Cuddapah,

To

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

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report* of the administration of the forests of this district for 1872-73.

2. The season has been, on the whole, favourable for planting operations, but it has not been quite so beneficial as might have been expected from the ample rain-fall. The rain fell steadily, but there were long intervals between the showers. The young plants on the nurseries and plantations did not thrive under this [illegible] process, while the other trees in the fuel reserves were benefited by the rain. The Deputy Conservator complains that the greater part of the planting season was lost owing to want of funds; I am not aware how this occurred.

3. The plantations and fuel reserves are all in the Pullampett Taluq, except the plantation at [illegible]. The Pullampett Taluq is naturally the best adapted for forest operations of this description, and, indeed, I do not know that it would be possible to carry on the work to any extent in any locality near the railway in this district.

4. There are at present only three patches of forest which have been formed into Railway fuel reserves. Their extent is not accurately known, as they have not been surveyed, but they are estimated at acres 133[illegible]. It is absolutely necessary that some forest should be reserved and thinned by degrees without interfering with communal rights. If something is not done in this way, the supply of fuel will not keep pace with the demand made by the railway [illegible]. The [illegible] is progressing, requiring only a small outlay to plant up [illegible], while the [illegible] the portion enclosed is very rapid; this is readily observed when the condition of the [illegible] undergrowth in the reserves is compared with the open forest beyond the fences. I have endeavoured to add to the reserves two tracts estimated to contain acres 2,422, but as yet these portions of forest are not enclosed. In one case, the land is claimed by a [illegible], and in the other a road through the forest to the hills renders it difficult to enclose. The cost of watching and fencing the reserves has amounted to Rupees [illegible], but this may be [illegible] the travelling allowance of the officers when employed visiting these reserves. [illegible] to keep up the supply of fuel. [illegible] it is the only way to meet the demands which will be made when [illegible] forest has been completely cleared by the railway fuel contractors, who are rapidly denuding [illegible] of trees.

5. There are altogether five plantations now at work, comprising acres 2,131. [illegible] land of [illegible] is now very scarce. The only land available for [illegible] is [illegible] which hardy plants can thrive at all in such soil. [illegible] for themselves [illegible]. It is [illegible] where the young plants are watered and tended until they have acquired sufficient strength to be planted out, when they can manage for themselves. Such plants generally do well. But both this and the [illegible] method are slow and expensive. Thus it will continue to be until the ground is sufficiently covered with trees to aid the growth of seedlings. During the past year the watering charges and establishment on these plantations of acres 1,760 and odd cost Rupees 8,551-11-2.* These expenses cannot be reduced, and the work is carried on as economically as it possibly can be. But the system is, I am sure, a bad one. These waste lands when first taken up should have been well ploughed and sown broadcast with Babul and other seeds [illegible] hardy, indigenous trees, without particular reference to the value of their wood. Beyond a small outlay at first in [illegible] the ground, no heavy expense would be incurred for some time. The trees would require to be thinned occasionally, and the sale of the wood would make some return for the outlay, while the standing trees would help the growth of young plants. Unprofitable though the undertaking now is, it will not do to interfere with existing plantations. They must be kept up, but ground now unoccupied with plants must be ploughed and sown broadcast. The Red Sanders plantation at [illegible] is doing well, but rearing valuable trees and paying dearly for experiments is not what I understand the Government to require. Red Sanders and Sandalwood fetch a good price in the market, but they are too valuable for fuel, and it is fuel which is wanted at present. When we have a good supply of that, it will be time to turn our attention to producing wood of value for other purposes. I have carefully inspected [illegible] out of the five plantations, and there is very little to show for the labour and money which has been expended on them. The contrast between their condition and that of the flourishing reserves which have cost annually so much less, though they cover a much greater extent of territory, is very marked indeed. As the reserves are thinned, they can always be rapidly replenished. Plants will naturally thrive in a rich leaf-mould and in a moist, cool air created by so much vegetation around them.

6. The collection of seigniorage on account of engine-wood, at the rate of Rs. 1 per 1,000 lbs., has amounted to nearly Rupees 10,000.† This will give an idea of the rapidity with which the railway is [illegible] up the forests. At this rate, in a very few years fuel will become exceedingly scarce, and no time should now be lost in enclosing the reserves.

7. It is surprising to me that the forest officers should complain so much of the petty free felling, as it is termed, of the villagers, while so little has been said regarding the consumption by the railway. The fact is, by the former [illegible] a little money is lost to Government, while the latter yields a large revenue. During the past year the value of wood cut on free Passes is Rupees 1,702-8-9.‡ No doubt, as the Deputy Conservator says, this does not represent the entire value of the wood removed from the forests; but supposing that wood has [illegible] taken to four times this amount, the effect on the forests will be very trifling. It is only necessary to see that wood is not taken for sale without payment of seigniorage, and it seems to me to matter little whether wood legitimately taken free is covered by a Pass or not. The quantity and quality of the wood taken by each person will show the taluq officials to what purpose it is to be applied.

8. The fires in the jungle are most destructive. They are caused by the cowherds, sometimes accidentally, but more frequently wilfully. The burning of the old grass causes the young grass to shoot up more rapidly, and good pasturage is provided for the cattle. It is very difficult to see how this is to be stopped. It will not be [illegible] to make the [illegible] punishable [illegible]. It will be almost impossible to say who among the many cattle-watchers in the jungle originated the fire. I can only suggest that a fine should be levied by Revenue officials on persons whose cattle it is known are grazing on the hills on which the fires appear. It is well known in a village whose cattle are on the hills, but it would be

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* Vide Board's Proceedings, dated 5th May 1873, No. 244, Forest No. 81.

	Rs.	A.	P.
* [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ...	8,551	11	2

† Vide Statement [illegible], Rupees [illegible].

‡ Vide Statement B.

impossible to say who caused the fire. It is absurd to talk of the damage caused by cattle to young saplings when fires are allowed to destroy everything in the shape of vegetation on the hills.

9. The sale of Red Sanders roots, stumps, and poles, has proved very remunerative. The cost of collection and carting to the depôt [illegible] was, including establishment, Rupees 5,102. The sales realized Rupees 31,411*. This source of revenue will not, of course, last for ever, and no point growing Red Sanders portion of the forests should be [illegible]. There can be no objection to the collection of roots and stumps of trees already destroyed being continued till the forests are cleared.

10. The total receipts on account of forests amount to Rupees 73,091,† while the expenditure, including conservancy and establishment, was Rupees 26,758,‡ leaving a net profit of Rupees 46,333. [illegible] in stock in hand valued at Rupees 4,283. I would [illegible] that the profits were [illegible] the reserved [illegible].

11. The Rallapad Taluk contains 84 Shrotriem and Jaghire villages. Now that the railway has created such a demand for fuel, and [illegible] that the forests can yield such a large revenue, most of the Shrotriemdars and Jaghiredars are claiming for the first time, large tracts of jungle in the vicinity of their villages, and the settlement officers are engaged in disposing of their claims. These disputes are not easy of settlement. The old Pymaish accounts only show the cultivable extent of land in each village, and the Inam Commissioner's title-deeds [illegible] the words "[illegible] boundaries" to the extent of land in the village. The [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Shrotriem Villages [illegible] 53
Jaghires [illegible] 31
Total [illegible] 84

* Vide Statement A.

† Vide Statement B.

‡ Vide Statement B.

Vide [illegible] 1873, No. 76, with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] May 1873, [illegible]

13. Enclosed is the report* of the Deputy Conservator Mr. Yarde. The amount of energy, activity, and intelligence which this officer brings to bear upon his work is well known, and he does not appear to me to be at all disposed to be grasping with the people; and he readily admits all reasonable rights and privileges which may be urged by them.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. D. HORSLEY,
Collector.

[Enclosure 1.]

No. 76.

Deputy-Conservator's Office,
Camp Codoor, 14th July 1873.

From
D. H. YARDE, Esq.,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Cuddapah District,
To
W. D. HORSLEY, Esq.,
Collector and Conservator of Forests, Cuddapah.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit you my second Annual Administration Report of my Range for the official year 1872-73, 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 fuel plantations, assisted by my only Overseer Mr. H. Stafford, though, from 17th August to 31st January 1873, Acting Overseer T. A. Madurainayagam Pillay was in charge of the Camalapoor plantation, previous to which it was an addition to Mr. Stafford's charge.

Mr. E. Hadfield, a Probationary Assistant Conservator under tuition, left this district on the 16th April 1872 for the Trichinopoly [illegible] North Arcot, to visit the plantations there, after learning the duties of a range officer. During the period I have travelled through most portion of my charge in the various taluqs, and very many times visiting all the railway fuel reserves, railway fuel plantations, and important forests tracts.

Much of my time was taken up owing to the several boundary disputes by Shrotriemdars of this district and the Venkatagherry Zemindar of the Nellore District, which promises to be very detrimental to our forest operations, as will be shown in more detail hereafter.

SECTION II.

A.—Regular Forest Operations, and [illegible] Operations.—None.

B.—Fuel Reserves, Operations, and [illegible] Operations.

Nandyal Railway Fuel Reserve, No. 1.—Throughout the year in this reserve two watchmen were employed to prevent felling and trespasses of any kind. The density and improvement in the reserve is very remarkable. A nursery has been kept up, and filling up in open spaces and gaps has been carried out. The cost of the watchmen, at Rupees 6 each per mensem, was Rupees 144.

Bodipetti Railway Fuel Reserve No. II.—No funds being available, this reserve has not been fenced in, and consequently the employment of watchmen was unnecessary; hence, no cost this year against this reserve.

Sullathancherum Railway Fuel Reserve.—A gardener and two watchmen were engaged to protect this portion and conduct the planting work where it was necessary, and the total charge has been Rupees 216, &c., the three men at Rupees 6 each. [illegible] good has been done, as the trees being unmolested have sprung up and the under-growth increased very considerably.

Tarraguntacotah Railway Fuel Reserve.—No cost; not yet fenced in.

Cooker Hill Auxiliary Fuel Reserve.—This is to be an addition to the present railway fuel reserve at Sullathancherum. No funds being available, and the settlement of the boundary disputes between the Government forests and that of [illegible] Zemindar not yet being concluded, the fencing in this portion has been postponed. As yet no cost against this reserve.

Streeramapuram Kothapally Agraharam Jungles.—This Enamdar's jungles adjoining our forests necessitated the employment of two watchmen by us to prevent the people from felling in our forests, and the cost incurred during the year has been Rupees 144. The Bodipetti reserve costing Rupees 144, the Sullathancherum Reserve 216, and Streeramapuram Kothapally Agraharam jungles 144, makes a total Rupees 504; to which must be added Rupees 203 expended for my travelling by rail during the year and elsewhere to these reserves, making a total expenditure of Rupees 707 as per Statement A, Conservancy and Working, heading VII.

C.—PLANTATIONS, OPERATIONS, AND EXPENDITURE THEREON.

Yerrapalli Railway Fuel Plantation.—In all 16,[illegible] plants were put out from the nursery, of which [illegible] were casualties replaced in the following kinds:—[illegible] Melia Azadirachta, 75 Muthy, [illegible] Cassia florida, and [illegible] Albizzia Lebbek. [illegible] freshly planted out, [illegible] were Melia Azadirachta, [illegible] Cassia florida, [illegible] Casuarina equisetifolia, 20 Muthy, and [illegible]. The casualties that occurred during the year were [illegible], viz., [illegible] Melia Azadirachta, [illegible] Cassia florida, [illegible] Muthy, 100 Acacia Arabica, 20 Udugay, and [illegible] Albizzia Lebbek. Sixty-one nursery-beds were added in the following species:—38 Albizzia Lebbek, 9 Muthy, and [illegible]. [illegible] pits were excavated, 16 yards fencing repaired, [illegible] chains channelling cleared and weeded, [illegible] plants weeded around, [illegible] chains channelling sown with different kinds of seeds as follows:—[illegible] Acacia amara, [illegible] Albizzia Lebbek, [illegible] Acacia Arabica, [illegible] Melia Azadirachta, [illegible] Eugenia Jambolana, and [illegible] Udugay. [illegible] measures seeds collected, viz., [illegible] Acacia amara and [illegible] Albizzia Lebbek.

	RS.	A.	P.
Plantation working charges, including pitting and channelling ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fencing ...			
Hired establishment ...	180	0	0
Total...	221	[illegible]	0

Gollapalli Red Sanders Plantation.—The usual works were carried out on this plantation, &c., putting down young plants between the established ones in pits and channels, sowing of Red Sanders seeds and other kinds in nursery-beds and watering them, weeding and clearing the plantation of all grass and [illegible] interfering with the growth of the young plants, and the general up-keep of the nursery.

	RS.	A.	P.
Plantation working charges, including pitting and channelling ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fencing			
Hired establishment ...	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Total...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Vakkaniah Railway Fuel Plantation.—On this plantation [illegible] plants were put out of the nursery, of which [illegible] were casualties replaced in the following species:—[illegible] Albizzia Lebbek, 77 Cassia florida, 172 Melia Azadirachta, and 14 Inga Saman. The remainder 5,057 freshly planted out were the Albizzia Lebbek. The casualties during the year were 4,737 amongst the under-mentioned kinds:—3,232 Albizzia Lebbek, 827 Acacia Arabica, 52 Cassia florida, 172 Melia Azadirachta, 15 Acacia amara, 14 Inga Saman, 301 Casuarina equisetifolia, and [illegible] Udugay. Four Red Sanders and one Jack nursery-beds were prepared and added. 1,789 chains channelling sown with the seeds of the Albizzia Lebbek, Melia Azadirachta, Acacia amara, Tamarindus Indica, Acacia Arabica, Eugenia Jambolana, and Cassia florida. Two chains of wire fencing repaired that was washed away during some of the heavy rains; 3½ acres ploughed and sown broadcast with Acacia Arabica seeds, 1,810 pits excavated, 7,900 plants weeded around, and 343 measures Albizzia Lebbek seeds collected.

	RS.	A.	P.
Plantation working charges, including pitting and channelling ...	1,183	3	6
Fencing ...	1,167	2	6
Hired Establishment ...	169	0	0
Total...	2,519	5	6

Pullampett Railway Fuel Plantation.—15,410 plants were put out from the nursery, 550 of which were the casualties re-placed—in Albizzia Lebbek 395, Melia Azadirachta 125, and Cassia florida 30; and the remainder 14,860 of the following kinds freshly transplanted out:—4,675 Melia Azadirachta, 1,643 Cassia florida, 7,923 Albizzia Lebbek, 110 Casuarina equisetifolia, 198 Muthy, 72 Inga Saman, 21 Ficus Indica, 19 Mangifera Indica, 10 Bassia latifolia. The casualties that occurred were 1,782 in all, viz., 67 Casuarina equisetifolia, 490 Melia Azadirachta, 293 Albizzia Lebbek, 230 Cassia florida, 530 Acacia Arabica, 23 Muthy, 23 Inga Saman, and 120 Udugay. 710 pits excavated, 500 chains channelling weeded and cleared, 6½ acres ploughed up and sown broadcast with Acacia Arabica seeds, 56 nursery-beds prepared and added, viz., 24 Albizzia Lebbek, 31 Melia Azadirachta, and 1 Cassia florida. 200 measures Albizzia Lebbek seeds collected. 810 chains channelling sown with the following kinds of seeds:—197½ chains Acacia amara, 265½ Acacia Arabica, 181½ Melia Azadirachta, 139 Albizzia Lebbek, 7½ Cassia florida, and 21 Eugenia Jambolana.

	RS.	A.	P.
Plantation working charges, including pitting and channelling ...	3,843	5	0
Fencing ...	245	0	0
Hired Establishment ...	127	0	0
Total...	4,215	5	0

Cumalapoor Railway Fuel Plantation.—On this plantation 20,109 plants in all were removed from the nursery and transplanted out, of which 1,430 were casualties re-placed, i.e., 1,115 Melia Azadirachta and 315 Casuarina equisetifolia; and the remainder 18,679 freshly put in the following kinds:—17,185 Albizzia Lebbek, 1,465 Casuarina equisetifolia, and 29 Cassia florida. The casualties were [illegible] as follows:—1,793 Melia Azadirachta, 404 Casuarina equisetifolia, [illegible] Cassia florida, and [illegible] Albizzia Lebbek. 8,394 chains of channelling were sown with the seeds of the Acacia Arabica, [illegible] plants weeded, [illegible] chains fencing repaired, 13,875 pits excavated, [illegible] pits sown with seeds, and 200 chains channelling weeded and cleared.

	RS.	A.	P.
Plantation working charges, including pitting and channelling.	571	14	6
Fencing ...			
Additional Establishment ...	336	0	0
Total...	907	14	6

In Statement A, Receipts, heading IX., Rupees 20 will be found, which was realized by giving the grass on the above plantation on contract.

Extensive nurseries on all and every one of these plantations have been kept up to be enabled to replace casualties as they occur and transplanting during the season, permitting such works to be carried out. In the first quarter, in the month of May only, there were some rather heavy downpours in the Pullampett Taluq, which benefited them to a great extent, but also proved a little destructive to the Reddipully plantation in washing away some fencing, some established plants and seeds sown in channels, also silting up a good deal of the excavated channels.

In the second quarter of the year, in July, there were some few small showers of rain during [illegible]; in August they were more general and frequent, which enabled a good deal of planting out work to be gone through. In September, in the Pullampett Taluq, there was hardly any good rain, while [illegible] got to be famous for water.

During the three months of the third quarter much rain came down, but unfortunately from the want of funds we were unable to take advantage of them, and thus, we may say, a whole planting season entirely lost. We had had sufficient money to keep up the nurseries.

In the fourth quarter, only in the beginning of February, we had a couple of days' rain, which, however, helped the younger plants greatly, as they were assuming a very parched up appearance, especially owing to the hot months having passed through.

Acacia Lebbek, Melia, and [illegible], thrive best at Reddipully; Acacia arabica has been experimentally tried [illegible]; and [illegible].

The same may be said for the Reddipully and Pullampett plantations; at [illegible] Acacia Arabica, Albizzia Lebbek, and Acacia amara are being tried.

Against the head of Expenditure on all the plantations as per Statement A, Conservancy and Working, heading VI., the total is Rupees 7,118-11-3; but the expenditure of Rupees [illegible] against the [illegible] establishment must be looked for from "Statement A, Establishment, heading I., Salaries, etc.," one head overseer, at Rupees 10, and three maistry gardeners, at Rupees 5 each per mensem.

SECTION III.

Works and Timber Removed.—[illegible] remained unchanged, while some works are carried on departmentally, [illegible] of Red Sanders roots and stumps and posts and other [illegible].

Timber supplied to Public Departments.—[illegible] cubic feet 44 inches of [illegible] wood was supplied [illegible] per statement [illegible], to the Commissary of Ordnance, [illegible] which was [illegible] Rupees [illegible] vide Statement A, heading I., "Value of timber supplied to Public Works Department," [illegible] Public Departments. [illegible] the [illegible] is [illegible].

Timber Removed [illegible] Statement A, Receipts, heading IV., [illegible] Red Sanders roots and stumps.

Timber Removed.—[illegible] of 13,462 [illegible] Rupees 38,250-3-0, exceeding [illegible] by Rupees 19,030 [illegible], and which is included in the amount in Statement A, Receipts, heading II.

Value and Quantity of all Descriptions of Timber sold at Depôts.—[illegible] R. 2,240,000 lbs. [illegible] Rupees 8 per 1,000 [illegible] Red Sanders posts, at Rupees 50 [illegible].

Timber of all Descriptions sold to Merchants from Depôts by Tender or Auction and the Quantity in hand at end of year.—In last year's account, there was a balance on 1st April 1872 of 2,972 cubic feet [illegible] of Thumbah timber; 632,010 lbs. Red Sander roots and stumps; 100 Red Sanders [illegible] and 200 [illegible] posts, vide Statement D; to which must be added the quantities mentioned in the foregoing paragraph as "collected during the year," as per Statement E, making Red Sanders roots and stumps 2,721,000 lbs., 310 1st class and 1,978 2nd class Red Sanders posts, and from this must be deducted the sales as follows:—Red Sanders roots and stumps 2,240,000 lbs., [illegible] 1,536-4 cubic feet Thumbah timber; 304 1st class and 1,197 2nd class Red Sanders posts. The roots and stumps were sold to Messrs. Parry and Co., at Rs. 8 per 1,000 lbs., for Rs. 17,920, and for this receipts is brought to Statement A in account of heading I. In September 1873, leaving a balance, on 1st April 1873, Red Sander posts, 1st class, [illegible] cubic feet; 2nd class posts [illegible] 1,143 cubic feet; 482,000 lbs. Red Sanders roots and stumps; and 1,036 cubic feet [illegible] inch Thumbah wood as per Statement D, "Particulars of balance," valued at Rs. 1,221-15-10.

Confiscations.—The amount realised by sales under this head has been Rupees 566-4-0, vide Statement A, Receipts, heading VII., "Sales of confiscated timbers."

Measures taken for extending and improving the Forests.—Attention as usual has been paid wherever [illegible] from the forests were made with regard to [illegible] the valuable timber trees. No cost against this head has been incurred, as the peons and officers of the establishment carried out such work, even while on their own beat duty through the jungles.

Elephants and other Cattle and Carts employed in the Forests and their Work.—Only thirteen carts were employed for removal from the forests the confiscated timbers during this period, at a cost of Rs. 17, as per "Statement A., Conservancy and Working, heading I., "Carriage of confiscated timbers.""

Free Felling.—Statement F shows the quantities taken free by ryots in each taluq for their bona fide agricultural purposes. This is only an account for which [illegible], &c., "Free Passes," were issued; but greater quantities without a doubt have been taken, and the ryots have generally supplied their wants without obtaining the necessary authority. The Pullampett Taluq shows a very meagre distribution; [illegible] more especially when it comes to be considered that the taluq is [illegible] studded with so many and very valuable forests and villages adjacent to the whole of the forest range. The valuation of the materials in the statement is estimated at Rupees 1,792-8-0.

Any valuable, rare or new Plants.—None.

Minor Produce.—The proposal for the collection of this kind not being sanctioned, nothing was done in this line.

Outstanding Advances.—Amounts to Rupees 75-15-0 remaining in the hands of [illegible] overseer, advanced to him for the operations of the [illegible], Reddipully, and Pullampett [illegible]. [illegible] accountable for Rupees 70-0-0, Rupees 50 being the permanent [illegible] Reddipully plantation [illegible] Rupees 25-6-0 the balance on the [illegible] and [illegible] advanced [illegible]. The Overseer has Rupees 5-0-0 belonging to the plantations; he is in charge of [illegible] Reddipully, and Pullampett.

Prosecutions, Revenue [illegible] from the Nurseries, Plantations, or Forests, and the Results of Criminal Prosecutions.—The results in cases have been about 70 and number of [illegible] persons who cut timbers, etc., clandestinely (without the [illegible]) authority, [illegible] and such reserved timbers as are restricted in felling; but I don't [illegible] that these cases comprise the whole of the offences committed. A very great [illegible] have gone undetected from want of sufficient establishment to watch the very extensive [illegible] in each forest.

The annual fires were in no way decreased, and the depredations committed by cowherds, who flock to these forest ranges from the Nellore District and the taluqs in this during the hot season with very large flocks of cattle of all descriptions and [illegible] penned up in the hills for months together, knocking down especially the most valuable Red Sanders trees as fodder. Cattle trespasses on the plantations have been summarily disposed of by the Forest fine having been made to bear on each case, and considered a sufficient punishment where no damages to nurseries or plants resulted.

SECTION IV.

YIELD OF FORESTS.

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

Timber.			Fire-wood.			Bamboos.			Charcoal.			Barks of Wood.			Palmyrah.			Red Sanders Roots and Stumps.			Red Sanders Logs other Parts.			Red Sanders [illegible]		
Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.	Departmentally.	On License.	Free.
114,307 cubic feet	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		1,200 Bamboos and 641 [illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]			275 trees			[illegible] lbs.			[illegible]			[illegible]	

The foregoing includes the quantity of fuel taken by the Railway Company as well as to licenses to other parties. The only difference in the system being that the Railway Company pay into the treasury Rupees [illegible] for every 1,000 lbs. supplied them by the contractor, whereas merchants pay the seigniorage beforehand into the treasury. The above figures show the entire drainage on my Forests for the year under review, independent of the quantity smuggled and clandestinely felled.

SECTION V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
For the year 1872-73, vide Statement A ...				73,260	15	1
Expenditure.						
Conservancy and Working, vide Statement A ...	18,093	10	6			
Establishment I. and II., vide Statement A ...	8,575	15	4			
Contingencies III. do.	75	15	6			
				26,745	12	4
Net profit to Government				46,515	2	9
Vide Balance of stock on hand on the 1st April 1873, Statement D				[illegible]		
Total ...				[illegible]		

The amount of Rupees 1,702-8-3, the valuation of free felling during the year, is not included in the above amounts. My Budget-estimate for 1872-73 was as follows:—Receipts Rupees 15,000. And expenditure under Conservancy and Working Rupees 15,000, with a supplemental sanction of Rupees 3,000 and establishment Rupees 9,000, making a total Rs. 27,000; while the actual receipts have been Rupees 73,260-15-1 and expenditure Rupees 18,093-10-6 and Rupees 8,651-14-10, respectively making a total of Rs. 26,745-12-4; thus the surplus to Government would Rupees 46,515-2-9, instead of Rupees 26,000 as was anticipated. The increase in receipts must be attributed chiefly to the extra quantity of engine firewood taken by the Railway Company and excess in expenditure to the extensive operations on the additional Railway fuel plantations and the Railway fuel reserves, which were not under contemplation when the Budget-estimate was being prepared and forwarded, and which necessitated a supplemental amount being sanctioned, viz., Rupees 3,000; Rupees 224, the salaries of a head gardener (Rupees 10) and three under gardeners (at Rupees 6 each,) viz., Rupees 28 per mensem for eight months, was drawn from the Cuddapah District and paid to the establishment on the Ghooty plantation in the Bellary District, and added in the accounts of that district, i.e., from April to October 1872, hence a less amount as aforementioned will appear in the General Statement, but explained by a foot-note.

Results of the previous year (1871-72) were as follow:—

Budget-estimate.	RS.	RS. A. P.	*Actuals.*	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Receipts		50,000 0 0	Receipts		55,330 1 3
Conservancy and Working ...	18,000		Conservancy and Working ...	14,833 1 2	
Establishment ...	9,160		Establishment ...	7,261 13 10	
		27,160 0 0			22,094 15 0
		22,840 0 0			33,235 2 3

SECTION VI.

General Remarks.—As mentioned in my last year's report that other Shrotriemdars like Rukminammapuram Kalkapalli Agraharam will, in course of time, advance their claims to hill and other inland forests, and eventually enter the market with the department to supply the Railway Company with fuel, one at Vellalanoor Kundrikai has already done so, and another, next to him called Mabarayapuram Agraharam has commenced to object to our wood-cutters entering the hill forests adjoining his village, which, from time immemorial, has been open to them.

Our new Railway fuel reserves have not yet been fenced. I should think that a separate sanction should be obtained for this work, since my Budget-estimate did not make arrangement for this expensive work.

During the heavy rains of the monsoon the depôt walls at Cuddapah and Ranipalli were damaged to some extent, and again repaired, when the weather permitted, from the working charges of the district. Much is to be regretted that from want of sufficient funds during the past planting season that this description of work could not be carried out; and hence a whole season has been irretrievably lost. The rains were opportune and plentiful, and I anticipated doing very much during the season in the planting line.

Health of Establishment and Conduct.—During the year a peon in the Badwail Taluq and a Railway fuel reserve watchman at Ranipalli died from the malarious fever peculiar to these portions of the district forests, and almost every Thannah peon situated in the jungles were obliged from sickness to take advantage of leave on substitutes. The season has been rather unhealthy, and fevers very prevalent. My Overseer was prostrated with the disease, and I was obliged to give him a short leave. I also had several small attacks of fever at different periods.

The work of my Office has much increased of late, and with the limited establishment of one Writer and a Duffadar who assists, I have been with the greatest difficulty able to despatch my accounts and the periodical returns in proper time. Separately I forward a proposed revision, as called for in G. O., No. 1,673, dated 18th December 1872.

[illegible]

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) R. H. YARDE,
Deputy-Conservator of Forests,
Cuddapah District.

[illegible] Collector's Office,
5th of July 1873.

No. [illegible]

From
J. H. MASTER, Esq.,
Collector of Bellary,

To
[illegible], Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

[illegible]

5. I herein enclose the report and statements received from the Deputy-Conservator of Forests.

6. A detailed statement of unadjusted balances, as required by paragraph 11 of the Proceedings of the Board, No. 195, of the 13th 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,
Cuddapah, 20th April 1873.

No. 17.

From
R. H. YARDE, 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 you my annual Administration Report of my range for the official year 1872-73, together with the necessary accompaniments.

SECTION I.

Introductory Remarks, mentioning the Name of the Officer in Charge.—Throughout the year for which this has reference to, I have continued in charge of the Gooty Railway Fuel Plantations, assisted by my Cuddapah Overseer, Mr. H. Stafford, from 1st April to 15th August 1872, and from that date up to 23rd January 1873 by Overseer T. A. Mudaratnagum 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 travel to Gooty from press of business in the Cuddapah range, chiefly on account of the boundary dispute between that district and the Venkatagiri Zemindari in the Nellore, together with other minor disputes of the same kind by Shrotriemdars belonging to the Cuddapah District, and owing to the operations of the Revenue Settlement Department.

SECTION II.

A.—Reserved Forests, Operations, and contemplated Operations.—Nil.

B.—Fuel Reserves, Operations, and contemplated Operations.—Nil.

C.—Plantations, Operations, and contemplated Operations.

Gooty Railway Fuel Plantation.—In all 20,877 plants were put out from the nursery, of which 7,687 were the casualties replaced, and the remainder 13,190 freshly transplanted out; and

[illegible]

SECTION IV.

Yield 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 periodical showers fell. 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 them 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 two first months, and the mango showers also failing during March means a great drawback to the younger plants. Owing to the failures in rain, watering had to be conducted to some extent to save the weaker plants.

All the plants suited to this soil are looking to advantage as each year passes by.

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

Kurnool Collector's Office,
5th August 1873.

No. 233.

From
J. HOPE, Esq.,
Acting Collector Kurnool,
To
J. GROSE, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

Sir,—As directed in Board's Proceedings, dated 9th May 1873, Forest No. 71-246, I have the honour to report on the administration of the Forest Department for 1872-73, and to submit six statements prepared in the manner prescribed in G. O., No. 699, 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. 1,238, and Board's Proceedings, dated 11th September 1872, Forest No. 1-1,640. The forest administered by the special department comprised the whole range of the Nallamalays, extending over a tract of nearly 2,000 square miles.

SECTION I.

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

SECTION II.

Reserved Forests.—A portion of the forests situated between the Nandikanama and [illegible] ghauts, comprising an area of about 150 square miles, was ordered to be formed into a reserve in 1869, but, owing to apprehensions being entertained of a falling off in the revenue, the orders do not appear to have been strictly enforced, and licenses were granted for felling wood

[illegible]

(2.) [illegible] by departmental agency, suggested in paragraph 4 [illegible] careful consideration [illegible]

(3.) [illegible] Board's Proceedings, dated 26th August 1867, No. 3,165. [illegible]

(4.) *Plantations.*—[illegible]

(5.) [illegible] Mr. Morgan [illegible] Mr. Boileau [illegible]

(6.) [illegible]

(7.) [illegible] In 1870-71, there

were 200 trees (Teak) 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 year under report, there were only 181 trees situated in one-fourth of an acre.

Nunsal Nursery.—This is maintained from the Local Funds, but it is placed under the superintendence of the Forest Assistant owing to its being situated close to his bungalow in Nunsal.

SECTION III.

License and Passport System.—The number of bandy-loads of timber removed from the forests under this system was 10,886, and the seigniorage thereon Rs. 24,987½; of bamboos, 2,121½ bandy-loads and 7,204 bullock-loads were removed, and the seigniorage collected, at 3 and 2 Annas, was Rs. 5,330-15-6; 23,867½ kavadi-loads of charcoal were taken at Rs. 1,616-11-6, and firewood 45 bandy-loads and 298 head-loads, at Rs. 55-11-0; the total seigniorage thus realized was Rs. 29,190-14-0 against Rs. 31,745-0-0 last year. The decrease is ascribed chiefly to the closing of the Telegoda forests in September last and to the character of the season. Another reason assigned by Mr. Boileau is that two merchants who had obtained the lease of some forests on the Nellore side of the Vellikonda from the Kalahasti Zemindar, at a rental of Rs. 98, "issue out licenses all about the northern portion of the Cumbum Taluq, underselling our licenses," and otherwise smuggle timber from Government jungles. On this point my predecessor addressed the Collector of North Arcot to induce the Zemindar to adopt the procedure suggested in Board's Proceedings, dated 31st August 1871, No. 3,755.

(2.) *Departmental Operations.*—There was no wood felled by departmental agency during the year. Of the stock in the depôt, 241⅕ cubic feet of Jeemuddi and 31¾ of Teak were sold for Rs. 415-2-4, or Rs. 73 below the valuation. The timber is said to have been cut nearly five years ago, and some of the logs became damaged from exposure, and had to be sold at a loss. The stock in hand is 1062 cubic feet of Jeemuddi, valued at Rs. 460-4-0.

(3.) Rs. 73-2-6 worth of Teak, Rs. 13-14-8 worth of Jeemuddi, and Rs. 150 worth of firewood for burning chunam, were supplied to the Department Public Works.

(4.) *Free Privileges.*—The accounts for all the taluqs 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. Boileau.

SECTION IV.

Rented Forests.—The quantity of timber taken from the forests under each rate is given in Statement E. Altogether 417,633½ cubic feet of wood were removed, and the seigniorage realized Rs. 29,190-14-0, or a little more than one Anna per cubic foot.

SECTION V.

Financial Result.—The receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 21,661-12-7, and the expenses to Rs. 9,098-8-7, leaving a net profit to Government of Rs. 12,563-4-0 against Rs. 24,191-14-3 last year. The decrease in the receipts has been already explained in paragraph 3, Section III. The increase in the expenditure is principally due to the cost of purchasing Mr. Morgan's bungalow and repairing the same, as sanctioned in G. O., No. 284, dated 19th February 1873, communicated in Board's Proceedings, Miscellaneous No. 1,225, dated 20th idem.

SECTION VI.

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

(2.) A depôt was opened at Kurnool as an experiment, and 82½ cubic feet of timber appear to have been sold from it. Licenses were permitted to be issued by the Tahsildar at Chagalmarri in the Sirvell Taluq.

(3.) Seventy-eight cases of breach of Forest Rules were prosecuted before the Magistracy, and resulted in the conviction of 141 persons. Smuggling is still carried on under cover of Passes granted by Acharya's heirs and their private proprietors, but I am in hopes a great check will be placed upon it when these limits are demarcated and surveyed by the [illegible] Department. Part of the boundary line of Acharya's [illegible] lands has been already cleared, and the Director of Revenue Settlement has promised to send a surveyor at an early date (letter No. 1,178-73, dated 7th June 1873).

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

[Enclosure 1.]

District Forest Officer's Office,
Kurnool, 12th April 1873.

From
E. H. BOILEAU, Esq.,
Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests,
To
J. HOPE, Esq.,
Acting Collector of Kurnool.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward my report for the official year 1872-73.

SECTION I.

Inspection Tours of the Officer in Charge.—During this year I have inspected most of the [illegible] of my range, with the exception of the [illegible] portion of the [illegible] Taluq. [illegible]

SECTION II.

Reserved Forests and [illegible] Operations.—[illegible]

B.—Plantations. Wuddurum.—This plantation is in a thriving condition, although the soil is very poor. In extent it is about 15 acres, situated at the foot of the hills, on the road leading to [illegible], and contains the following trees:—[illegible] Mango trees (*Mangifera Indica*), [illegible] Red wood trees (*Adenanthera Pavonina*), 20 Soome trees (*Soymida febrifuga*), 15 Billu trees (*Chloroxylon swietenia*), 5 Kanuga trees, 2 Sandalwood. The nurseries contain Red Sanders, Tamarind, and other trees. The Red Sanders I obtained from Cudoor as an experiment, but only a few have germinated. All the Nallamudly trees I transplanted have died, as also a greater portion of the Soome. I attribute this failure to the inexperience of the gardeners, who are really nothing more than coolies. The only thing they understand is to water the trees and dig; I am obliged to show them how to do almost everything which a gardener by trade would not require showing. I should advocate, therefore, that gardeners, such as are at Bangalore, be employed; at any rate, have a head gardener of this sort. The expenditure has been Rs. 510. This is the pay of the so called gardeners, and also a few extra coolies put on by me to assist the permanent workmen in the hot weather to water the trees twice a day. The largest Mango tree is about 7 feet in height, with a girth of 3 feet from the ground of 5 inches. The largest Redwood tree is about 8 feet 6 inches in height, and has a girth of 7 inches at 3 feet from the ground. The plantation is getting on, and if the soil was better the trees would be healthier, and very few casualties would occur. I may safely assert that it is through my constantly visiting that it has thrived, and also that I had issued orders to my two nearest station peons to go and visit the plantation once a week at least. The work performed on the Wuddurum plantation was watering trees daily and also the nurseries, pitting, transplanting, forming new nurseries, cutting bamboos for fence and repairing fence, re-building the two huts (as one was blown down, the other burnt), hoeing round the trees, and weeding with grass knives.

[illegible].—This is a Teak plantation situated about 18 miles from [illegible] station and 11 miles from the foot of the hills. It is about one-fourth of an acre in extent only, and contains 152 Teak trees (*Tectona grandis*). Four casualties have occurred during the year. The largest tree is 13 feet in height, with a girth of 10 inches at 3 feet from the ground. The work performed is as follows:—Trees pruned, grass cut in plantation, fence repaired, fire-path cut round the hut and plantation (24 feet wide); these works were performed both times I visited the place. The expenditure has been Rs. 28-11-0.

Nandial Nursery.—This is a small plantation, which surrounds the forest bungalow, and is kept up by the Local Funds. I have had a trench, 3 feet × 3 feet, dug all round the plantation, as cattle used to trespass and eat off the heads of the young trees; but now [illegible] the nursery plants are all thriving. Some have grown at least 5 feet within the year. The work performed is as follows:—Trees and nurseries watered daily, in rainy weather weeded with grass knives, in the hot season watered; casualties re-planted, pits dug, new nursery beds formed, etc. The nursery was intended to supply [illegible] with trees for the Revenue authorities for planting avenues. But I have had no applications at all for this year. This expenditure has been [illegible] Rs. 7 per mensem and 60 Rs. for improvements, [illegible] balance of [illegible] Forests 11-5-8, this all comes out of the Local Funds and also did the cost of the trench, Rs. 50. I intend planting up [illegible] next year.

C.—Fuel Reserves and unenumerated Operations.—None.

SECTION III.

Timber and Produce Removed.—The number of candies brought out of these forests is as follows:—

Candies, at Rs. 8	732	(Redwood [illegible])
" 20	6,500	(do. [illegible])
" 25	1,531	([illegible] worked)
" 25	4,807	(do. unworked)
" 25	7,421	([illegible])
Bullock loads, at As. 2	9,784	(do.)
Cartloads, at Annas 12	25,857	(Charcoal)
Headloads, at 1 Pice	1,288	([illegible])
Firewood, at Rupees 2 per bandy	43	(do.)

From the last heading [illegible] a few rupees per annum, [illegible] the forest [illegible] assortment of timber, and, therefore, they will prefer coming to us.

SECTION IV.

Expenditure and Table of Revenue.—The expenditure has been Rs. [illegible] Rs. more than last year. [illegible] as follows :—

I.	Carriage of timber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
II.	Purchase of seeds, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
V.	Collection of seeds, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VI.	Plantations { [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
X.	Buildings, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

So, if you deduct [illegible] than 1871-72. [illegible]

SECTION V.

Financial Results.—[illegible]

of the Tallacoda from the Kalastry Rajah at a rental of Rupees 20 only, but they issue out licenses all about the southern portion of the Cumbum Taluq, under-selling our licenses of course, and, therefore, taking out of our hands a good portion of last year's revenue. The wood covered by these licenses is all dragged through the Government jungles, and consequently a great portion of it is taken in Government jungles, as the parties holding their licenses would naturally not care to go to the Nellore side of these hills for their wood when it is growing close to their villages.

SECTION VI.

General Remarks.—I and a great number of my establishment have been continually having fever ; but this must be expected in our department, as our work is of such a nature that it is impossible to avoid it, however careful you may be. I am sorry to say that one peon at the commencement of the official year succumbed to it. While inspecting the forests, I came upon a large tract of Nallamuddy, some miles in area, with a few Chirimanu and Yegi interspersed. But I have seen very *few* Teak trees. I am unable to append the usual accounts, viz., "Firewood on form pass," etc., etc., as I have not yet received them from the different Tahsildars, but on receipt of the same I will despatch them as soon as possible.

The Sirvell Tahsildar commenced issuing licenses and tickets at Chagalmarry this year at my suggestion, and was carried out under the orders of the Collector ; by doing this we have saved the ryots (who live about the southern portion of the Sirvell Taluq and that portion of the Cuddapah District bordering on the aforesaid taluq) the necessity of coming all the way to Nandial to procure licenses etc. The subordinates have all done their work very satisfactorily during the year, and therefore I need not report upon any particular individual.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) E. D. BOILEAU,
Probationary Deputy Conservator of Forests.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Chittoor,
3rd September 1873.

No. 544

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 this district to Major Beddome, the Inspector of Forests, and transmitted to this office by the latter officer, as it has been ordered by Government that no 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 view to the Board drawing up and submitting one general and comprehensive report to Government from these reports.

2. The report herewith submitted has been prepared, the Board will observe, in the manner prescribed in paragraphs 24 to 33 of the G. O., dated 18th April 1871, No. 609, on the Forest Administration Report for 1870-71.

3. Of the two fuel reserves, Mamandoor and Ambur, the latter has, from the representation of the villagers that their grazing and communal rights would be infringed by the enclosing or fencing in of the reserve, been directed by Government, in their order of the 14th June 1873, No. [illegible], to be abandoned. It now becomes necessary to search for some other site for the reserve, but there is not, so far as I can discover, the slightest hope of finding one, for, as all the forests are open to the same right of grazing as the Ambur reserve, there is sure to be the same objection to any other piece of forest that may be selected for a reserve as there has been to that at Ambur.

4. I have, in my letter of the 21st July last, No. 422, written at length on this subject, and now await the orders of Government thereon.

5. The expenditure on these two reserves from the commencement up to date has been Rs. 2,078-8-11 and Rs. 195-8-9, respectively.

6. There are eight timber and fuel plantations in the district. Of these three [illegible] about 240 acres in extent. None had [illegible] ground having been only recently taken up, and the remaining plantations, which are [illegible] in extent. [illegible]

Tirtham Plantation.	[illegible] Plantation.
Mamandoor do.	[illegible] do.
Trippatoor do.	[illegible] do.
[illegible] do.	[illegible] do.

5,042 [illegible] have been laid out during the official year. The number of trees [illegible] permanently established in these plantations is 452,[illegible]. In the year under report 2[illegible] trees were planted out. Of this number [illegible] trees planted in the reserves.

7. There is an experimental plantation* in the district kept up as a training school for planters. [illegible] and comprises about [illegible] different kinds of jungle trees, besides some Sandal and red Sanders plants.

* [illegible] Plantation.

8. The expenditure on all the plantations for the year was Rs. [illegible].

9. The receipts from the forests in the district during the year amounted to Rs. [illegible], of which Rs. 13,780-8-0 were derived from the sale of timber, firewood, bamboos, and charcoal at the depots and from seigniorage, and Rs. 3,418-1-8 from the sale of timber and charcoal brought to the depots by the Government agency.

10. The conservancy and working charges amounted to Rs. 6,866-11-11, and the charges on account of establishment was Rs. 5,618-4-1, making a total expenditure of Rs. 12,[illegible].

11. The value of timber on hand on the 31st March 1872 and of timber felled during 1872-73 was Rs. 5,872-[illegible]. Timber to the value of Rs. [illegible] was issued during the year, leaving timber on hand to the value of Rs. 1,[illegible]. This timber consists chiefly of [illegible] posts and Redwood posts.

12. There has been an increase of Rs. 3,384 in the forest revenue during the year under report, and this is due to there having been an increased demand for [illegible]. Some of the reserved trees [illegible] been allowed to be felled during the year [illegible].

13. The [illegible] of wood from the forests in the district is, I regret to observe, very [illegible] but when the arrangements suggested in my letter of the 22nd January last, No. 47, for placing all the Government forests in the district under the charge of the Deputy Conservator, are carried, approved, and sanctioned, I hope to be able in a great measure to put down this [illegible] practice.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. S. WHITESIDE,
Collector.

[Enclosure 1.]

Office of the Deputy-Conservator of Forests,
Vellore, 3rd April 1873.

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

To
Major R. H. BEDDOME,
Inspector of Forests.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Administration Report on the North Arcot forests for the year 1872-73.

SECTION I.

Inspection Tours of the Officer in Charge.—I have been in charge the whole of the year, during which time I visited the forests in Vellore, Chendragherry, and Polur Talugs repeatedly, paid one visit to Palmanair forests, visited the Palla Mulla Saudal plantation in the Coimbatore District, and monthly inspected the reserves and plantations (eleven in number) in this district, being absent from head-quarters 193 days.

SECTION II.

A.—Reserved Forests.—None.

B.—Fuel Reserves.

Mamandoor Reserve.—It is four square miles in extent, situated close to the line of rail, about 8 miles north of the Trippatoor Station, is entirely enclosed and strictly reserved, neither man nor beast being allowed in. Two wells have been sunk and two nurseries of about half an acre each established. During the year 5,000 plants have been planted from the nurseries. There is a very marked improvement in this reserve since its enclosure; young trees of natural growth are springing up in thousands, and the trees formerly felled for railway fuel are throwing out vigorous shoots, which, being protected from cattle and from being felled by the wood-cutters, have the advantage of [illegible].

It is certainly fairly well laid out, for, leaving out of consideration the [illegible] of fuel-wood, there are in the reserve, I should think, over 50,000 young Redwood saplings, which, being protected from the woodcutter's axe, will repay the cost of the reserve several times over. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 611-7-3, most of which was paid for felling the jungle round the reserve for boundary lines and masonry pillars for demarcation. Total expenditure from commencement up to date Rupees 2,078-8-11.

Ambur Reserve.—This is 6 square miles in extent, situated about 3 miles north of the railway, opposite the [illegible] Station. The jungle has been felled several times for railway fuel, and requires a great deal of planting and care. It has not yet been enclosed, because the villagers disputed our right to exclude their cattle, and I received orders to stop all work pending the settlement of the dispute; this matter has now been arranged, and Rupees 2,000 [illegible] sanctioned to enclose the land, and up to this time we have felled a belt of jungle about 6 yards wide round the reserve, and erected boundary stones and pillars for the survey operations, and shall push on as rapidly as possible with the fencing. Most of the fencing will be a dry stone wall on account of the stony nature of the ground, with here and there a trench, bank, and live hedge where the soil will allow of it.

The reserve has a frontage of 6 miles, with a depth of 2 miles; that the ground being very hilly, the fence will probably be over 15 miles in length. The expenditure is Rupees 195-8-9.

C.—PLANTATIONS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

From the above it will be seen that in the different plantations we have planted 252,044 plants at a total cost of Rs. 6,923-13-5*; this amount also includes the up-keep of previous years' plantings.

SECTION III.

License and [illegible] Forests and Operations therein.—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 Javadi hills, and a good deal of young Redwood stumps in the Chendragherry 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 districts, 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 1872-73.

Classifications.	Amount.					
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Receipts.						
I.—Sale of timber and Sandalwood brought to depôt by Government agency	5,494	4	6			
II.—Sale of timber, firewood, bamboos, and charcoal, removed from the forests by purchasers, including seigniorage.	13,739	6	2			
III.—Duty on foreign timber	......					
IV.—Permit fees and rent of jungles and privileges	......					
V.—Grazing dues	......					
VI.—Sale of fruits, Babul pods, and other minor forest-produce...	287	4	6			
VII.—Sale of confiscated drift and waif timber	151	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	200	0	0			
Total, Receipts...	......			19,880	2	8
A.—Conservancy and Working Expenditure.						
I.—Timber expenses for felling, cutting, clearing, sawing, and the transport of timber by land or water to depôts; also charges for storing, securing, watching, piling, and arrangements for selling timber...	830	10	8			
II.—Purchase of elephants, cattle, and dead stock, tools and plant	7	0	0			
III.—Food and keep of elephants and cattle ...	......					
IV.—Rent of leased forests and seigniorage paid for timber felled in leased forests, shares of villagers and others in the revenues of forests	......					
V.—Charges connected with the collection of revenue on grass, fruits, and miscellaneous forest-produce ...	......					
VI.—Plantations	6,075	14	2			

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* Includes the Reserves.

[illegible]

B.—Statement showing in Detail the Timber felled in the North Arcot Forests during the year 1872-73.

Division or Range	Description of Timber and other Forest produce	No. of Cubic Feet	No. of Maunds	Rate of Valuation per Cubic Foot	Rate of Valuation per Maund	Total Valuation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Vellore	Sandalwood		40	......	3 0 0	120 0 0
Kurumbail	Redwood posts ...	446	...	1 8 0	....	663 0 0
Do.	Do. ...	536	...	1 0 0	....	536 0 0
Vellore	Mango beams ...	237½	...	0 10 [illegible]	....	172 0 0
					Total...	1,491 0 0

C.—Statement 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 Maunds sold and Rate of Valuation per Cubic Foot or Maund	Total Valuation	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.	
Kurumbail...	12,400 Maunds of Redwood posts ...	2,297 0 10	2,297 0 10	....	Valued under old Rules.
Vellore ...	420 Maunds of Sandalwood ...	1,308 0 0	2,143 9 8	835 9 8	
Kurumbail	893 cubic feet of Redwood posts ...	889 8 0	963 10 0	74 2 0	
	Total...	4,494 8 10	5,404 4 6	....	
Total showing Aggregate Increase		... ...	... ...	909 12 8	

E.—Statement exhibiting the Particulars of the Stock on hand at the commencement and close of the official year 1872-73.

Description of Timber or Forest-produce	Number of Cubic Feet	No. of Maunds	Rate per Cubic Foot or Maund	Total Value
1	2	3	4	5
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Redwood posts		13,035	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jungle-wood		500	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redwood Trees	147		[illegible]	[illegible]
Total...	147	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

Add total valuation of timber and forest-produce felled during the year as per column 1, Statement B ... [illegible]

Total... [illegible]

Deduct total valuation of timber, &c., used during the year as per column 1, Statement C ... [illegible]

Total... [illegible]

Compare remainder with total under column 5... [illegible]

F.—Statement showing the Quantity of Timber, &c., taken from the North Arcot Forests on license during the year 1872-73.

Description of Timber or Forest-produce	No. of Cubic Feet	No. of Maunds	Rate of Seigniorage or Fees per Cubic Foot or Maund	Total Revenue under each head
1	2	3	4	5
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Jungle-wood	3,472 Bandy-loads		[illegible]	[illegible]
Firewood	[illegible] do.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Charcoal	714 do.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bamboos	2,314 do.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bark	159 do.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Jungle-wood	19 Head-loads		[illegible]	[illegible]
Firewood	[illegible] do.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Charcoal	[illegible] do.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bamboos	4,614 do.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Bark	25 do.		[illegible]	[illegible]
Railway fuel				[illegible]
Tamarind fruits and other minor forest-produce				[illegible]
Total...				[illegible]

SECTION V

General Remarks.—There is a steady increase in the revenue which is gratifying. Last year it was Rupees 18,448, this year it is Rupees 19,830-2-8, and this has been attained without in any way over-working the forests; in fact, none of the reserved timbers have been allowed to be felled on license, but there has been an increased demand for "jungle-wood," bamboos, and firewood, although smuggling of wood from the forests is still very prevalent, I think it is hardly so bad as formerly. There is though plenty of room for improvement still, and as soon as the rules which have been agreed to by the Collector and the Inspector of Forests are sanctioned, and become known in the district, we may fairly look for a considerable increase of revenue and a corresponding decrease in smuggling if the heads of villages do their duty. I have always maintained that it is almost an impossibility to smuggle wood from the forests without the knowledge of the villagers living along the foot of the hills, and to induce them to take an interest in the forests they are allowed a percentage on all forest-produce passing through their villages from the forests on license, and 50 per cent. of the sale-proceeds of all smuggled timber confiscated by them, yet many of them render us aid very unwillingly; I believe nearly all of them pocket a good deal of money for allowing smuggled wood to pass, and some of them connive with the forest peons to defraud Government. A case was brought before the Joint Magistrate some time ago where the village head allowed timber, to the value of more than Rupees 100, to be felled without license, for which he was suspended 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 Magistrates, 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 all 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 those heads.

Forester Mr. W. Newman had charge of the plantations throughout the year; they are scattered between Amboor on the South-West Line and Tripatty 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. Thistlewaite died at the end of the year, and a young man named Newman has been appointed in the department too short a time for me to know his value; but he appears to take an interest in his work, and, as he is young and strong and intelligent, he will most 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 dengue, but only for a few days, and they are again at their work.

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

Collector's Office, Cuddalore,
[illegible] December 1873.

From
No. [illegible]

H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq.,
Acting Collector of South Arcot,

To
H. E. [illegible], Esq.,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

SIR,—With reference to Board's Proceedings, [illegible] dated [illegible] May last, I have the honor to submit the report on the administration of the forests in this district in 1872-73, received from the Deputy-Conservator, but the usual statements which accompanied it. [illegible]

2. The report contains a [illegible] detailed account of the forest operations during the past year, [illegible] The general results of the year may be summarized as follows.

3. The entire receipts [illegible]

SECTION I.

4. [illegible] Deputy-Conservator's Report [illegible]

SECTION II.

5. [illegible] Deputy-Conservator's Report [illegible]

SECTION II.

6. [illegible]

SECTION III.

7. [illegible]

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) H. E. SULLIVAN,
Acting Collector.

(Enclosure 1.)

Office of Deputy-Conservator of Forests,
Cuddalore, 28th September 1873.

From
R. I. WOOLDRIDGE, Esq.,
Deputy-Conservator of Forests,

To
H. E. SULLIVAN, Esq.,
Collector and Conservator of South Arcot.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the Administration Report of the South Arcot forests for 1872-73, with the usual statements attached.

SECTION I.

Inspection of the Officer in Charge—April.—On the 6th April 1872 I left Cuddalore for Tyndevanam, remained in camp there thirteen days to prepare the annual returns; on 22nd proceeded to Gingee reserves and inspected two reserves and the young plantations; on 24th arrived at Trinomallay depôt. The Overseer inspected five fuel reserves of his range and pointed out the boundaries of Perinyalathoor reserve to the Deputy-Collector for a final adjustment of them and several claims to land and rights thereon. During April at head-quarters (Cuddalore) six days; the rest of the month in camp.

May.—Up to 10th May I was chiefly engaged in visiting jungles surrounding the cusbah, three to six miles distant; also inspected Cavadymallay and Trinomallay hill forest improvements (pruning and clearing saplings of Blackwood, Vengai, Nummai, and Sadu). I arrived at Chengum depôt on the 11th, inspected Rajampuppamallay en route; on the 14th camped at Singarapet near the boundary; on the 15th proceeded to Tripatore relative to the forest boundary of the Javadi hills and the departmental felling contractor's operations on that range; on the 16th returned to Annamdavady reserve, inspected it, and arrived at Chengum depôt again on the 17th; on the 18th visited Mendanal reserve, and selected new nursery sites; on the 19th proceeded to Cunnamoodoo reserve, and examined the pruning, fencing, and nurseries; on the 21st started for Thenmallay, reached Bamleeam on the 22nd, remained on the hills four days, visited all the villages, encouraged the Malialies to collect minor forest-produce, fruits, etc., and bring to depôts for sale; observed a considerable number of Sandalwood trees nearly ripe; on the 26th again camped in Chengum depôt, remained there till 28th; on the evening of 29th camped at Dandapet, went to Tripatore next day, returned to Arasangany through the following (the 31st) morning, found it necessary to curtail the free felling which had been considerable there of late. In camp all this month.

June.—On the 1st June arrived at Chengum from Arasangany and Dandapet, remained in camp there till the 6th; on the 6th I started for Ravuttampady and the hills adjacent, these being the connecting links between the Javadi and the Shevaroy hills. Many people applied for free passes. Some applications I rejected as jungle grew in abundance quite near their houses, and they could easily remove all they wanted as head loads (for which no passes are necessary); others were issued in due course later in the month. I observed considerable damage had been done by cattle-kraals and charcoal burners to young Sadu, Karangali, and Vembu saplings, which are plentiful in the jungle between that village, the Salem frontier road, and the Annamdavady reserve. Suffered from jungle fever about this time, and had to keep quiet in camp for a fortnight; meanwhile endeavoured to get through the office work which, from my constant inspections and rapid travelling, had got into arrears. Trinomallay forests and Gingee reserves were not visited during June; the Chengum forests and plantations requiring all my attention, this being the first attempt at planting up reserves in this division. In camp the whole of this month.

July.—I remained in this division till the 13th July; on the 14th arrived at Trinomallay, for the [illegible] sale of depôt timber was to take place here on the 15th and 16th; on the 17th I again

[illegible]

hill reserve and inspected [illegible] operations (clearing road and pruning the [illegible] before mentioned), which were to be stopped the month; on the 31st arrived at Chengam depôt; and on the [illegible] camped at [illegible] after inspecting the [illegible] plantations, the depôt registers and [illegible]. In head-quarters two days this month; in camp, the rest.

January.—On the 1st January camped at Mudikeray after being away from the district with leave during Christmas holidays; on the 3rd proceeded to inspect [illegible] reserve; on the 6th to [illegible] reserve; on the 7th to Chengam depôt; on the 8th to [illegible] reserve; on the 9th camped at [illegible]; on the 10th inspected [illegible] depôt; on the 11th camped at [illegible] and found at Gingee [illegible] reserve (not marked out up to this time); 12th camped at Villupuram; 13th [illegible]; 14th Cuddalore (head-quarters). I proceeded [illegible] suffering from a severe attack of jungle fever, which laid me up, on the 4th, and I required medical advice; was laid up till 20th. On that day I visited [illegible] plantation, but found myself not strong enough for outdoor work, and returned on 21st. On 23rd attempted to inspect [illegible] plantation, but knocked up, heat of the sun being almost intolerable. For the next week or till 29th I was unable to do much out of doors [illegible]. On the 29th I proceeded [illegible] for Mallattur plantation, reaching [illegible] 31st at [illegible] plantation, and went on to the [illegible] (plantation), ten miles farther, in the evening. At head-quarters fourteen days this month; in camp the rest.

February.—On the 1st February at (Tirukoilur) mixed plantation, paid arrears of wages due to coolies employed in [illegible] of plantation [illegible] Public Works Department. 2nd was Sunday. 3rd inspected the [illegible] eight miles of [illegible]; 4th returned to [illegible] plantation in the evening, after attending to some planting out of [illegible] at the [illegible] plantation in the morning, and visiting [illegible] nursery on the way. From 5th to 12th at the Mallattur plantation, instructing new Head Maistry in the work, going over his [illegible], Labour Reports, &c. I had found it necessary to dismiss the former Head Maistry [illegible] Labour Registers. On 12th proceeded to [illegible] nursery, four miles distant. 13th, 14th and 15th camped at the plantation, and settled the pitting contractor's [illegible] of 60,000 pits [illegible]. On the night of the 15th I started for [illegible]; 17th reached head-quarters; 18th despatched timber specimens to Madras; and until 24th kept at Office work. On 25th inspected Fort St. David, and [illegible] plantation; on 26th inspected [illegible] plantations; the remainder of the month at Office. During this month [illegible] days in head-quarters, 18 days in camp.

March.—1st and 2nd at Office. On the 3rd I again inspected operations in the four coast plantations above noted; on 5th proceeded to [illegible] miles distant, to examine waste land for a new plantation, and inspected [illegible] under the Salt Department. On [illegible] inspected the [illegible] plantation [illegible]; 7th [illegible] channels from [illegible] plantation [illegible] to deepen them in some places and to make new openings, [illegible] for delivery of timber and fuel to market; 8th left [illegible] for the Tirukoilur plantations, arrived at [illegible] plantation on the 9th; paid the people, inspected the works, and in the evening returned to Mallattur plantation, where I stayed for the night; 11th inspected plantation work and [illegible]; 12th inspected [illegible] for new operations in succeeding year; 13th [illegible] plantation [illegible] tank [illegible]; 14th started for head-quarters, which I reached on the [illegible]; 16th inspected [illegible] nursery and [illegible] the lopping and pruning of the trees there [illegible]; 17th [illegible] plantation, and visited [illegible] the Vriddhachalam side of

[illegible]

SECTION II.

[illegible]

[illegible] Reserve ([illegible]).—Area [illegible] acres. Nothing more than [illegible] the jungle was attempted to be done in this reserve. [illegible]

[illegible] Reserve ([illegible]).—Area [illegible] square miles. This reserve was [illegible] made [illegible], was thoroughly [illegible]. [illegible] and a [illegible] planted [illegible]. [illegible] has not taken place yet. No expenditure for it. The total number of young trees planted, including [illegible] reserves [illegible] during the year, was therefore [illegible].

[illegible] Division. [illegible] Reserve ([illegible]).—Estimated area [illegible] acres. Planting operations in this reserve were commenced [illegible] 1871. On this tract during the year under review [illegible] pits were dug, [illegible] trees were planted out, [illegible] being available [illegible], [illegible] were established in pots for supplying; [illegible] casualties were reported, which were all re-planted; [illegible] yards of bush fencing completed; [illegible] acres of jungle were cleared out. [illegible] were collected and sown [illegible] in large quantities. During the year I [illegible] to try to grow [illegible], of which [illegible] were sown in patches in prepared ground throughout all the reserves; [illegible] have proved fairly successful. The expenditure was Rs. [illegible].

[illegible] Reserve (Railway).—Area [illegible] acres. A few pits were dug, a nursery formed, and some yards of fencing [illegible] at the end of 1871. But during this year [illegible] pits were dug, [illegible] pits [illegible], [illegible] were established as pots for supplying casualties; [illegible] casualties reported, of which [illegible] were re-planted, [illegible] yards of fencing was made, [illegible] acres of land cleared. The expenditure was Rs. [illegible].

[illegible] Reserve (Railway).—Area [illegible] acres. This would become a very valuable reserve if the [illegible] were added to it. Supplemental planting operations were commenced this year. The quantity of the principal work taken in hand were [illegible] pits dug, [illegible] young trees were planted (a small portion of this total was [illegible]), [illegible] casualties were reported, of which [illegible] were re-planted; [illegible] yards of bush fencing completed, and [illegible] acres of land cleared for pitting. The expenditure was Rs. [illegible].

[illegible] Reserve (Railway).—Area [illegible] acres. Planting operations commenced this year. A very compact tract of jungle [illegible] by hills; water rather deficient, for a large tank formerly existed within the boundary but the bund breached, and there has been no store of water for several years. I propose to repair this bund [illegible]. The principal operations during the year were [illegible] pits dug, [illegible] plants put down, some of which were [illegible] described in the former reserve, [illegible] plants established in pots for re-planting casualties; [illegible] casualties reported, of these [illegible] were re-planted; and [illegible] yards of bush fencing were made. The expenditure was Rs. [illegible].

[illegible] Reserve (Railway).—Area [illegible] acres. Planting [illegible] this year also. During 1873-74, [illegible] pits were dug, [illegible] plants put out, and [illegible] yards of fencing made; [illegible] casualties occurred; none were replanted. About [illegible] acres cleared. The total of young trees planted out during the year for all these reserves is [illegible].

Sub-Division C. Chingleput.—Under this heading are three small concerns; they are Chingleput experimental plantation and nursery situated near the village of that name and close to the forest depôt [illegible] chiefly as a school [illegible] establishments. I have succeeded in raising [illegible] of forest and nursery trees on this land, in area about [illegible] acres. The operations during the year were [illegible] pits dug, [illegible] young trees planted, [illegible] pits remaining from last year's work, [illegible] trees established in pots for supplying casualties [illegible], [illegible] casualties [illegible] re-planted [illegible]; [illegible] yards of fencing were repaired and [illegible] drains of [illegible] dug and sown. The expenditure on this was Rs. [illegible].

[illegible] Plantation.—About [illegible] miles from the former, area [illegible] acres, on which [illegible] pits were dug, [illegible] Casuarina trees planted, [illegible] yards of fencing made, and [illegible]

[illegible]

SECTION III.

[illegible]

SECTION IV.

[illegible]

SECTION V.

[illegible]

leaves a sum of Rupees 5,361-12-7 against the forests. Of the working charges Rupees 2,791-15-11, as above stated, were expended in planting operations; but the allotment [illegible] the forest for the year under review was Rupees 3,000 only, and it was found to be insufficient to [illegible] all the whole expenditure incurred [illegible] evident that if the extra-departmental planting operations in [illegible] are to be continued, the allotment must be largely increased, and further, for a period of several years there must be a considerable annual deficit against the forest. In the two years I have been in charge, the revenue has not increased with the expenditure, which is to be accounted for by planting operations not being immediately remunerative. Any expenditure on felling operations alone would still not pay the outlay, even in these forests, which can only be termed second rate. There is [illegible] timber now fit to be cut on the [illegible] and the north-eastern slopes of the [illegible], and collecting this would certainly give a lift to the revenue; but my doing this would, I imagine, cause objectionable departmental disputes as [illegible] no full notice to the forest boundary on the Javadi hills between Salem and North and South Arcot, which, I believe, has never been finally settled or marked. I only mention it now, as it is a question which somewhat affects the revenue of these forests; and for this reason, now that there is a larger expenditure required in South Arcot than formerly when it was combined with Salem Forests, perhaps it would be better if the forest boundary was finally settled one way or the other.

SECTION VI.

General Remarks.—During the year confiscations amounted to 857 cubic feet of timber, 13 maunds of bark, 5 tons 18 cwt. 54 lbs. of fuel. The gross amount realized on these sales was Rupees 122-1-3; the amount of contingent expenses to be deducted therefrom was Rupees 41-12-7, leaving a net sum of Rupees [illegible] which was credited to forests. The offences tried before the Magistrates were few and unimportant, viz., four in [illegible] Taluq and [illegible] in Gingee Taluq. Of these cases only three obtained convictions, [illegible]. With the small establishment of peons available, I found it against the interests of [illegible] to prosecute before the Sub-Magistrates cases in which they were witnesses, and generally decide [illegible] disputes summarily by confiscating the illegal removals. The amount of timber supplied to Public Works Department was 115 cubic feet; [illegible] payments were made; subsequently this has been included with ordinary depôt sales. The new works under forest conservancy undertaken in the year were [illegible] plantations commenced in October 1873 [illegible] commenced in June 1874 [illegible] plantation, [illegible], and [illegible] conservancy; and since the 1st October [illegible] the re-organization of the department two large local conservancy plantations were formed under my charge in [illegible] Taluq; four plantations on the coast were taken over, besides [illegible] detached topes and nurseries, channel-bank and tank-bund plantings, &c., were [illegible] large local conservancy plantations to be carried on in the ensuing year under the [illegible] of the forest officer. The health of the establishment has been wretched throughout the year. Forest peons had to leave their duty constantly from fevers [illegible] had [illegible]; the guards in charge of depôts had to be repeatedly changed; fever and [illegible] preventing them from doing their duty. Felling operations were checked by [illegible] objecting* to [illegible] jungles, as they [illegible]. Two peons were [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible]. The [illegible] for not reporting himself [illegible] having been [illegible] for the [illegible] Victoria [illegible] was [illegible]. The old timber shed at Chengam depôt fell down and a plot of land [illegible] for building a new timber depôt at [illegible]. The total [illegible] during the year was [illegible], and I am of within that a larger number than were expected, particularly during the two seasons of 1872-73. [illegible]

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* [illegible]

† [illegible]

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) [illegible],
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

[illegible], 10th July 1873.

No. [illegible].

From
The Hon. D. ARBUTHNOTT,
Collector of Tanjore,

To
J. [illegible], Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

SIR,—Adverting to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th May last, No. [illegible], (Forest No. 21), calling for a report on the administration of forests for 1872-73, I have the [illegible]

[illegible]

The Forest Establishment consisted of—
A Overseer of Forests [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] at work, I have [illegible] effect, as required in paragraph 2 of the Proceedings

under reference. I beg, however, to annex 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 9	195 1 9
1873, January ...	142	20	27 0 10	189 0 10
.. February ...	142	20	28 2 0	190 2 0
Total...	710	40	172 13 1	922 13 1

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) D. ARBUTHNOTT,
Collector.

No. 94.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

THE Collector of Trichinopoly has the honour, with reference to the Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 21, 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 his own remarks thereon. He has nothing further to add at present on the subject.

TRICHINOPOLY,
28th May 1873.

(Signed) J. B. PENNINGTON,
Acting Collector and Conservator.

To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

[ENCLOSURE 1.]

OFFICE OF DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
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 Plantations, 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 Nelambur. I returned from Nelambur and took over charge of my district on the 4th January from Mr. Hadfield.

3. The plantations, five in number, viz., Elamanore, Kulitalai, Talapetai, Chittalavai, and Kodiai, were repeatedly visited by me. I also made a tour through my district and carefully inspected the whole of the Putchamallays. The Negapatam Plantation (abandoned as unsuitable by Lieutenant Williams) in the Tanjore District was also visited and arrangements made with

Mr. Betts, Agent and Traffic Manager, for a supply of railway fuel. Several blocks in the Tanjore District and at [illegible], in the Trichinopoly District, were inspected, and arrangements for obtaining the blocks in the Trichinopoly District are being made.

A.—PLANTATIONS IN THE TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

No. I. Elamanoor.—Almost the whole of this block has been planted up. 69,300 pits were dug and planted with different sorts of plants, viz., Casuarinas, [illegible], Acacia Arabica, Albizzia Lebbek, Acacia [illegible], and Acacia [illegible]. 35,000 casualties were replaced with different plants, and 684 beds were formed and sown with different seeds. 3,342 lineal yards of permanent fence and 1,110 yards of temporary fence were constructed; three wells were sunk and completed with the erection of picotahs, &c., and one water-shed was built; and [illegible] of different seeds were collected. [illegible] plants stored in baskets were supplied to the Central Jail. 150 pits were dug and [illegible].

The Casuarinas planted in [illegible] and the Acacia arabica planted [illegible] soil at [illegible] have been [illegible] failures; but most of the plants [illegible] are in a thriving condition, some of the Casuarinas [illegible] being fifteen feet high [illegible]. [illegible] a diameter of [illegible]. There have been a great number of [illegible] in the nursery [illegible]. The expenditure of this plantation is Rupees [illegible].

No. II. Kolitalai.—The plants, on the whole, are in a thriving condition, [illegible] feet in height. The same difficulty [illegible] Elamanoor. [illegible] pits were dug and planted, viz., [illegible] Tamarind [illegible] Casuarina, 21,685 with Acacia Arabica [illegible] different plants, and [illegible] beds were formed and sown with different seeds. [illegible] temporary fence and 1,700 yards of permanent fence were constructed, and [illegible] different seeds were collected. [illegible] amounts to Rupees [illegible], of which Rupees [illegible] the salaries of the establishment [illegible].

No. III. [illegible].—Several [illegible] and the cost of [illegible] reserves [illegible] Acacia Arabica [illegible] Rupees [illegible].

No. IV. Chittalavai.—[illegible] the most likely to succeed [illegible] about two feet [illegible] pits were dug and planted with Acacia Arabica and [illegible] beds were formed and sown with Acacia Arabica [illegible] temporary fence [illegible] different seeds [illegible] working charges Rupees [illegible].

No. V. Cutby.—[illegible] from the Railway Station [illegible] miles [illegible] pits [illegible] were planted with Acacia Arabica [illegible] lineal yards of temporary fence [illegible] working charges [illegible] Rupees [illegible].

Reserve and Poorker Forests.—As mentioned in a former portion of my report, the whole of the Puttamavalleys have been thoroughly explored and a report on them communicated to you (vide letter, No. 2-3, dated 5th February last).

Financial Result.—Rupees 394-4-0 by the sale of brushwood removed from the plantations at Elamanoor and Kolitalai, and Rupees 20-12-0 by the sale of minor forest produce at the former plantation, and Rupees 74-2-0 by miscellaneous receipts at Elamanoor, Kolitalai, and Chittalavai Plantations, aggregating a sum of Rupees 489-2-0, 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, reclearing, cutting creepers, and thinning the nurseries as many times as requisite. A great mass of prickly-pear has been cleared from the Cutby and Chittalavai Plantations.

Fencing of the Tatcoulay Reserve at Manaparay has been repaired at a cost of Rs. 198-4-0, and the cost of supervision amounted to Rupees 311-6-0.

An Overseer of the Madura Range has been paid from this Treasury up to the amount of Rupees 550 in this year.

A Sub 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 Maistry, Maria Pillay, who does the duty of the above-mentioned grade, and a Maistry, Sooudrum Iyer, who acts as Writer. There is no Writer attached to the Range although there is work enough for one.

The total charge of the district amounts to Rupees 15,041-11-7, as particularized below while the revenue is but Rupees 489-2-0, showing a deficit of Rupees 14,552-9-7:—

	RS.	A.	P.
The expenditure on account of different Plantations	5,653	3	0
Pay and travelling allowances of the Establishment under Working Charges	1,955	13	7
Mileage of the Establishment under Working Charges	437	15	0
Miscellaneous	148	7	0
Total ...	8,195	7	7

Health of the Establishment.—Good.

Conduct of the Subordinates.—Good on the whole, with the exception of one, Ramasamy Naidoo, Maistry, who was dismissed for taking bribes.

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

[ENCLOSURE 2.]

Proceedings of the Acting Collector and Conservator of Forests, Trichinopoly, under date the 8th May 1873.

Read report from the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Trichinopoly.

In future the Deputy Conservator will submit a statement showing the *total* expenditure on each plantation up to date *including the cost of all establishment ratably*, except that of the Deputy Conservator himself, and the cost of each tree planted, up to date.

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

3. Casuarinas should never be planted in any but the lightest soil, and care should be taken not to put down plants of any kind till the first heavy freshes are over.

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 Talpet jungle.

5. The report on the [illegible] will be disposed of separately.

6. The question of the payment of the Madura Overseer is still under discussion, as is the question of establishment to be employed. In future the accounts of the department will generally be kept in the Collector's office and all salaries will be paid at the Taluq Treasuries, coolies only being paid by the Deputy Conservator, whose duty will thus be confined to inspection and actual conservancy work.

(Signed) J. R. PEMBERTON,
Acting Collector and Conservator of Forests.

MADURA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CAMP DINDIGUL, 12th *August* 1873.

No. 251.

From
W. McQUHAE, Esq.,
Collector of Madura.
To
J. GROSE, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Deputy Conservator of Forests on the administration of Madura Forests during the year 1872-73, with Statements A to M, prepared in the prescribed forms.

2. The receipts from forest during the year amounted to Rupees 16,019, and the expenditure to Rupees 20,000, leaving a deficit of Rupees 3,981. The income of this year exceeded that of the preceding year by Rupees 1,363, and deducting the difference of value of stock in hand, the year's operations resulted in a small surplus.

Expenditure.	Receipts.	Difference in value of stock.	Surplus.
RS.	RS.	RS.	
20,000	16,019	+ 3,983	2

3. The expenditure exceeds that of the preceding year by Rupees 3,000 in consequence of more extended operations chiefly under the heads "Timber expenses" and "Plantations." During the present year the Deputy Conservator drew no allowance as Executive, and this accounts for a difference of Rupees 2,000. No expenditure was incurred on Fuel Reserves during the preceding year, whilst in the year under review the expenditure on these was Rupees 1,074.

4. Fuel Reserves near the Railway were selected, fenced, and conserved during the year, and the Teak plantations at Periacolam and Pulney Taluks were extended. A considerable number of Acacias which were also planted on the Pulney Hills. The subject of fuel felling, about which so much has been written in previous years, has received much consideration. The difficulties connected with this point are confined almost entirely to the Periacolam Taluq, where the ryots have always been accustomed to obtain a very liberal supply of wood without payment.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. McQUHAE,
Collector.

[ENCLOSURE 1.]

OFFICE OF DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
MADURA, 16th *June* 1873.

From
R. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madura.
To
W. McQUHAE, 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 tours of the Officer in charge.*—During a greater part of the year I was engaged in inspecting the different plantations in the Trichinopoly District, and in selecting and reporting upon sites for plantations both in Trichinopoly 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. 1,184, dated 9th August 1872. I spent 3½ months in inspecting the different forests, the Railway Fuel Reserves, etc., of this district, and I was also obliged to remain in my Head-quarter in aggregate for 3½ months attending office work, and during March from ill health.

SECTION II.

RESERVES.

3. A. *Reserved Forests.—Operations and contemplated, ditto.*—The reserved forests of Periacolam, and Pulney 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 Periacolam Range during the year under review was 7,716 cubic feet, as shown in the Statement B appended. In addition to this there are 10,299 cubic feet, valued at Rupees 11,863, were of the old stock remaining on hand at the end of the official year 1871-72. Sales during the year amounted to 3,103 cubic feet, realizing a sum of Rupees 4,086, as shown in Statement C appended. A balance of 14,801 cubic feet of timber in hand valued at Rupees 10,858 is shown in Statement D appended.

4. B. *Fuel Reserves.—Operations, and contemplated, ditto.*—The Punjanthanghy Hills, Meenakarada, and part of the Sercomallys are reserved for the supply of fuel to the Great Southern India Railway extension. Of the above, the Sercomallay portion is being demarcated by running a path round it. The Meenakarada, and Punjanthanghy have been enclosed by fencing. The trees in these look flourishing. The sums expended on the above reserves are as follows:—

Description of reserves.	EXPENDITURE IN THIS YEAR.		Total expenditure including previous year.
	Amount expended for fending, etc.	Amount for establishment.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Punjanthanghy Hills, and Meenakarada	545 4 0	312 12 0	858 0 0
Sercomallay	......	216 5 1	216 5 1
Total ...	545 4 0	529 1 1	1,074 5 1

5. C. *Plantation operations, and contemplated, ditto.—Plantation No. 1, Vunnathiparai.*—In this plantation 450 pits were dug, and 150 seedlings put out during the year. There

were 2,805 Teak trees at the end of last year planted in 1869-70, 1870-71, and 1871-72. Altogether 3,235 Teak trees are in good condition. There are also 400 young Teak plants in the nursery for transplanting. The expenditure for this plantation during the year amounted to Rupees 278-1-8, and the total from the commencement up to 31st March 1873 to Rupees 1,015-11-1. Out of 3,235 trees, as stated above, twenty trees measure 31 feet in height and have a girth of 12 inches; [illegible] trees measure 24 feet in height, and 10 inches in girth; [illegible] trees measure 21 feet in height, and 12 inches in girth; [illegible] trees measure 16 feet in height and 10 inches in girth; [illegible] trees measure [illegible] in height, and 7 inches in girth, and 2,[illegible] trees measure below 12 feet in height, and 9 inches in girth. 4 Acres of Jungle land has also been cleared to extend the planting operations.

6. *Plantation No. II. [illegible].*—This plantation has been subdivided into (A.) Acacia and (B.) Eucalyptus. One thousand two hundred and twenty nine Acacia have been dug, and 2,[illegible] seedlings, viz., 1,229 Acacia, and 2,[illegible] Eucalyptus planted out during the year. There are now 2,775 Acacia, and 4,[illegible] Eucalyptus trees in the two plantations including the trees planted in 1870-71, 1871-72, and 1872-73. One hundred and forty-five Eucalyptus and Acacia seedlings are ready in the nursery for transplanting. Ninety-four casualties occurred among the Acacias during the year, and 113 among the Eucalyptus. Two hundred and eighty-[illegible] of these were attributable to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] this account. The expenditure during the year has been Rupees [illegible], and the total from the commencement up to 31st March 1873, Rupees 1,[illegible]. In the Acacia plantation [illegible] trees in average measure [illegible] feet in height, and [illegible] inches in girth, twenty trees measure [illegible] feet in height, and 8 inches in girth; [illegible] trees measure [illegible] feet in height, and [illegible] inches in girth, and 2,[illegible] trees measure below [illegible] feet in height, and [illegible] inches in girth, and in the Eucalyptus plantation twenty trees in average measure [illegible] feet in height, and [illegible] inches in girth, thirty trees measure [illegible] feet in height and [illegible] inches in girth; [illegible] trees measure 21 feet in height, and 21 inches in girth, and 4,[illegible] trees measure below [illegible] feet in height, and [illegible] inches in girth. Three quarters acre of Jungle land has been cleared to extend the plantations.

7. *Plantation No. III. Palney.*—In this plantation [illegible] of jungles have been cleared, 1,000 pits dug, and 1,000 trees planted during the year. There are now 2,[illegible] trees in the plantation planted in 1870-71, 1871-72, and 1872-73. Three [illegible] casualties occurred, and the remaining are in good condition. The expenditure during the year has been Rupees [illegible], and the total from the commencement up to 31st March 1873 Rupees [illegible]. Of 2,[illegible] trees which are in the plantation, as stated above, [illegible] trees measure in average [illegible] feet in height, and [illegible] inches in girth, [illegible] trees measure [illegible] feet in height, and [illegible] inches in girth, [illegible] trees measure 21 feet in height, and [illegible] inches in girth, twenty-two trees [illegible] inches in girth, and [illegible] trees measure below [illegible] feet in height, and [illegible] inches in girth. Two hundred and [illegible] seedlings are also available in the nursery for transplanting. The [illegible] of the plantation seems to be [illegible] good. I am [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

SECTION III.

8. *Timber and minor forest operations and consumption of timber, &c.*—Under this system [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cubic feet of timber sold for Rupees 2,[illegible], [illegible] loads of [illegible] sold for Rupees [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] of charcoal sold for Rupees [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Adding to the [illegible] under the heading Miscellaneous we realized Rupees [illegible]. It is [illegible] that the revenue of this district is increasing year by year.

SECTION IV.

9. *State of Funds.*—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Rupees 10,000 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Proceedings No. [illegible], dated [illegible] March 1872 [illegible] Rupees 2,000, and [illegible] Board's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Rupees 1,[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

cash balance (*viz.*, Rupees 89-15-8 in cash and Rupees 1,233-9-9 in outstandings) which was in hand at the end of the official year 1871-72. From the total sum of Rupees 11,875-9-5, a sum of Rupees 10,401-15-9 has been expended in the way of timber felling, etc., as shown in the Statement A appended, Rupees 7-1-0 being the actual cash in hand at the end of March 1873 were paid into the Treasury as ordered to be done in the Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 7, dated 19th February 1873, and a sum of Rupees 1,475-15-8 remains unaccounted for.

10. *Outstanding advances.*—Under this head little has to be said beyond the statement that there is a sum of Rs. 1,116-14-11 outstanding against the Ayagudi Zemin, which should be adjusted after the recovery of the sale proceeds of timber from Messrs. Campbell & Co. With regard to sundry minor items of advance, they will be adjusted in the course of a month or two.

SECTION V.

11. *Financial Results.*—The financial result of this year is as follows:—

——	Amount			Total		
Expenditure.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Pay of Establishments ...	9,117	2	4			
Working charges ...	10,562	0	0			
Office contingencies ...	496	13	3			
Total...	......			20,175	15	7
Receipts.						
Sale of timber from Government Depôts ...	4,096	2	6			
Seigniorage ...	11,612	10	6			
Sale of confiscated timber ...	108	15	6			
Miscellaneous ...	249	13	2			
Add value of timber in stock ...	3,898	7	4½			
Total...	......			20,008	15	11½
Balance against Government...	......			166	15	7½
Value of timber on hand on the 31st March 1872, as per revised Statement ...	11,859	7	4			
Add timber felled during the year 1872-73 ...	7,319	3	11			
Add on account of excess rate realized ...	792	10	8½			
				19,971	5	11½
Deduct timber sold in 1872-73 ...	4,096	2	6			
Do. the value of habitual contents decreased in the re-measurement of certain timber ...	16	4	10			
				4,112	7	4
Balance on hand on the 31st March 1873...	......			15,858	14	7½

SECTION VI.

12. *General Remarks.*—This district has been formed into two Ranges, *viz.*, Periakulam and Madura, the former comprising the two taluqs of Palney and Periakulam, and the latter the two taluqs of Madura and Meloor, and a portion of Dindigul Taluq. In last September an arrangement was made by desire of the then Conservator of Forests, in his letter, No. 1,621, dated 2nd March 1872, to give [illegible] [illegible] in Dindigul Taluq of this district and the Manapparai division of the Trichinopoly District into one Range, with an Overseer for the same. The charge of the Dindigul Taluq was, therefore, separated from the Madura Range. The valuable forests in this district lie only in Periakulam Range, and there also three Plantations have been established, as

mentioned in paragraphs 5 and 7. From the Madura Range large quantities of fuel and some Junglewood for the [illegible] of [illegible] were supplied to the town of Madura, and a large Revenue [illegible] from this [illegible] to the [illegible]. The [illegible] of Range Forests are being reserved for the supply of fuel to the Railway, but little [illegible] has been [illegible] this year.

13. *Charge of the Overseers* [illegible] Naidu was in charge of the Periakulam Range during the whole year, except a [illegible] on privilege leave. M. [illegible] Aiyer, 2nd Class Overseer, was in charge of the Madura Range during the whole year, and I am on the whole satisfied with the way he has done his work. Junior A. [illegible] was transferred from [illegible] to the Railway Fuel Reserve Range at the end of September 1873 when the Reserves were formed, at that time he took a month's leave and in the remaining months of the year he was in charge of the Range. Some twenty peons and one Sub-Overseer have been temporarily employed under the [illegible], Range [illegible] and other bills were transferred to the charge of [illegible] department, and they are not included in the permanent strength of the establishment. I have applied for sanction for their permanent entertainment, and trust this will be granted.

14. *Health of Establishment.*—[illegible] has been generally good. A peon died in the [illegible] Range. The [illegible] of the [illegible] division suffered a great deal from jungle fever.

15. *Detection of Forest Cases.*—[illegible] the year, out of which [illegible] cases were tried and convicted by different Sub-Magistrates. Fines amounting to [illegible] village heads, three cases [illegible] discharged by one of the Sub-Magistrates for want of sufficient evidence.

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

HUZUR CUTCHERRY, TINNEVELLY,
5th June 1873.

No. 364.

From
R. K. PUCKLE, Esq.,
Collector of Tinnevelly,
To
J. [illegible], Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my report on the administration of the Forest Department of the district for 1872-73.

2. [illegible] of the forests was [illegible] to the Collector in [illegible] 1872, and [illegible] steps were taken to [illegible] in the best [illegible] advantage the tract of hill-forest in which the [illegible].

3. [illegible] of the forests of these streams on the hills is on the outside. From [illegible] to 70 [illegible] villages, and about 70 miles in the plains. On the hills their streams [illegible], but

in the plains they yield Government ten lakhs of rupees per annum. If the Government have an annual interest of ten lakhs of rupees in these streams, it may be fairly supposed that the water supply is worth twice that amount to the ryots, and that thirty lakhs per annum is a low estimate of the value of this water supply. Now the net forest revenue is about Rs. 5,400,—a value that is [illegible] as compared with the water supply of even a single village, but on the forest depends that 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 taxation of charcoal and firewood and the sale of forest products their principal object, and overlooked the necessity for the strict conservancy of particular tracts for imperial purposes.

4. The forests on which our streams depend were consequently thrown open to charcoal-burners and firewood-cutters. Any one who obtained a license might cut and hack as he pleased, and, of course, he selected the well-timbered banks of the streams. Hundreds of people were let in to strip certain trees of their bark, or dig them up for their roots, or burn or cut them for the honey that might perhaps hang from their boughs, and as much damage was done as could be done under a system that gave full scope for mischief and provided no efficient check. All this I endeavoured to rectify. I selected the particular tract of hill-forest in which our rivers rise, and, marking off spots and slopes sufficient for the wants of each village at the foot of the hills as the means of grazing and firewood-cutting, prohibited entry into the block forest above, and placed the conservancy under the control of the Tahsildars of Ambasamudram and Tenkasi, substituting them for the irresponsible Sub-Overseers of the Forest Department, and requiring them to act as the Deputy Conservator's Lieutenants in this particular tract, and made arrangements with the village officers for using only the spots assigned. Thus, along some 30 miles of hill-side we have numerous blocks allotted as the grazing ground and firewood jungle of a dozen villages on the plains, and these village pastures and jungles are watched by village kavalgars, 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 timber-felling in the forest above, and to make such revenue as can be made from all sources in the 70 miles of hill-forest that need not be specially reserved. Fortunately the demand for timber is small; the [illegible] of the Palamcottah and Ambasamudram bridges that have been offered for sale have glutted the market this year, and the Travancore Government and Zemindars easily undersell us. Thus, there is but little need for felling in the forest at the source of our streams, and if it is borne in mind that departmental felling, hauling, and depôt sales is a losing transaction, and that the area reserved is in length but one-third of our hill-range, it may be conceded, I think, that it is unnecessary to fell there at all.

5. The system of felling on license is now abandoned throughout the range, except in the case of persons taking out licenses to cut timber for building purposes, and the forest is thus dealt with more tenderly. The licensed search for bark, roots, dyes, fruit, and other forest-products is, I think, objectionable, unless restrained within particular limits; but the charge for each head-load of firewood (not within or without the limits assigned for firewood-cutting) is, I think, a hardship that should be abolished. Each village at the foot of the hills (the hills themselves are uninhabited) should have its firewood jungle and grazing ground, and in these, under certain regulations, the villagers should do as they please. I wished to carry out this reform, but as this was the main source of revenue to the Forest Department, I thought it better to wait till the Board should pass general orders.

6. Besides the hill forest reserve, we have fuel reserves scattered about the plains mostly within five miles of the railway. [illegible] mostly the belts of [illegible] in which the babul grows spontaneously. The Deputy Conservator [illegible] that both [illegible] of trees by [illegible] and babul seed in [illegible] number of seedlings. The system of conservancy is very simple. A little fencing, some thorough [illegible] and a watchman to each block is all that is needed to secure the quick growth of the trees. Whether the Railway Company will find it worth while to purchase this fuel at market rates is at present an open question; but, whether or not, the country is benefited by the extension of the production of fuel.

7. There is hardly work sufficient for a separate Overseer for these reserves; he is, therefore, employed to look after [illegible] kept up from Jungle Conservancy, and his pay might well be divided between Forest and Jungle Conservancy, instead of being debited wholly to Forests as at present.

8. The Deputy Conservator complained of the difficulty of preventing the smuggling of forest produce, [illegible] these forest products [illegible] to the contrary [illegible] the orders of Government Proceedings No. 210, dated 1st March 1872, [illegible] Revenue Department, [illegible] rights are infringed by the lease.

9. Judging from the Map recently furnished by the Collector of Madura, nearly all the hills that have hitherto formed part of the [illegible] Taluq of [illegible], some 11 miles in length, have been transferred to the Zamindar. As, however, I understand that the area claimed by the Zamindar is but six square miles, it would be well to take advantage of the Survey Party being engaged in the Madura District to have the forest boundary between Tinnevelly and Madura surveyed.

10. The receipts for the year under report were Rs. 16,670, and the expenditure Rs. 13,[illegible], leaving a net balance to credit of Rs. 3,[illegible].

11. The Public Works Department was supplied with Rs. 387 worth of timber, which was debited without payment to that Department.

Apoota Pillai, [illegible] died while absent on leave, and several subordinates had to be removed for misconduct.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) R. K. PUCKLE,
Collector.

[Enclosure 1.]

OFFICE OF DEPUTY-CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
PALAMCOTTAH, 23rd May 1873.

From
W. C. HANNA, Esq.,
Deputy-Conservator of Forests, Tinnevelly,
To
R. K. PUCKLE, Esq.,
Collector of Tinnevelly.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Economic and Administration Report of the Tinnevelly Forests and fuel reserves for the official year 1872-73.

2. The forests in the several taluqs of Tinnevelly have been visited by me, some twice and the more important oftener. The [illegible] subjects were also had my attention.

SECTION I.

3. Nearly nine months, or 264 days, out of a year of eleven months (the twelfth month I was away on privilege leave) were spent on circuit, and the remainder of the time at head-quarters.

SECTION II.

4. [illegible] Conservancy [illegible] Reserve. Felling has been carried on to a very small extent and [illegible] which took place was to help the execution of indents from the Public Works Department.

5. [illegible] have been added to the fuel reserves, and [illegible] appointed to watch them, of whom [illegible] are now [illegible], and they are under the charge of two [illegible]

Madura. Three [illegible] have been added during the year, making on the whole eleven reserves and aggregating about 750 acres.

6. Some of the reserves were sown broadcast and two ploughed up and sown, thus causing the whole of the area to have been brought under cultivation. The seedlings have sprung up remarkably well and thickly, but whether they will all live remains to be seen. The season has been a very favourable one for their growth, having had rain at short intervals. About 103 bushels of [illegible] seed were sown throughout the year.

7. There are 100,160 trees ripe for felling, representing 61,[illegible] tons of wet or green wood, which is equivalent to 47,[illegible] tons of dry wood. This reduction in weight may, I think, be relied on, as Mr. Theobald, at my request, cut down two trees of ordinary size which weighed when green 2,800 lbs. each when dry 2,[illegible] lbs., thus losing about 25 per cent. in weight. There are another 155,000 trees of fair size, a large number of which will become ready for the next each consecutive year.

8. I hope by next year to have ascertained all the available land for railway fuel purposes, and to bring a large portion, if not all, under cultivation. This, however, will depend on the time required to be devoted by the forester to Jungle conservancy works, for, as will be seen from his report, No. 278, dated 6th January 1873, submitted to you, [illegible] his chief time has been given to jungle conservancy purposes, though especially appointed to take up and look after fuel reserves. I hope also to get a large number of the reserves carefully demarcated and their boundary areas ascertained.

9. A sum of Rs. 1,[illegible]-10-0 has been spent on protecting the reserves, but in [illegible] the actual cost of conservancy, including purchase of seeds, &c., the charge of Rs. 384 for office establishment should be deducted, which gives Rs. [illegible]-10-0 as the actual conservancy expenditure.

Vide Statement B.

10. [illegible]—There are no plantations in hand, but [illegible] when in the vicinity, [illegible] plantations [illegible] thriving through [illegible] weeds and grass and with no attention. [illegible] might have been expected, having had no [illegible], being left to the mercy of weeds and weather; but those of the higher elevation [illegible] planted [illegible] at the foot of some [illegible] cultivation, are doing very well, though they have not shot up as rapidly as [illegible] they have added to the [illegible] of [illegible] considerably. There was a very fine [illegible] which appears well for the [illegible] of the abandoned [illegible] land with good and useful timber trees.

SECTION III.

11. The license and [illegible] system has, I am glad to say, been discontinued [illegible], but it is still in force for the removal of jungle wood for building purposes. An [illegible], however, was about to be [illegible] at the commencement of the year by cutting and supplying the wood from [illegible], but the Board of Revenue disapproved of the proceeding and requested you not to carry out the measure.

SECTION IV.

12. Only 522-[illegible] cubic feet of timber have been felled and brought to the depôt this year. To supply the demands of the Public Works Department [illegible] cubic feet were felled, and the remaining quantity is that was felled about the close of last official year, but not brought down from the forests in time to be included in that year's accounts.

Vide Statement E.

13. Timber to the amount of 2,[illegible] cubic feet have been sold realizing a revenue of Rs. 3,[illegible].

14. There has been a very poor demand for the [illegible] timber, owing no doubt to the following reasons: the high rates fixed, the [illegible] from exposure to sun and weather, and also to the great influx of Travancore timber, which is both cheaper and of far superior seasoning

[illegible]

SECTION V.

[illegible]

SECTION VI.

[illegible]

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

29. *Discoveries.*—No new discoveries of importance have to be recorded, but the timber known by the name of "Shembagapalai" in this district, the true value of which up to a recent date has not been fully known, has been proved to be the *Vitex altissima*,—a timber tree of great value and much used in other districts (*vide* Inspector of Forests' letter, No. 1,019, dated 31st December 1872).

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

31. *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 140 cases detected, in which 704 individuals were charged before the Joint Magistrate, the Sub-Magistrates, and Village Munsifs of the various forest taluqs, all of whom were convicted and punished.

32. *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 Apparu 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.

33. *Conduct.*—The conduct of the establishment in general I can only report as fair, having had to dismiss 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. C. HAYNE,
Deputy-Conservator of Forests.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
31st July 1873.

No. 156.

From
A. WEDDERBURN, Esq.,
Collector of Coimbatore,
To
J. GROSE, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

1 Report of Mr. R. Douglas, Esq., of 16th June 1873, with 1 Statement for Anamallay Range.
1 Report of do. of 16th June 1873, with 7 Statements for Bolampatty Range.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the Forest Administration reports of this district, and commence with that of Anamallay.

1. *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 at the western extremity situated at about 1,500 feet above the plains, or 2,500 feet above the sea. The Deputy-Conservator had also the forests of Bolampatty, and west of and in Coimbatore

[illegible]

10. The first record of one year's work done 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 invested with annual deterioration at, say, ten per cent., and not more than paying its expenses, viz., about 5,000 annually of up-keep; nearly half the bullocks are gone, which is a deduction of Rs. 3,100 out of Rs. 7,056, and the rest must have decreased in value since purchased, and can scarcely amount to the value of Rs. 3,500 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 expense as regards contract cattle.

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

Forest.		Receipts and Stock.		Net Result.
Gross Expenditure	Receipts.	Deficiency.	Stock at close of year.	
Rs. 42,619	Rs. 11,619	30,970	137,671	162,261 — + 91,690 Net result — 6,280

13. The next subject is the forests under license and voucher 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. This is a subject of very great importance, but apparently Mr. Douglas, with other urgent demands on his time, has not been able to report generally on the aspect of these, what may be termed, unreserved 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 unreserved forests are preserved from the axe of the cultivator, soon there will be none. The policy of my predecessors had been to encourage cultivation, and enormous blocks of land were disposed of with that view; it was, however, rather a transfer of State rights to private persons. 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 rivers issuing 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 extirpated the full forest will revive.

16. What was once a dense forest,—the resort of elephants—in the Anamallay plain is now a scene of cultivation; not a patch to be got that is not now private property. Viewing this state of things, I took the occasion when fixing the demarcation of a boundary line, to suggest to Mr. Douglas the propriety of reserving the disputed tract, if adjudged to Coimbatore as a village fuel reserve. It has been adjudged to Coimbatore, and I have instructed its being formed as a reserve.

17. I agree with Mr. Douglas that each forest account should be kept separately. It is absurd mixing up the accounts of a reserved and departmentally worked Teak forest with general unreserved forest under other system of management. Mr. Douglas (paragraphs 9 and 10, Section III.) observes that, as the receipts were large from the license and voucher system, a more suitable establishment might have been provided. I do not think that the receipts have anything to do with the establishment which should be effective in any case. Any deficiency, however, when brought to notice will be at once supplied in the way of subordinates.

18. A very important item in forest conservancy is the health of the department. In the various unhealthy parts of these, expense should not be spared on this point. The results of jungle fever are of such a serious nature to the individual, and the loss of experienced and responsible services so great to the State that no expenditure should be grudged in providing proper

accommodation. I regret to observe that a useful European Overseer has been obliged to be transferred. Had quarters been built for him on a high and airy spot instead of his inhabiting a low situated bungalow on the bank of the Amaravathy river at the [illegible] tope, I cannot help thinking that some source of disease might have been prevented, and I am by no means satisfied [illegible] advantage of water in the working season.

19. I have pressed the necessity of better huts and suggested the immediate construction of a suitable hut in the [illegible] for the Overseer when not working in the forest.

20. In conclusion, I have to [illegible] on having Mr. Douglas as a Deputy Conservator. His zeal and judgment, as well as the [illegible] he takes in his work, are a guarantee that the forest Administration of Anamalay is safe in his hands.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) R. [illegible],
Acting Sub-Collector in charge.

P.S.—There is scarcely anything to say on the report of Bolampatty Forests. It is a mere account of [illegible], no conservancy has been attempted. I have closed [illegible] and given directions as regards forest conservancy.

(Signed) R. [illegible],
Acting Sub-Collector in charge.

P.S.—This report was drafted by Mr. Wedderburn, [illegible] the Collector.

(Initialled) R. H.

[Enclosure 1.]

Office of Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Coimbatore, 16th June 1873.
No. 122.

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

To
A. WEDDERBURN, Esq.,
Collector and Conservator of Coimbatore.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for Bolampatty Range.

SECTION I.

Inspection Tour of the Officer in Charge.—I made an inspection in February, and submitted [illegible] for [illegible] information and disposal.

There is nothing to report under Section II., [illegible] have been reduced operations [illegible]

[illegible]

SECTION III.

License and Voucher Forests.—The Bolampatty forests are worked entirely on this 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 E sufficiently indicates the quantity and description of yield for the year. The revenues have increased by Rs. 176-8-6, the expenditure by Rs. 211.

SECTION V.

Financial Results.—These are fairly satisfactory, resulting, as per annexed Statement, in a net profit of Rs. 2,428 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	93 379	+ 286	+ 2,428

The value of stock has increased by Rs. 286 in consequence of the Removed logs, formerly cut by this Department on land to which a claim was raised (in 1865 or 1866) by one Andu Sait of Coimbatore, having been appropriated once more. A survey having been completed and limits defined, the timber was found to lie 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,
Anamalay, etc., Ranges.

[Enclosure 2.]

Office of Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Coimbatore, 16th June 1873.
No. 123.

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

To
A. WEDDERBURN, Esq.,
Collector and Conservator of Coimbatore.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Anamalay Range for the year 1872-73 in the form and accompanied by the returns prescribed by the Board in Proceedings, No. 140, dated 8th May 1873.

SECTION I.

Inspection Tour of the Officer in Charge.—The month of April was devoted to office work at Coimbatore.

2. On the 29th May I proceeded to [illegible] and Coimbatore. At the former place inspected depôt, and at the latter consulted the [illegible] as to the disposal of a sale already reported to Government.

3. On the 5th June left Coimbatore for Anamalay, where I remained till the 25th and started again for Calicut. On the successful termination of the sale above referred to, I accompanied the Collector of Malabar and the officiating Conservator of Forests to Nellumbore, returning to Beypore by the 30th.

4. On the 1st July reached Palghaut and remained there till the 5th, inspecting work, examining accounts, etc. The rest of the month was occupied in attending to Anamalay operations.

5. On 1st August proceeded to Coimbatore, returning to [illegible] by the [illegible], after placing Mr. [illegible] substitute in charge of the Palghaut and [illegible] depôts. Employed for the rest of the month on forest work.

6. In September paid a short visit to Palghaut, but spent most of it at [illegible]. I was, however, present at the investigation of the boundary question between Coimbatore and Malabar, conducted by the Collectors of the two districts.

7. In October I again visited [illegible].

8. The whole of November was spent at [illegible]. Most of my establishment being on the sick list, the work fell much in arrear. [illegible]

9. On the [illegible] December [illegible] and [illegible] the 12th, when I proceeded to Coimbatore. [illegible]

10. From the 20th of January to the 1st of February I was engaged in showing Mr. [illegible], Assistant Conservator, over the forests, and giving him what information I could as to the work in hand. At this time there was only one Overseer available for duty.

11. The greater part of February was spent on an inspection tour of the [illegible] depôts, and [illegible].

12. In March I visited Walliar and neighbourhood on several occasions, [illegible] at Coimbatore.

SECTION II.

A.—Rosewood Timber. Felling.—Fifty-three Rosewood, 11 Teak, 10 Vengay, and 30 [illegible] trees were felled in the above forest.

2. Outturn of Rosewood [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] made to the [illegible] in [illegible], which [illegible] of previous years, viz., Rs. [illegible], leaves an outstanding of Rs. [illegible] to be recovered by Government.

3. The Rosewood yielded [illegible] logs, and containing 6,161 cubic feet [illegible] and cost Rs. [illegible], or [illegible] per cubic foot.

4. The Teak yielded [illegible] logs and planks, containing [illegible] cubic feet, [illegible] per cubic foot.

5. The Vengay and [illegible] gave [illegible] cubic feet, and cost Rs. [illegible]; the Vengay at [illegible] per cubic foot and the [illegible] at [illegible].

6. The cost of felling these amounts to Rs. [illegible] and includes a sum of [illegible] which, not having been [illegible]

is not exhibited in Statement A, though taken into account when imposing the valuation 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" has 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 Manufactory is obliged to insist on receiving none but timber of the best quality and of particular measurement; it by no means follows, therefore, that logs which may prove unsuited to his requirements will be found unserviceable for ordinary purposes.

9. Three Rupees a foot is the rate paid for timber selected by the Agent of the Gun Carriage Manufactory; this is a higher rate than could be obtained 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, to a certain extent, the wastage in cutting and preparing timber. It has been shown that fifty-three trees of Rosewood have yielded 6,161 cubic feet of wrought timber, that is, 120 cubic feet per tree. The measurement of Rosewood trees will, I think, average about 150 cubic feet, irrespective of branches, so that there is a wastage of 30 cubic feet per tree; an additional allowance must, however, be made for bark, sapwood, 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, 26 cubic feet, and rejected 21 cubic feet.

12. The average of the Teak is 25 cubic feet for planks of the 1st, 21 cubic feet for the 2nd, and 24 cubic feet for planks of the 3rd class, rejected pieces average 19½ cubic feet. With reference to the superiority in measurement of the 3rd class over the 2nd, it is necessary to explain that the classification of planks depends less on size than quality, so that those planks now entered as 3rd class, though of dimensions by outside measurement equal or superior to the qualifying measurements of the 2nd class, are not of sufficient contents in respect of perfectly sound wood. Taking two planks of exactly equal size, one often proves a 1st class, and the other a 3rd class, or even a rejection, after deducting for flaws, cracks, etc.

13. The wastage in preparing Teak is greater than in Rosewood, owing to the practice of splitting trees to eradicate heartshakes, etc., not observed this year, in the case of the latter. It is said that this method produces planks superior in quality to those obtained by the saw, but it is unquestionably more expensive as regards material. I am not prepared to recommend the introduction of saw machinery on the Anamalays; I fear it would not answer, but the cheaper system of converting timber into logs, as has this season been done with the Rosewood, should now, I think, be more employed than hitherto. For certain purposes, however, split planks command the highest price.

14. A sum of Rs. 1,547-5-0 has been expended on trimming up old logs.

15. At the close of 1872-73 much of the timber in [illegible] depôts, throughout the forests, consisted of large unwieldy logs, immense heads and butts, and, in some cases, whole trees, and the greater part was in such a state as to render it very difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of its quantity. Even had it been possible to transport the whole to a market, the irregularity in size and shape would have tended to depreciate its value, for buyers would naturally make large allowances for the same. I resolved, therefore, to engage two or three gangs for this work, and the result has proved eminently satisfactory. The timber has now been made presentable, and has turned out exceedingly well; [illegible] it was to be trimmed, each log was examined, and the [illegible] taken [illegible] the shape [illegible] to best advantage. When the trimming was finished a re-measurement, numbering, and stamping of all timber in the forest, [illegible] in 1872-73, became necessary; this has been completed, and it is found that of Teak there is [illegible] cubic feet more than had previously been taken into

[illegible] and in Reserved [illegible] 1,313 logs were [illegible] of which 1,120 are Teak and 193 Rosewood.

15. [illegible] have been brought to depot by Government elephants [illegible]

17. [illegible] of Teak, [illegible] have been carried [illegible]

18. [illegible]—The Government elephants have dragged [illegible] logs Teak and Rosewood [illegible]

19. [illegible]

20. [illegible]

21. [illegible]

22. [illegible]

23. [illegible]

24. [illegible]

25. [illegible]

26. [illegible]

27. [illegible]

28. If funds permit, the road between Annamalay and [illegible], 6 miles, might be improved. A grant in aid from Local Funds might perhaps be obtained for a part of the distance.

29. It is, I think, much to be regretted that while year after year scores and tens of tons of valuable timber are drawn from this forest, no special conservancy fund is provided. It may be doubted if planting, such as is carried on at Nellumbore, would be successful, if practicable, here; but it is obvious that, if it is not intended to work out and then abandon the forest, something should be done to secure a future crop of timber.

30. I am not able to say what the forest has cost, or what it has yielded from the commencement, but from 1853 to 1873 it has cost Rs. 4,14,269, out of which something less than Rs. 7,000 have been spent on conservancy proper, and even out of this it is impossible to say how much, under heading VII, has gone in works pertaining to timber actually in store. One of the most important things to be done, I think, is to ascertain the resources we have to depend on, by forming some estimate of the crop of ripe timber and the [illegible] of that which is to succeed it.

31. The survey and demarcation of the reserved forests having, from various causes, been unavoidably postponed, will, it is hoped, make considerable progress in 1874-75.

32. The boundary question between Government and the [illegible] is so far settled that the former have decided to utilize the disputed tract [illegible] will provide part of the ensuing year's work, in addition to the [illegible] need not be detailed.

33. *II. Fuel Reserves.*—There are as yet no fuel reserves in the range, but the proposal to form the one referred to above has been [illegible] and is shortly to be carried into effect. The tract has been inspected, and a report thereon submitted in accordance with Board's orders. The [illegible] of this tract will [illegible] of great benefit to the neighbourhood, and similar blocks [illegible] for the like purpose in other parts of the range from the remnants of jungle still in our possession along the base of the hills.

34. *III. Plantations.*—Between 8 and 9 acres are now planted with Teak; about 25 per cent. of the plants have failed, but those which [illegible] It is intended to plant a part of the ground which has been cleared [illegible] probably to 8 or 10 acres. [illegible] for the purpose.

35. A good Teak nursery has been made this year [illegible] The seed was sown about the 20th [illegible] and germinated on the 5th April [illegible] of March, and germinated [illegible] suffered from a want of water [illegible] Nellumbore [illegible]

36. The nursery is far in excess of actual requirements [illegible] planting [illegible] in the future [illegible]

37. The sum of Rs. [illegible] has been spent on plantations [illegible] during the year as follows:—

38. Nursery work Rs. [illegible] planting Rs. [illegible] weeding [illegible]

39. [illegible] the working of the Government elephant [illegible] establishment.

40. Observing the same method of valuing the work of the department as that adopted for the preceding years, the establishment has been worked at a considerable saving to Government, thus:—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Value of work performed at Rs. 4 per diem for each elephant				[illegible]	4	0
Deduct—						
Fine, feed and keep	[illegible]					
Batta, Pay of Establishment	1,800	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Sundries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Arrears of 1872-73	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saving				[illegible]	14	[illegible]

41. [illegible] logs were carted, and the expense of the establishment during the time it was engaged on the work [illegible]

42. [illegible]

43. [illegible]

44. [illegible]

45. [illegible]

46. [illegible]

[illegible]

	RS.	A.	P.
[illegible]	[illegible]		
[illegible]	640	0	0
[illegible]	120	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
[illegible]	137	8	0
[illegible]	871	4	0
[illegible]	184	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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47. The cart establishment was first sanctioned in December 1867, so that it has now had a trial of six years and a quarter, and it may be useful to investigate the results of its working during that period.

48. In 1867 seventy-three bullocks and forty carts were purchased for Rs. 4,012. In 1868, thirty-one were bought for Rs. 2,503, and a further sum of Rs. 1,710 was paid for twenty-six in 1869; total outlay Rs. 8,225.

49. The expenditure of the establishment during the 6¼ years it has been in existence has cost Rs. [illegible], viz.: 1st, feed and keep of cattle Rs. [illegible]; 2nd, pay of drivers, &c., Rs. [illegible]; 3rd, repairs of carts Rs. [illegible].

50. Between the 31st December 1867 and 31st March 1873 forty-eight head of cattle have died [illegible] twelve have been cast and sold for a [illegible] Probably some were killed by tigers, but no special [illegible] "died" [illegible] June 1870 [illegible] The establishment has thus lost [illegible] head out of 130, or very nearly half.

51. The value of the remaining seventy-eight cattle cannot be estimated at more than Rs. [illegible] allowance for depreciation from age or other causes; [illegible] the original cost of Rs. [illegible], the sum of Rs. [illegible] represents the value of the carts [illegible]

52. Now presuming the establishment to have been managed, on the whole, to the best advantage, the question arises as to how much value shall be placed on the convenience, undoubtedly great, afforded by the means of transporting timber when and where it is desired. In other words, supposing it is not possible to make the thing actually a paying concern, it is necessary to reckon how far the advantages compensate for the loss.

53. No regular record of work performed appears to have been kept prior to [illegible] in June 1870. The returns in various reports, however, show that to the end of 1870 the establishment [illegible] more than its expenses. No work is recorded for 1867-68, and the result of work performed in 1868-69 is not given. In 1869-70, however, the establishment did work to the value of Rs. [illegible] showing a saving of Rs. [illegible] the profit to Rs. [illegible] In 1870-71 a deficit of Rs. [illegible] the three years [illegible] March 1873 is Rs. [illegible] 1870-71.

54. The deficit of the last three years therefore [illegible] the loss in stock, amounting to Rs. [illegible], there is a [illegible] Rs. [illegible] of six years, or an average [illegible] of about Rs. [illegible] per mensem.

55. Assuming the correctness of the figures on which the foregoing calculations are based, it may be doubted whether the savings have hitherto sufficed to counterbalance the benefits arising from the establishment.

56. It is probable that during the next six years the death rate among the cattle will be higher, while less work will be obtainable as the animals become enfeebled by age.

57. If, as is stated in paragraph [illegible] of the report on [illegible] for 1869-70, the value of the work performed by Government carts, estimated at contractors' rates, amounts to Rs. [illegible] is [illegible] on the work of 1869-70 [illegible]

[illegible] for 1869-70.

58. In 1868-69, [illegible] logs were carted from the forest depôts to top of ghaut, 255 from foot of ghaut to [illegible], a distance of 8 miles, and 82 to [illegible], the floating station, a distance [illegible]

59. In 1868-69, [illegible] logs were [illegible] from forest depôts [illegible] the new ghaut and on to [illegible] and Palghaut, both of which [illegible] are nearly 40 miles from foot of ghaut.

51. Much, of course, depends on the distance the timber was carried from the interior of the forests, but [illegible] I should have expected the latter year's work to have been the most expensive of the two, [illegible].

SECTION III.

[illegible] —There is little to report about this portion of the range. The seigniorage collected this year amounts to Rs. [illegible], which is an increase of Rs. [illegible] on the receipts of 1872-73 and of Rs. [illegible] on those of 1870-71.

2. Statement B shows the quantity of timber, bamboos, firewood, and charcoal removed on licenses, the tax imposed, and the total receipts under each heading.

3. Free passes have been granted for [illegible] cubic feet of timber during the year, an increase of [illegible] cubic feet on the quantity for which passes were granted in the year preceding, and [illegible] cubic feet more than in 1870-71.

4. Free passes have also been issued for [illegible] tons of firewood, which is less by nearly [illegible] tons than was granted the year before, and [illegible] in 1870-71.

5. 847 bandy loads of bamboos have been taken out [illegible] this year, which is less by 771 than were removed in 1872-73; in 1870-71, 236 loads were granted on free passes.

6. A comparison of these figures with those of Statement B shows that the quantity of timber removed free is more than that on which tax was levied by [illegible] cubic feet; [illegible] quantity of firewood which did not pay tax is equal to more than [illegible] and that in bamboos the number of [illegible] was greater by [illegible] than those which did not.

7. I think it very desirable that, [illegible] Forests form a separate branch [illegible] establishment for their protection, [illegible] the cost of the separate establishment [illegible].

8. Hitherto the seigniorage collections have been shown amongst the Anamalay receipts [illegible] have been [illegible].

9. The receipts of the [illegible] for [illegible] than Rs. [illegible] per [illegible], and [illegible].

10. The [illegible] forests.

SECTION IV.

[illegible] of Forests, Expenditure, &c.—Statements A, B, C, and D show, respectively, the expenditure, [illegible] stock, sales, and particulars of stock on hand on 31st March.

2. I see no items of anything [illegible] for special remark in Statement A.

3. In Statement B, [illegible] is explained by [illegible] cost of the timber [illegible] Rs. [illegible] it will be seen that the timber has been [illegible] brought to market at [illegible].

4. The difference in the rates of the first two items [illegible] while the other has [illegible].

5. The [illegible] 4,035 cubic feet [illegible] The difference in value [illegible] the cost of transport [illegible] per foot.

6. In estimating values I have allowed a charge of 4 Annas [illegible] and [illegible] charges, [illegible].

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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 Pothanore for Rs. 1-1-7 per cubic foot.

8. The Vengai and Caramardoo 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. 6,280:—

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.
42,619	11,649	—30,970	1,37,571 1,62,261	+24,690	—6,280

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 partly 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, defers realization for an indefinite period, during which a certain outlay and proportionate diminution of said profits are unavoidable.

4. During the last ten or twelve years the demand for Anamalay timber has been exceedingly fluctuating; at one time ceasing 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 state that only 392 logs of old and 81 of new timber remain.

6. Under the new system of accounts, the sum of Rs. 2,905-9-11, representing unadjusted items, has been debited to the year's expenditure and stands as a portion of the Rs. 6,280.

7. Again, under circumstances reported to Government (*vide* Proceedings, No. 491, dated 16th April, 1873) one of the items in last year's stock account has been reduced by Rs. 2,093-11-5, but for these two alterations a small balance of more than 4,700 Rs. in favour of the range would have been shown.

8. The accounts for the last fourteen years, viz., from tl beginning of 1859-60 to the 31st March 1873, have been examined. The expenditure during th time, including, of course, establishments, amounts to Rs. 4,76,228, and the receipts by sale of timber amount to Rs. 6,05,518, giving a balance in favour of the forest of Rs. 1,29,290, or a yearly average of Rs. 13,8[illegible]7. In calculating net results by the mode method of bringing into account the annual increase or decrease of stock as is employed in the table annexed to paragraph 1, Section V, of this report, the profit of the forest averages Rs. 23,810 per annum. I think this forest could be rendered as valuable as ever without resorting to plantations, by a judicious outlay on the conservancy of

indigenous bees. A year or two devoted to complete rest and strict conservancy would do wonders, and enable us to start on a new footing, when the light of former experience should benefit the future working.

9. To show how [illegible] the range fluctuates, I may observe that in these fourteen years the cash receipts on one occasion amounted to so much as Rs. [illegible], or Rs. [illegible] more than one year's expenditure. On another, Rs. [illegible] were [illegible] Rs. [illegible] less than the cost of the year. Again, from 1865-66 to 1870-71, both inclusive, the net result of each year was considerable, varying from a deficit of [illegible] Rs. occurring in 1865-66, to Rs. [illegible] in 1870-71.

10. Tested by this system it is found that the net results of the past five years, from 1865 to 1870, do not correspond with the actual money transactions; that on those occasions when the largest sales were effected the increase in value of stock would show more [illegible] than actual money profits. This is doubtless, in some degree, attributable to overestimating the value of timber in the forest, allowed an insufficient margin for the cost of extraction, etc., to a market. The present mode of valuation, however, renders such an error impossible.

SECTION VI.

General Remarks.—The question of transport, more especially where girth timber is concerned, has always been a difficult one in this range. It is, therefore, gratifying to be able to give a favorable report in this important branch of work. For the last three years there has been a steady increase, [illegible] now under report. Taking the quantity removed alone as the test [illegible] it will be found less than the performance of last year, but the nature of this is explained in paragraph 4, Section II. The small [illegible] in the forest could have been [illegible] and [illegible] the unusual and persistent severity of the rains of the north-east monsoon. This, as will be remembered, was experienced in a greater or less degree throughout the Presidency.

3. In view of the large [illegible] and to the prospect of [illegible] it would be well to secure as quickly as possible [illegible] the labour [illegible] employment elsewhere, and may prove very difficult [illegible].

4. The conduct of the establishment has, on the whole, been satisfactory.

5. The health of establishment has been very indifferent. Mr. [illegible], the Head Overseer, has suffered much from fever, and, after obtaining [illegible] and two months' sick leave, has been compelled to apply for a transfer. Assistant Overseer [illegible] range, has been [illegible] for three months, and being no longer equal to the work of this Anamallays [illegible] Overseer [illegible] The [illegible] of fever [illegible].

6. [illegible] during the year [illegible]

7. [illegible]

8. The [illegible] and [illegible] forests from the charge of [illegible] this range.

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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 Anamalays, 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,
Anamallay, etc., Ranges

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

No. 157.

From
A. WEDDERBURN, Esq.,
Collector of Coimbatore,

To
J. GROSE, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

1. Report of Colonel Morgan, No. 181-297, of 10th July 1873, with
2. Memorandum for Bhowany forests.
3. " " for Hurgur and Sathiamungalum forests.
4. " " for Collegal forests.
5. " " for Mudumallay forests.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, without remark, Colonel Morgan's Administration Report as regards Mudumallay forests which are in Malabar and not Coimbatore. I took the opportunity of joining Colonel Morgan in the inspection of the Sathiamungalum, via Hassanoor, and Collegal Sandalwood plantations and depots, and of making some inquiry regarding a long standing [illegible] forest claim. The Sandal plantations appeared to be thriving, and as the wood is so valuable a plantation may recoup its cost.

2. Having [illegible] Colonel Morgan's operations, I then made a tour by myself in a different direction up the Burghur ghaut, north as far as the river, which joins the Cauvery at Cauverypuram.

3. I have related to the Board of Revenue in Proceedings, dated 29th May 1873, No. 37-897, the state I found collections in where taluk jungles had been let and sub-let with the view of obtaining a small [illegible].

G. O., No. [illegible], of 18th June 1873.

4. So completely converse to all ideas of communal right was that system, so I found in the north like any Taluq jungles, that I proposed a plan which will make its repetition impossible, and which is now under the consideration of Government.

5. I regret that I am not in a position to offer an opinion as to the real amount of railway fuel that is procurable in the Bhowany Taluq at [illegible]. I did not visit, but judging from the country, through which the Burghur stream runs, and which I explored in all directions, I do not doubt that the sparse hill forests in the north-east of this district afford a permanent fund for the railway to draw on, and that advantage must be taken to stock all the Cauvery [illegible] [illegible] with the Babul tree which should [illegible] or [illegible] it is on the plain below the Kongherry [illegible].

6. I also visited the fuel reserve [illegible] alluded to by the Nilgiri plateau officer. It is plain, and has been [illegible]. I expect that the [illegible] have grown a dry, thorny jungle recovered by the exclusion of cattle.

grass cut thereon will be eagerly sought for in the dry weather, when the herds have eaten every green thing, which [illegible] from unlimited access to jungles, and no restrictions of stock grazing.

7. Mr. [illegible] has lately been appointed to the Mettupolliem and Upper Bhowany Range, and I expect some good practical results from his extensive experience.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) R. [illegible]
Acting [illegible] in charge.

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

(Signed) R. H.

Deputy Conservator's Office,
Coimbatore, 12th July 1873.

No. [illegible]

From
Colonel R. R. MORGAN,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coimbatore,

To
A. WEDDERBURN, Esq.,
Collector and [illegible], Coimbatore.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the Annual Report of the forests under my charge for the year 1872-73.

SECTION I.

Inspection Tours.

In April.—Collegal was visited with the Mysore Conservator.

In May.—The Mudumallay planting and cutting operations were inspected; also the work in Seegur forest and the Sandalwood plantation.

In June.—I visited the Sandalwood plantation at Tullamallay and inspected the progress at [illegible] in Collegal; [illegible] plantation there.

In the latter part of the month I visited the Nellambur Teak plantations in company with the Collector of Malabar.

In July.—The floating and other operations at Bhowany and Nerinjepet were inspected, with the Mettupolliem reserves; in the latter part of the month Mudumallay plantations and work were inspected.

In August.—I inspected the [illegible] land at Nellambur, about to be purchased for Teak planting; the [illegible] land [illegible] to be purchased for a railway fuel plantation.

In September.—I [illegible] the planting and other operations at Mudumallay.

In October.—I [illegible] the new land purchased in the Nellambur jungles; in the latter part of the month the work in Collegal, [illegible] Sandalwood plantation, and [illegible] plantation in [illegible].

In November.—The Sandalwood plantations in the Seegur forests, the operations at Mudumallay and Seegur [illegible].

In December.—[illegible] Mudumallay and Seegur forests.

In January.—I visited the saw-mill in Seegur, the plantations of Tullamallay with the Collector of Coimbatore, [illegible] plantations, and the [illegible] Hills to inspect the boundary between Coimbatore and Mysore.

In February.—I visited the Mudumallay and Seegur forests, the saw-mill works at Seegur; in the latter part of the month, the floating operations at Erode, Bhowany, and Nerinjepet, and the Mettupolliem fuel reserves.

In March.—Mudumallay and Seegur, the saw-mill work, the Sandalwood plantations at Tullamallay, and the operations in Collegal were inspected.

SECTION II.

A.—Reserved Forests, Operations, etc.

Mudumallay Forest dragging Timber.—5,124 cubic feet have been dragged from the forests to the depôt at a cost of Rupees 915-11-1; besides some 200 logs were [illegible] up for sawyers by elephants, and [illegible] cleared of trunks of trees, etc.

Carting Timber.—In the year sixteen carts have been employed in carting timber from the forest to the Kargudy depôt; 20,430 cubic feet were carted at an expense of 1,571 Rupees, besides carting from Tippacadoo depôt to the saw-mill 20,000 cubic feet, at one Anna a cubic foot = 1,250 Rupees, which makes the cost of carting in the forest Rupees 0-2-1 per cubic foot, or 1 Pie a cubic foot in excess of contractor's rates. I may remark that a good deal of the carting in the forest was from the very farthest depôts, and contractors would probably have charged 3 Annas a cubic foot instead of 2 Annas, so that our carts have worked cheaply, though there is no apparent profit.

Roads.—The main line of road with feeders is in a good state of repair, though wild elephants are still troublesome, breaking bridges and trampling the roads into a muddy state.

Contemplated Operations.—20,000 cubic feet of Teak to be carted to Mysore and 20,000 cubic feet to Ootacamund, partly beams, partly sawn timber; to saw up 20,000 cubic feet of crooked beams at the Seegur saw-mills.

B.—Fuel Reserves.

Bhowany.—These are not demarcated; in the event of the railway coming to terms with us, it will be very necessary to have very large fuel reserves in the Bhowany valley and smaller ones between Cauveripuram and Nerinjepet.

C.—Plantations.

Mudumallay Forest. Benne Plantation.—This year 17,000 Teak plants were planted at Benne; the failures at the end of the year amounted to about two per cent. The season was very favourable for planting, the total number of plants is now 60,000. Twelve acres have been cleared for this year's planting, and new nurseries formed; the cost of the plantations up to the end of the official year amounts to Rupees 3,260-2-10; total up to last year Rupees 12,264-14-0, Total of the whole planting up to March 31st, 1873, Rupees 15,524-0-10, or about 4 Annas a plant all round up to date.

Contemplated Operations.—To plant 12 acres with Teak and to clear 12 acres for next year's planting.

Sandalwood Forests.

Tullamallay Sandalwood Plantation.—During the past year 14,600 Sandalwood plants were put out at Tullamallay; the total up to last year was 40,400 plants; up to date the total is 55,000. Ten acres have been ploughed and pitted for planting. The trees are progressing satisfactorily. The cost during the year has been Rupees 2,490-8-0, up to last year Rupees 6,602-2-10; the total up to the end of March 1873, Rs. 9,163-12-10.

Contemplated Operations.—To plant 10 acres and clear 10 acres for next year's planting.

Seegur New Sandalwood Plantation.—A new Sandalwood plantation in a very favourable site was opened in the Seegur forest. Nine thousand plants were put out, all doing exceedingly well, and ten acres cleared for planting this year. The cost during the year is Rupees 1,749-8-5; up to last year Rupees 339-0-8; total to 31st March, Rupees 2,091-1-1.

Contemplated Operations.—To plant 10 acres and clear 10 acres for next year's planting.

Collegal.—Bodyvanpuram Sandalwood Plantation at Vylore.—In the past year 20 acres were planted with 20,000 sandalwood plants; this brings the total planted to 42 acres; in addition to this 30 acres have been cleared and got ready for planting. The total plants up to March are 29,100. The cost in this year is Rupees 3,446-0-7; up to last year, Rupees 3,039-1-9; total up to 31st March, Rupees 6,[illegible]; besides this some [illegible] have been prepared, by which the cost of watering the plants will be much reduced.

Contemplated Operations.—[illegible] acres and [illegible] of funds are available.

SECTION III.

Licensed and Private Forests, Operations, and [illegible].

Salem.—Sattimangalam Licensed [illegible].—During the year 6,740½ cubic feet were removed [illegible] 700 tons of firewood, and 200 cart-loads of bamboos; amount realized Rs 2,[illegible]; of this the firewood amounted to Rupees 1,[illegible].

Departmental Working.—[illegible] maunds of Sandalwood were felled and brought to depôts, valued at Rs. 4,317-5-0; [illegible] cubic feet of Teak, 235 cubic feet of Blackwood, 274 cubic feet of [illegible], 18 cubic feet of Jackwood, and [illegible] cubic feet of [illegible]; total value Rs. [illegible].

Contemplated Operations.—To fell 2,000 maunds of Sandalwood and 5,000 cubic feet of Teak and Vengay to supply the timber depôt at Sattiamangalam.

Coimbatore Licensed [illegible].—Amounted to 6,304 cubic feet of timber, [illegible] tons of firewood, 300 cart-loads of bamboos. Amount realized Rupees [illegible], of this the firewood produced Rupees [illegible].

Departmental Felling.—[illegible] maunds of Sandalwood felled and brought to depôts, valued at Rupees [illegible], and [illegible] valued at [illegible] Rupees.

Contemplated Operations.—To fell 1,000 maunds of Sandalwood and [illegible] tons of fuel for the railway [illegible].

Collegal Licensed Removals.—Amounted to 2,740 cubic feet of timber, 210 tons of firewood, 100 cart-loads of bamboos. Amount realized Rupees [illegible], of this the firewood produced Rupees [illegible].

SECTION IV.

Sale of Forest [illegible].—[illegible] (Form Table A.)

SECTION V.

Financial Results.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Collegal.—The results here are also satisfactory, the expenditure being Rupees 15,103-12-11, the receipts Rupees 18,300-10-0, surplus Rupees 3,250-13-1, besides Rupees 4,466-0-7 spent on plantations.

Bhowany.—The results here are satisfactory; the expenditure is Rupees 20,454-2-4, the returns Rupees 26,655-6-9, surplus Rupees 6,201-1-5. We have spent but a small sum on an experimental firewood 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 this expenditure can be shown only in future years when we supply the railway largely with fuel. During last year 1,100 tons of fuel were stacked at Erode and 584½ 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 late rise in coal,—a rise that promises to continue for years,—must compel the railway to resort to wood fuel, and we must be prepared to supply it.

SECTION VI.

General Remarks.

Conduct of Overseers.—Overseer Cundasamy Pillay of Sattiamangalam has been zealous in the discharge of his duties; the Assistant Overseer has likewise done his duty. The peons in this taluq have to undergo much exposure in sickly places.

Overseer Vencatappa has satisfactorily carried on the works at Mudumallay, and the planting establishment has done well as the few failures show. Overseer Grant of Bhowany has worked zealously; the Assistant Overseer in charge of floating operations has ably seconded the Overseer in these important works; the peons have generally kept down illegal felling.

In Collegal.—Overseer Apparao Mudaliar has conducted his duties satisfactorily, but the Assistant Overseer in charge of the Vylore Sandalwood plantation is unequal to the work, and unless he improves must be removed. The peons in this taluq do not keep down illicit felling as they ought to do, but they have not hitherto been supported by the Tahsildar.

The Health of the Establishment—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 Nellambore; I did not escape it. Three peons and the planting duffadar 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 prosecutions though few have not miscarried.

During the past year we have commenced sawing up cracked logs down in the Seegur Ghaut according to an arrangement made some years ago with Mr. Graves of the Northern Hill Saw-mills. The wastage (owing to the timber being the same in the depôts) is considerable, some 40 per cent., but the sale of sound sawn timber in Ootacamund will, I have no doubt, cover the loss of wastage. I am now making inquiries in England regarding a system of sawing by electricity: a platinum wire heated to a white heat by a galvanic battery is passed through the timber, and we may in this manner cut up the largest logs. If the system is a success, a portable sawing machine, such as I have long desired to obtain, will be available for work in the forest, and the gain will be great. The present system of three men to a saw to cut a log in half before it can be carried by a cart is tedious and expensive. One man of the three is nearly sure to be sick, and then the two remain idle, and [illegible]. It is worthy of remark that at Mudumallay the stock of timber, which at the beginning of the year stood at 1,35,000, has been reduced agreeably to the advice of the Revenue Board to 1,05,000 Rupees, and will most probably this year be reduced to 60,000 Rupees, and so another year will cease to exist, unless fresh felling is commenced. Had the railway to Mysore been made as was anticipated, the stock would have been entirely exhausted by the end of this year. Every year we spend a large amount on plantations, and provided that the localities be well chosen and due economy exercised in the planting operations, there is no doubt but that plantations of Teak and Sandalwood will be a great success.

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

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
9th September 1873.

No. 193.

From

A. WEDDERBURN, Esq.,
Collector of Coimbatore,

To

H. E. STOKES, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

Colonel Morgan's Report No. 185, dated 16th August 1873, with seven enclosures.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter No. 151, dated 31st July last, I have the honour to forward Colonel Morgan's Administration Report on the working and management of the Mettupalaiyam forest during the official year 1872-73. I have no remarks to offer, except that I [illegible] it will be [illegible] sufficient quantity of fuel for the use of the Nilgiri Section of Madras Railway.

2. I regret to state that this report has unavoidably been delayed in consequence of the change of officers in the [illegible] of this forest under the superintendence of that official.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) [illegible],
For Collector.

(Enclosure 1.)

DEPUTY CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE,
OOTACAMUND, 16th August 1873.

No. 185.

From

Colonel E. R. MORGAN,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund,

To

A. WEDDERBURN, Esq.,
Collector of Coimbatore.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the Annual Report of the Mettupalaiyam forest for the official year 1872-73.

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 1,487-6-0; though not long finished, the growth of grass and trees within the reserve is already striking.

SECTION IV.

Yield of Forests.—As per Statement A.

SECTION V.

Financial Results.—As per Statement B.

SECTION VI.

General Remarks.—There have been great complaints regarding the issue of free licenses by Moniegars and others not only in this forest 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. R. MORGAN, Colonel,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
OOTACAMUND, 20th June 1873.

No. 97.

From

J. R. COCKERELL, Esq.,
Commissioner of the Nilgiris, Ootacamund,

To

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

SIR,—With reference to Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th May 1873, No. 1400, Forest No. 21, calling upon all Collectors in charge of forests to send their reports on the administration of forests for 1872-73 as soon as possible, I have the honour to state that no report is due from me for 1872-73, as Colonel Morgan informs me that the Segur forests having been, during the past year, under the jurisdiction of the Collector of Coimbatore, the report of that portion of his charge Colonel Morgan proposes to send to that officer.

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

Salem Collector's Office,
2nd September 1873.

No. 230.

From

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

To

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

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose, with the necessary documents, the report of the Deputy Conservator of Forests upon the administration of his charge during the year 1872-73.

2. As the forests passed under the control of the Collector in October last only, and as this is the first report which my department has been called upon to submit, I feel it rather difficult to determine upon what points I am required to touch.

3. Mr. Brougham's letter is a very full one, and treats, to a great extent, of transactions of which I have no knowledge except by hearsay. Other matters have been dealt with in letters written by me from time to time to the Board of Revenue.

4. *Inspection Tours.*—[illegible] the Collector, in his capacity as Conservator, should, whenever other duties will permit, make inspections of the forests in his charge. [illegible] I, in October, examined the [illegible] Hills and the ranges at the back of them, with a view to the preparation of a scheme for the purpose of demarcating the forest. I also inspected the site of the proposed Sandalwood plantation at [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] and [illegible] will be fit to cut. [illegible] there is a dense jungle of bamboo of the finest quality, [illegible] valley and [illegible] the surrounding hills there is any quantity of splendid timber. [illegible] roads by which [illegible] get the latter out [illegible] already stated in my [illegible] budget [illegible]

Mr. Brougham has, in spite of bad health, moved about a great deal, and done much in the way of improving the working of the [illegible] and [illegible] succeeded in allaying, to a very great extent, the ill feeling which was formerly entertained by the ryots [illegible] towards the Forest Department. I consider that he has done very good work, and [illegible] an able and extremely painstaking officer. [illegible] the remarks made in the Deputy Conservator's letter relating to [illegible], I have the following observations to offer:—

(1.) Arrangements are being made and information collected with a view to determine whether [illegible] the present system of [illegible] cultivation on [illegible]

(2.) [illegible] will be made [illegible] passed regarding the [illegible] of the [illegible]

(3.) The question of [illegible] is under consideration, and when I next [illegible] I shall do my best to bring the matter to a conclusion.

(4.) [illegible] for the planting [illegible] Sandalwood plantation [illegible] to which Mr. Brougham refers [illegible]

(5.) [illegible] forests along the banks of the [illegible] the current year. My [illegible] the greater part [illegible] I consider the [illegible]

(6.) The depôt system [illegible] is being gradually introduced. I fear, however, [illegible] any quantity [illegible] though it would

undoubtedly prove remunerative, would be so great that the charge would not be sanctioned. The depôt system works well, but there is, as it is something new, a good deal of opposition to it. This will no doubt wear off, as it did in the case of timber, as time goes on.

(7.) The dispute regarding the Kadathur Mutta boundary is now in the hands of the Director of Revenue Settlement.

SECTION II.

5. *A. Reserved Forests.*—The two ranges of Denkanicottah and Tripatore were both worked satisfactorily by the officers in charge of them. The want of roads has impeded the transport of timber to the depôts, but there is every hope that by next year there will be a considerable improvement in this respect as well as in the collection of forest-products.

The contemplated operations for the coming year have been entered into, as far as they could be, by me in the letter on this subject, which accompanied the Budget for 1874-75.

B. Fuel Reserves.—Regarding these I have no remarks to offer. They appear to be carefully looked to. I approve entirely of Mr. Brougham's allowing grazing and the removal of dead wood in railway fuel reserves under the restrictions imposed by him.

C. Plantations.—The plantation on the Shevaroy Hills is a failure, and I do not think that it is worth the spending of any more money upon it. My observation of it about a year ago quite bears out Mr. Brougham's remarks. Goondalur (Goondur) where another plantation is proposed is about half way up the Shevaroys, sheltered, has good soil, and is well adapted for the purpose. I have no doubt that both Teak and Sandalwood would succeed there. I think that the *Cassia florida* would grow well at Putchoor. It makes admirable household fuel, grows rapidly, and has the merit of, when cut down, springing up again.

Another attempt will be made with the Yellagherry plantation. If it again fails, it should be given up as the climate is very feverish.

SECTION III.

6. *License and [illegible] Forests.*—The gradual introduction of the depôt system, which will be still further extended this year, will, I hope, cause a diminution in the number of licenses issued. These to be granted free to the forest and agricultural population must, of course, remain, but I would like to see those on payment entirely put an end to. They and fires are the bane of the forests.

SECTIONS IV and V.

Yield of Forests and Financial Results.—The falling off in the revenue derived from the forests during the year under report was really only Rupees 2,710-5-6, and I think that Mr. Brougham has satisfactorily accounted for this. The receipts notwithstanding were in excess of the estimate.

SECTION VII.

General Remarks.—I have nothing to add to Mr. Brougham's observations under this head.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) F. PRICE,
Acting Collector.

(Enclosure I.)

Salem Deputy Conservator's Office,
8th May 1873.

From

J. S. BROUGHAM, Esq.,
Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests, Salem,

To

The Collector and Conservator, Salem.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report, together with the usual accompaniments, of the Salem forests, of which I have been in charge throughout the year.

[illegible]

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reserve, and the jungles adjoining the limits of the Kangoondy Zemindar, and inspected and handed over a new block of jungle to the contractor supplying the Jollarpett Station with fuel. In October I visited the Ammanary, Koorisp Comboy, and Pellapully reserves, and camped for nine days at Mullapooram for the purpose of superintending the operations in the plantation and of inquiring into certain complaints against the Overseer Mr. Coxe.

In November I again visited the Ammanary 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 1,709-5-3, or timber Rupees 848-5-3, Sandalwood Rupees 818-4-0, and forest-products Rupees 42-8-0.

Tripatore.—The forests of this range have been in charge of Mr. Franklin, and during the year there were felled timber cubic feet 5,716-7-5, Sandalwood maunds 164, lbs. 28; Kupiy maunds 41, lbs. 7¼; Bees' wax lbs 21; Honey maunds 7, lbs. 16; Gall-nut maunds 137, 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 yield of the forests. The construction of a new ghaut in the Denkanicottah Range in place of the old one and opening new and repairing old roads to facilitate the working of different forests.

B. Fuel Reserve.—These were, for a short time, under the charge of Mr. Coxe, 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 Appasaw Pillay.

During the year there were 712 plants put out in the A. Reserve, besides about 9 acres of land ploughed up and broadcast with Babul, and 208 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 immeasurable 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 Ishtiharnamah in the villages of Vadavumpatty and Kanavapoothoor, 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 that cattle should only be driven in and out of the gateways, and that no knives should be carried into the reserve. There were a few transgressions during the year, but as the Forest Department were prompt in bringing those cases to 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 bandy-loads of dead wood were removed out of the reserves 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 market for it (the ryots refused to buy it), except it was carted to Salem, and 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 his people; but as I make the reserve watcher accompany the carriers and allow no knives into the reserve, and the wood to be picked up and brought out of the fence and then chopped and put into the bandy, there can really be no reason for alarm. The bamboo jungles 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 157-1-8.

In the B. Reserve there were 280 chains of channelling excavated and sown up with Babul, besides 600 pits dug and planted with different descriptions of trees. The measures adopted for the improvement of this reserve have not all proved favourable. The seeds in the channels germinated badly; but the condition of the transplanted trees is favourable.

[illegible]

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

SECTION II.

A. Reserved Forests. *Denkanicottah.*—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 2,108-9-10 of timber and maunds 2,249 lbs. 21¼ Sandalwood, besides the under-mentioned forest produce :—

Kaply dye lbs. 11 ; Puply maunds 12, lbs. 8¼ ; Bees' wax maund 1, lbs. 18 ; honey maunds 8, lbs. 16½ ; Gallnuts maunds 10 ; and Soapkey maunds 3.

Annamary Reserve.—The jungle out of which this reserve was carved 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 653-4-0, pay of watcher for six days in February 1873, Rupees 1-4-7.

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

Kooringoocumbay.—This tract is situated about 7 miles south-west of the Mullapoorum station, and runs some distance into the hill, and is, in extent, about 3 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. *Shervaroy 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 Goatmoth. The Eucalyptus, however, flourished nicely and blossomed in January. The Belgaum Wallnuts also have grown well, and seem adapted to the soil. In the current year I purpose growing some Teak and planting it about Goondaloor, where I have reason to believe it will take.

Patchoor.—This plantation is situated in the plains between the stations of Jollarpett and Coopum 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 its 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.

Mullapoorum.—I have dealt with this plantation under C, Reserve.

Pethapurry.—During the year a small Sandalwood plantation was started on these hills in the Tripatoor Range. Four thousand pits were dug and planted up, 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 re-placed. The surviving plants average in height 4 to 6 inches.

A Sandal nursery was also started during the year in the Denkanicottah Range, with a view to improve the Seengarapoorum tract. A piece of land has been taken up at Kunnavalingapooleram at the foot of the Melgherry 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 sent the Overseer to Coimbatore for the purpose of visiting some of the plantations under Colonel Morgan'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 sure to profit from his visit to this place; and in this Overseer's hands I am pretty confident of the success of the undertaking.

SECTION III.

Licenses and Permits.—[illegible]

[illegible]

SECTION IV.

Yield of Forests.—[illegible]

[illegible]

SECTION V.

Financial Results.—[illegible]

SECTION VI.

[illegible]

Rupees 109 ; Kistnaghery, Rupees 40-8-0 ; Oossoor, Rupees 293, and Dhurmapoory, Rupees 202. In the agreement a clause is provided binding the contractors to sell bandy-loads, bullock, and cooly-loads at certain prescribed rates. This was done with a view that the contractors would not impose on the poorer classes and collect money from them more than the article was worth, and what it used to realize before the contract system. Bamboos during the year were brought under the depôt system.

This was done in view of a double purpose, the first to protect the jungles from injury, and second to utilize the seeding bamboos which must otherwise decay in the forests. Under the license system efficient control could not be exercised over the people, and it would have been a matter of considerable difficulty to induce them to fell only the seeding articles.

Forest Offences.—250 cases occurred during the year, out of which there were only 28 acquittals.

Conduct of Establishment.—With a few exceptions, the conduct of the establishment has been good.

Health of Establishment.—Fever was more prevalent and severe during the year under review than in previous years but no deaths occurred.

I have collected and dried flowering specimens of different trees and shrubs, and have a pretty large collection of seeds and gums for office specimens, as well as for supplying the Mauritius and other Governments. I am also adding to my specimens of woods, and shall endeavour to make the collection of each kind complete by preserving the flowers, gums, seed, fibre, bark, etc., pertaining to each variety.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. S. BROUGHAM,
Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests.

SOUTH CANARA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MANGALORE, 10th *August* 1874.

No. 1,334.

From
H. S. THOMAS, Esq.,
Collector of South Canara,
To
J. GROSE, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

SIR,—With reference to the Board's Proceedings, dated the 8th May last, No. 740, I have the honour to submit herewith my Deputy Mr. Cherry's report on the administration of the Forest Department of this district during the past official year 1873-74, accompanied by the prescribed annual statements.

2. *Supervision.*—It will be observed that the district was long without a Deputy Conservator.

3. *Revenue.*—The falling off in the anticipated revenue, arising from the Public Works Department having purchased sawn timber in the Malabar market, is highly unsatisfactory. I imagine that there should be any difficulty in giving the Public Works Department such timber as they prefer instead of [illegible] and arrangements [illegible] made for its being properly seasoned. I have instructed Mr. Cherry to give his attention to these points. I have already

placed at the disposal a part of the Mangalore [illegible] may be [illegible] used for timber depôt, and will add to it by [illegible] a portion of the adjoining [illegible] ground, which cannot at present be purchased, [illegible] to settle it.

4. *Timber Contracts.*—All work connected with the Government [illegible] of timber is at present done by [illegible] Major [illegible] the system of contracts [illegible] Mr. Cherry [illegible] Public Forest Department [illegible] Mr. Cherry to try the system, and [illegible] contractors.

5. *Depôts.*—Regarding [illegible] required at the [illegible], I am only awaiting Mr. Cherry's report as to the [illegible] ground is available [illegible] the Government [illegible].

6. [illegible] 32,360 Teak seedlings [illegible] Casuarina plantation [illegible] No. 100.

7. The financial results of [illegible] Mr. Cherry [illegible] The value of timber in hand was increased by Rupees 2,901-1-8.

8. On the subject of the [illegible] the Forest [illegible] submitted to the Board in my letter, No. [illegible], dated 22nd July 1873.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) H. S. THOMAS,
Collector.

(Enclosure.)

Deputy-Conservator's Office,
Mangalore, 30th June 1873.

Report No. 252.

From
J. W. CHERRY, Esq.,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, South Canara,

To
H. S. THOMAS, Esq.,
Collector and Conservator of South Canara Forests.

Sir,—In accordance with [illegible] 1st May 1873, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, as required in the Revenue Board's order, No. 1465, dated [illegible], showing the results of forest operations in South Canara during the past official year. In addition, I have added further information in Statements F, G, and H, also in duplicate.

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2. *Supervision.*—The first half of the year I was engaged elsewhere in the prosecution of ex-Forest Overseer Veerasawmy Pillay, and did not take up the work in my range until the middle of September last. During my absence Mr. Forest Overseer William Carrol had the charge of my Office, and creditably maintained the orders of operations entrusted to him.

3. *Tours of Deputy-Conservator.*—In October and November I spent six weeks in the Condapur and Uppi Taluqs; in February I travelled through the Kasargode Range; and in March made a short visit to Uppinangadi.

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

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

6. *Revenue.*—The revenue realized is below anticipation and less than the Budget estimate by Rupees 11,193.

7. *Sales of Depôt Stock.*—This is mainly due to the fact that the Public Works Department have failed to purchase from us the timber that it was expected from their indents 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, some 5,000 Rupees on timber sales in Mangalore by having had to store our timber on the sea-side of the backwater where timber merchants and other purchasers did not care to journey. That they lacked 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 Bunder and under the notice of passers-by) we might have trebled our sales to private parties.

8. *Sandalwood Oil-still and Firewood Rents.*—Compared with last year's receipts, there is a falling off in the amounts realized under "Sandalwood Oil-still Rents" and "Purchase of Firewood for distillation" to the extent of about 1,000 Rupees under each head. This was due to my having refused to permit the working of the Sandalwood oil-stills anywhere, where facilities of carriage made it easy for the farmers to smuggle firewood for consumption elsewhere, and for other purposes than it was intended for.

9. *Gaturlu Jungle Rents.*—Owing to a dearth of ripe trees, there were no sales of farms for the working of Gaturlu jungles last year. A sum of Rupees 3,309 odd is, however, shown under this head, being the arrears collected on rents due in 1871-72.

10. *Expenditure.*—Under expenditure on conservancy and working, 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 quantity of forest-produce being added to stock than was contemplated, and partly, I am glad to be able to state, to reductions in the cost of operations connected with the stock.

11. *Timber Sawing.*—The operations connected with stock, besides those of felling and preparation shown in Statement B, consist of 2,038 square feet of timber sawn in the forests for convenience of carriage, at a cost of 35 odd Rupees. After considerable difficulty, sawyers were induced to work, and this, I believe, is the first success that has attended our efforts to make pit-saw in our ghaut forests. The timber under sawing has been in the forests for years, as, owing to their great size, it was calculated to prove unremunerative to carry them to market.

12. *Timber Carriage.*—4,933 cubic feet of timber, and 2,048 bamboos have been carted during the year at a cost of Rupees 440 odd. This carting has principally consisted in the removal of 1,020 cubic feet of timber from the Sampaje and Puttur jungles to Uppinangadi, a distance of about 18 miles, at a rate of 2 Annas a cubic foot. This is the first time that carting on a large scale in this district has succeeded. The difficulty in getting contractors to take up will account for the high rate of carriage, which high rate was granted especially as an inducement to contractors to make the attempt, and with a feeling of confidence that, if only attempted, the results would prove so far satisfactory as to enable me to hold out for a lower rate

on the next occasion. [illegible] timber operations in this year have shown that my confidence was not misplaced, and have freely [illegible] timber, under similar circumstances, at the rate of 5 Annas per foot.

10. *Timber Operations.*—30,[illegible] cubic feet of timber and 17 butts have been dragged to rivers [illegible] at a cost of Rupees 2,[illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] work is performed by [illegible] [illegible] it was a [illegible] [illegible]

11. *Timber Jungles.*—[illegible] last year, as I wished to get [illegible] before [illegible]. At present [illegible] These [illegible] Kottayam, Calicut, and Kondotty [illegible] a heavy charge on the cost of each timber operation, but in consideration of the difficulties arising from the [illegible] taken into consideration [illegible] time are [illegible]

12. *Coffee.*—[illegible] average cost of Rupees [illegible] a [illegible].

13. *Plantations.*—[illegible] plantations have been as follows:—

22,200 Teak seedlings have been put out in the [illegible] the [illegible] 50,000 more [illegible] this season.

200 [illegible] in the plantation near [illegible] have been made good, and the plantation weeded [illegible].

A nursery for a [illegible] plantation on the sea coast near Mangalore was started, and has turned out some 2,000 healthy plants which are now being put out.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. W. [illegible],
Deputy Conservator of Forests, South Canara.

MALABAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
TELLICHERRY, 22nd August 1873.

No. 791.

From
[illegible] HANNINGTON, Esq.,
Collector of Malabar,
To
C. [illegible]
Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the reports on the administration of forests in this district for the official year 1872-73, in conformity with the Board's Proceedings, dated 19th May last, No. 746, and to forward herewith the reports of the forest officers of the respective ranges, with their accompaniments, as directed in the 3rd paragraph of the order above alluded to.

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 consist of certain tracts, measuring 15,[illegible] acres, leased perpetually from certain Hindu land-owners in 1840, the forests being at the time [illegible]. Year by year the natural forest has been felled and planted up with Teak. The area was in 1872 increased by the purchase of a block of 924 acres, and during the year under report the purchase of 4,200 acres of additional natural forest was effected; and 50 acres of plantation, raising the total area to 18,615 acres, of which, including the planting of 1872, 2,700 acres are planted with Teak. Having been carefully worked for many years and being traversed in all directions by navigable rivers, the natural forests now yield a fair annual revenue from timber, not first class but of fair quality. It is sold in the Calicut market for shipment to Bombay, Arabia, and the Persian Gulf.

4. The sale of thinnings removed from the plantations yields a considerable and increasing source of revenue, and bamboos, which are necessary for the rafting [illegible] of timber and supplies, realize a fair amount when afterwards disposed of as the market [illegible].

5. The survey of this range was completed and maps lithographed this year.

6. The Wynaad range consists of three natural Teak forests running along the Wynaad frontier, one north and two south of Manantoddy.

The title to these forests accrued to Government owing to the rebellion of their Hindu owner at the end of last century.

7. These forests contain Teak of splendid growth, but difficult to carry to market. This season, for the first time, advantage has been taken of the improved [illegible] to the coast to send Teak from the northern forest to the Tellicherry market.

The experiment has succeeded, and promises to improve considerably the financial position of the range.

The southern forests are worked to Mysore — a difficult undertaking, as the logs have first to be carted, then floated, and then carted again.

8. Some other tracts of Government land in Wynaad which produce [illegible] have been taken in hand, and, it is expected, will shortly yield a fair revenue.

The forests in this range have never been surveyed. They are of great extent.

9. The Chenat Nair forests consist of certain [illegible] in the vicinity of Palghaut. They are sufficiently near to the line of railway to be considered as sources of fuel supply for locomotives.

A teak plantation has been carried on, but so far [illegible] a failure. During this year the range was added to by purchase of a block of land from a private individual, measuring 1,3[illegible] acres, and well situated for the growth of fuel. The forests and [illegible] will in future be styled the "Palghaut Forest Range." The [illegible] their planting is a needless expenditure of money, and that by [illegible] and strict preservation a large supply of firewood at a very low cost will result from spontaneous growth.

10. It is proposed to [illegible] the Teak, of which throughout there is a fair [illegible] of standards. The [illegible] and survey of this forest range is [illegible] of [illegible].

11. The range, as above described, has [illegible] two forests and a [illegible] of the Coimbatore District, and [illegible] expenditure [illegible] into this report.

[illegible]

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18. *Sales.*—The market depôt was pretty well cleared out, 990 logs having been sold, measuring 19,124 cubic feet, realizing a price of 7,593 Rupees. A further sum of Rupees 1,703 was obtained by selling the 10,878 bamboos used in floating the timber. The market was, on the whole, good, and a sum of 1,549 Rupees was realized in excess of the nominal value of the stock sold. The above account has been adjusted by deducting the amount of sales less this sum. The financial results, as detailed further on, show an apparent loss of Rupees 1,511. This, however, is explained by the fact that the full market depôt value of the stock brought forward from last year is entered, whereas the stock was lying in the forest depôt and had to be floated to market depôt.

19. *Plantations, Formation.*—The unhealthy character of the site of planting operations in 1870-71 and 1871-72 having led to the planting of disconnected areas in those seasons, it was resolved to plant a large block of the land at Chattamberia purchased in 1871. The estimated area planted was 231 acres and the number of seedlings set out was 285,000 by far the greatest number ever planted in one season. The result has been to bring up the average yearly extension of the last twelve years to the regular amount of 100 acres. The soil proved first rate, and the season was favourable for the growth of the seedlings. The only drawback experienced was that, owing to unseasonable and heavy rainfall in the beginning of May, the growth of weeds, creepers, and grass was promoted, and the task of preserving the seedlings after such a start from being smothered by their luxuriant growth was difficult and expensive. The planting was inspected by me a fortnight ago, and the seedlings found healthy and vigorous.

20. *Conservancy of existing Plantations.*—The aggregate area of plantations to be cared for was 2,733 acres. Pruning and thinning have been properly carried out, and creepers and parasites removed, and fire tracing efficiently performed. The only plantations which are somewhat a concern are those at Nellikutta. The area is so small that it is not worthwhile to subject the establishment and visitors to the injurious effects of the climate in the manner that would be necessary if these plantations were thoroughly conserved.

21. *Sale of Thinnings.*—The stock of saplings in hand at the beginning of the year is shown as 10,004, valued at Rupees 6,063. The number of saplings felled during the year was 13,936, valued at Rupees 6,538. During the year 11,289 were sold, which realized Rupees 7,379, and the balance in hand numbered 7,035, valued at Rupees 5,938. These figures are inconsistent, as according to them the number remaining in stock seems the larger and the value less. It is believed that the opening balance included 4,300 saplings which were too small to be saleable, and should have been excluded. The excess value is probably owing to the sales realizing more than estimate. A reference has been made to the Range Officer.

22. Of the working charges a sum of Rupees 10,062 is debited to plantations. To show the financial result of the year in regard to the existing plantations, it is clearly necessary to eliminate altogether the expenditure in opening a new plantation. The establishment charges must also be distributed between the existing plantations, new plantation, and natural forest operations. It would, I think, be a fair proportion, looking at the relative magnitude of operations for the year in question, to assign half the establishment to existing plantations, three-tenths to extension, and one-fifth to natural forest.

Though the expenditure under the last head is large, a good deal is paid to floating contractors, and there is not much labour to supervise. Including supervision, it has been estimated that planting costs 50 Rupees an acre. Taking these data, the result is as follows:—

EXISTING PLANTATIONS.

Expenditure.

	RS.
Establishment, half	4,889
Miscellaneous, *i.e.*, tools, huts, etc.	512
Working charges	5,793
Total ...	11,194

Receipts.

Sale of thinnings ... RS.

Increased value of existing stock [illegible]

Total [illegible]

[illegible]

Expenditure. [illegible]

Three-fourths establishment [illegible]

Working charges [illegible]

Total [illegible]

Natural Forests.

Expenditure.

One-third Establishment [illegible]

Timber expenses [illegible]

Miscellaneous [illegible]

Total [illegible]

Receipts.

Timber [illegible]

Bamboos [illegible]

Firewood [illegible]

Total [illegible]

Excess Expenditure [illegible]

[illegible]

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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 Contingencies.	Total	Receipts from Thinnings.	Difference of Receipts and Expenditure.	Acres of Extension.	Acres conserved.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS		Progressive total.
1841-42 ...	567	1,676	2,243	...	— 2,243	...	...
1842-43 ...	338	990	1,328	...	— 1,328	31	31
1843-44 ...	423	1,251	1,674	...	— 1,674	...	...
1844-45 ...	446	1,430	1,876	...	— 1,876	63	94
1845-46 ...	870	1,169	2,039	...	— 2,039	61½	155½
1846-47 ...	870	1,395	2,265	...	— 2,265	100½	256
1847-48 ...	870	1,488	2,358	...	— 2,358	118½	374½
1848-49 ...	870	1,477	2,347	...	— 2,347	182½	557
1849-50 ...	870	1,443	2,313	...	— 2,313	134¼	691¼
1850-51 ...	870	1,698	2,568	...	— 2,568	132½	823¾
1851-52 ...	870	1,094	1,964	...	— 1,964	147¼	970⅞
1852-53 ...	870	2,802	3,672	...	— 3,672	38½	1,009⅜
1853-54 ...	870	1,418	2,288	...	— 2,288	55½	1,065
1854-55 ...	870	1,544	2,414	...	— 2,414	92½	1,157½
1855-56 ...	870	1,130	2,000	...	— 2,000	100¼	1,257¾
1856-57 ...	870	1,454	2,324	...	— 2,324	79¼	1,336⅞
1857-58 ...	870	1,083	1,953	...	— 1,953	36⅛	1,372⅞
1858-59 ...	870	608	1,478	...	— 1,478	42½	1,415⅜
1859-60 ...	870	1,872	2,742	...	— 2,742	39¾	1,455⅛
1860-61 ...	870	1,185	2,055	...	— 2,055	39¾	1,495⅛
Twenty years' Total...	15,694	28,207	43,901	...	—43,901	1,495⅛	15,512
Yearly Average...	784⁷⁄₁₀	1,410⁷⁄₂₀	2,195¹⁄₂₀	...	— 2,195¹⁄₂₀	74¾	775⅗
1861-62 ...	1,160	2,009	3,169	...	— 3,169	86	1,581⅛
1862-63 ...	2,098	3,703	5,791	12,044	6,253	89½	1,651¼
1863-64 ...	3,006	6,254	9,260	1,210	— 8,050	61½	1,712⅝
1864-65 ...	2,980	8,963	11,943	16,776	4,833	121½	1,834⅛
1865-66 ...	3,278	9,076	12,354	9,207	— 3,097	56	1,890⅛
1866-67 ...	3,650	6,578	10,228	18,647	8,419	126	2,016⅛
1867-68 ...	3,681	7,926	11,607	502	—11,105	118⅛	2,135⅛
1868-69 ...	4,656	8,486	13,142	9,515	— 3,627	145	2,280⅛
1869-70 ...	4,210	5,686	9,864	4,173	— 5,693	33½	2,387⅝
1870-71 ...	4,304	8,650	12,958	5,088	— 7,870	74½	2,411⅛
1871-72 ...	4,546	9,629	14,175	543	—13,632	44	2,456⅛
1872-73 ...	6,236	13,139	19,375	7,378	—11,997	234	2,691⅛
Twelve years' Total...	44,764	90,419	1,34,263	82,976	—51,281	1,196½	24,086
Yearly Average...	3,618⅓	7,534¹¹⁄₁₂	11,188⅓	6,914⅔	— 4,273⅔	99⅝	2,053
Grand Total...	59,473	1,18,691	1,78,164	82,976	—95,188	2,691⅛	40,598
Yearly Average...	1,858¹³⁄₃₂	3,709	5,567⅞	2,593	— 2,974⅞	84	1,268⅞

24. This statement shows that, in round numbers, excluding purchase-money and interest thereon, the gross expenditure on 2,500 acres has been Rupees 1,78,000, and the receipts from thinnings 83,000, leaving a net expenditure of Rupees 95,000, and that an average annual revenue has been realized during the last twelve years of 7,000 Rupees from the sale of thinnings.

25. [illegible]

Average Diameter.	Average Length.	Value.	Average Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

26. [illegible]

27. [illegible]

28. [illegible]

1. [illegible]	[illegible]
2. [illegible]	[illegible]
3. [illegible]	[illegible]
4. [illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

[illegible]

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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. Peet 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 supervised. 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 cartmen are paid by the contractor so much a log, and it is, therefore, worth their while to pay the Kurumber axemen to shorten logs, and when operations were simultaneously going on over an immense area, the supervision was not close enough to check this practice. If possible, the contractor should be bound to pay cartmen 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. *Kumry or Takkal.*—When these forests were first assumed by Government they had already been extensively occupied by Chetty ryots as well as jungle tribes, and it was impossible to check 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 exhaustion, it seems undesirable to do anything beyond some experimental planting on a small scale.

37. *Financial Results.*—These are fully gone into by Mr. Peet. 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 calculation according to expenses incurred.

38. CHENAT NAIR OR PALGHAUT. *Timber.*—No felling took place during the year. This was partly owing to the forest requiring rest, and partly to a change of Overseers. There are logs valued at 1,331 Rupees entered as stock lying out in the forests. These should be at once collected and brought to market depôt as well as any wind falls.

39. *Fuel Reserves.*—The blocks of fuel reserves alluded to in paragraphs 19, 20, and 21 of the Deputy-Conservator's report, Section II, form part of the Chenat Nair Range. The natural growth has been supplemented by planting, but the trees do not thrive; the expenditure of 1,445 Rupees was incurred almost entirely in replacing casualties. Mr. Douglas reports that a thoroughly effective fence is indispensable, and that the bank and ditch with cactus on the top is a failure. The experience of the railway is the same. The weak point of this sort of fence is that the failure of a few plants here and there at long intervals is unavoidable, and that this is quite enough to let in cattle. The only fencing found effectual by the railway in this locality is a [illegible] fence or a loose stone wall with coping set in chunam.

40. The range has never been surveyed, and great uncertainty prevails as to its limits. It is proposed to take this in hand at once.

41. During the year the purchase of a fine block of fuel reserve was negotiated, and this is now being taken in hand; the climate and soil are both favourable, and a railway traverses the block throughout its entire length.

42. The report on this range is necessarily imperfect owing to its accounts and stocking charges having been interspersed with several other forests in the Coimbatore District. I hope to get it well into shape this year, and propose to [illegible] in future as the Palghaut Range. The

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] could the [illegible] without [illegible] his [illegible] charge of the [illegible].

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

[Enclosure 1.]

Office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests,
[illegible] 1874.

From
R. D. [illegible], Esq.,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Palghaut, &c., Malabar,

To
A. MACGREGOR, Esq.,
Collector and Commissioner of Malabar.

[illegible] year 1872-73.

2. [illegible] the Malabar District [illegible]

[illegible]

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2. Mr. Lloyd's ill-health and subsequent departure on sick leave in August induced me to postpone the felling and other timber operations mentioned in paragraph 9 of last year's report as being more than the Acting Overseer, fresh to the work and unacquainted with the forests, could be expected to do well, in addition to getting up the arrears into which I found work of all kinds had fallen on my inspection in July.

3. The timber lying in forest depôts in the Sholaseurray and Walliar jungles should be collected at the Walliar railway station or near the choultrum on the road to Coimbatore, from either of which places it could be easily sent to Coimbatore, Palghaut, or elsewhere up or down the line if not sold on the spot.

4. The timber in Chenat Nair forest should be inspected and collected. It has lain for years in the forest, and some cut before the department assumed charge may prove worthless.

	RS.	A.	P.
Value of timber in Chenat Nair forest ...	1,538	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. of do. in Sholaseurray ...	3,980	[illegible]	[illegible]

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

B. Fuel Reserves. Walliar.—A sum of Rupees 1,713-0-10 has been spent on this reserve, including, of course, cost of temporary establishment. In 1871-72 the expenditure amounted to Rupees 2,912. A saving of Rupees 1,198 has, therefore, been effected.

2. Two hundred and ninety-nine chains of the trench round the old reserve has been cleared out and repaired and 68 chains in the new reserve; a block of 40 or 50 acres south of the line taken up in 1872.

3. A fire-path of 357 chains was traced round the old reserve and carefully maintained, the breadth 60 feet, except on the side next the railway where it was as usual widened.

4. One hundred and sixty-five chains were similarly traced in the new reserve. The cost of this work for the two was Rupees 638-4-5.

5. In spite of these precautions a fire took place and swept through a large portion of the reserve without, however, doing any material injury; the plantings having been isolated were untouched. I visited Walliar directly afterwards, and satisfied myself that the fire had broken out inside the fire-path; all this has been duly reported. It would be a good plan, and one I intended to carry out last year had funds permitted, to cut permanent traces, 12 or 15 feet wide, across the reserve, so as to divide it into four or more blocks; they would eventually be useful as cart roads, and, in the event of a fire occurring, would probably be the saving of the reserve, as, by surrounding the block on fire, a gang of men could arrest the flames. They would facilitate work, inspection, and estimate of growth.

6. An old well has been repaired, and a new one partly sunk; cost Rupees 18.

7. Several small nurseries have been made and kept up.

8. The temporary establishment have been employed in re-placing casualties, in clearing young plants, and in preserving the fire-trace in a proper condition; cost Rupees 777-0-6.

9. Casualties have been replaced from the nurseries with Vepin (*Azadirachta Indica*), Tamarind (*Tamarindus Indica*), and Purumby (*Prosopis spicigera*).

10. This fuel reserve was first formed in the year 1869, when it was enclosed and provided with nurseries; four clear working seasons (south-west monsoons) have, therefore, passed since the completion of these preliminary operations. It measures about 1,000 acres; that is, the block purchased in 1869 is said to contain 900 acres, whilst a piece of land added in 1872 is estimated at 40 acres.

11. When the department assumed charge, the greater portion of the land was under cultivation; it contained only a few pieces of jungle, which, however, were varying from 6 to 12 inches in circumference when planted, which, it was supposed, would be fit to cut in four years if properly attended to. The influence of the south-west monsoon was expected to ensure rapidity of growth and a constant supply of railway fuel at a moderate outlay.

12. This reserve has been under my observation for three years, and though there has been a marked improvement in the general appearance of the natural growth, whilst natural reproduction has taken place to a considerable extent, it is far from realizing the anticipations with which operations were commenced.

13. In 1869-70 Captain Campbell-Walker began planting, and attempted broadcast sowing on a small scale. The large experiment, as recorded by the Conservator in paragraph 17 of his report for that year, was a failure, and [illegible] the planting was not attended with the best results. In the three succeeding years, during which I have been in charge, efforts have been made to supplement the natural growth in the cleared spaces formerly under cultivation by means of pitting and planting and, although something has been effected, the progress obtained has not been, on the whole, encouraging. I am inclined to think that ploughing and sowing has not been sufficiently tested, and our two failures hardly warranted the abandonment of a method so much cheaper and less [illegible] than planting. I have, therefore, to report, [illegible] that system in the approaching season.*

14. It must be borne in mind that although Walliar is within the influence of the south-west monsoon, it is subject to an intensely hot and dry season from February to the middle of May. We are on the very outskirts of the monsoon, and I feel sure that in an ordinary season the rain-fall would be found much less in the reserve than even a mile or two west. [illegible] the fall in various localities. [illegible] a long and severe drought.

15. It has been repeatedly noticed at Walliar that [illegible] the end of the monsoon, have [illegible] of the [illegible].

16. [illegible] which are required for nursery work. I find in Captain [illegible] report for 1869-70 [illegible] through the reserve. [illegible] during the next dry season.

17. Seedlings and saplings have been destroyed in large numbers by deer, pig, and hares which are plentiful in the reserve.

18. [illegible]

19. [illegible]

20. [illegible]

21. [illegible]

SECTION III.

[illegible]

* [illegible]

SECTION IV.

Yield of Forests.—The timber shown in Statement B was not felled this year. It was cut from the Sholacurray forests by Mr. Lloyd in 1872, but not brought to account, nor the felling, etc., charged for. The value imposed 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 164-10-5. The wood had been stored for some years, and it was absolutely necessary to get a sale even at some sacrifice. About 2,000 Rupees worth of timber at Coimbatore has been sold by auction since the close of the year under notice. The total value originally imposed was realized over the whole in consequence of some Anamalay timber selling high, but much of the Walliar and Sholacurray timber went below estimated value. 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 Result.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
6,520	840	—5,680	{ 5,033 5,572 }	+539	—5,141

2. In 1871-72 the financial results of Cheput Nair (including Sholacurray and Walliar) were embodied with those of Bolumputty, 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.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
9,751	7,038	5,226	+100	—2,613

3. The increased deficit for the last year may be attributed to the withdrawal of the Bolumputty revenue from these accounts rather than to unusual expenditure or to other than a temporary cessation of sales. A combination of the financial statements of the Bolumputty and Palghaut 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.
Palghaut ...	6,520	840	—5,680	5,572	+539	—5,141
Bolumputty ...	1,417	3,559	+2,142	319	+286	+2,428
Total ...	7,937	4,399	—3,538	5,891	+825	—2,713

4. It will be found, on comparing the totals of the foregoing table with the entries in the one copied from the report of 1871-72, that the difference between the net results of the two years is Rupees 100, by which sum the deficit of 1872-73 exceeds that of 1871-72. But it will also be seen that the expenditure is less in 1872-73 by Rupees 1,814, which, in great measure, accounts for the decrease in receipts, amounting to Rupees 2,639, and for the net increase of deficit.

5. The following statement showing the distribution of revenue and expenditure was given in Section V of the report for 1871-72, paragraph [illegible]:—

—	Revenue.	Establishment.	Charges Nett.	Full Revenue.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]

[illegible]

6. A comparative [illegible] for 1872-73 [illegible]:—

—	[illegible]	Establishment.	Charges Nett.	Full Revenue.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Revenue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charges	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]

7. Out of the sum of Rupees [illegible] gross expenditure for the year, excluding [illegible], the cost of permanent establishment amounts to Rupees [illegible], which I have divided between the teak reserves and [illegible] forests [illegible]

8. [illegible]

9. [illegible]

SECTION VI.

[illegible]

---

considering the outlay that has been experienced of late, it might be well to cut more good sign timber, and offer it for sale, so as to restore the financial equilibrium of the range.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) C. G. DOUGLAS,
Deputy-Conservator of Forests, Palghaut, &c., Range.

OFFICE OF DEPUTY-CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
MANANTODDY, *30th June* 1873.

No. 104.

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

To
COLONEL R. H. MORGAN,
Deputy-Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund.

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 of the Officer in Charge.—In April 1872 I was away from head-quarters from the 10th to the 29th, being engaged for the greater part of that time in conducting at Mysore the auction sales of Mudumallay and Wynaad timber and in settling certain claims, not before definitely determined, arising out of the fraudulent transactions of the ex-Overseer Yarabull. These claims were laid on the ground that advances made by merchants for the purchase of timber had not been satisfied. These claims are now all settled. There is, however, an outstanding claim of another nature that will be settled during the current year. In this case jungle wood was delivered to a merchant instead of Teak.

2. In May I was employed from the 14th to the 28th day of the month in measuring and stamping timber at the Gundly depôt and in searching out timber in the jungles that had been felled at different periods during the last five or six years, but never carted from the forest. As this timber has always formed part of the balance in hand in the annual accounts, I laid great stress on its recovery. Between fifty or sixty logs have been accounted for, but some of these are so large that it is impossible to cart them from difficult positions in the jungles. Elephants are almost indispensable for the removal of such large logs from inaccessible points to the regular cart-roads.

3. During June striking operations ceased on account of the monsoon. From the 21st to the end of the month I was engaged in an endeavour to determine accurately the boundaries of our forests towards Palery on the north-west of the Pampally forests.

4. I have little doubt from the irregularity of the line of boundary stones that more than one of these has been moved. It is, however, impossible to determine this point accurately in the absence of a general survey. On this subject I append some remarks in Section VI.

5. During July there was little work on account of the monsoon. I allowed some felling by way of experiment.

6. In August I was engaged for nearly the whole of the month with the auction sales of Mysore and in investigating certain frauds connected with the Mysore depôt of Mudumallay timber. The details of these frauds are not entered upon here, since they do not concern the Wynaad forests. The average price of timber at the April and August sales was about Rupees 1-4 a cubic foot. The large quantity in stock at the beginning of the year lowered the market rate.

7. In September I was engaged in examining, with the Deputy Collector, the boundaries of the forests claimed by the Panoy Rajah. This claim is still under examination. The forests lie between the south-west portion of the Chedleth and the north-east of the Poolpully Temple forests. They form a valuable tract, being richer in teak than any part of the Chedleth forests.

8. In October I turned my attention almost exclusively to the Coodancote forests on the Coorg frontier. I found great encroachments on the reserved land and ejected the intruders. There is still a large amount of valuable timber in this forest, but parts have been overworked. The effects of the Coomri cultivation by the Coorumbars are even more apparent here than in the Chedleth forests. Acres upon acres have been felled, and, as the same piece of land is never cultivated for more than two years in succession, and rarely for more than one year, there is a systematic clearing of a large extent of forest that would otherwise in most cases have contained valuable timber. On this subject I append some remarks under the heading "Coomri" in Section VI.

9. In November, having started towards the end of October, I went out for the purpose of pointing out a definite area for felling, since timber had previously been felled over so wide an extent that carting operations were nearly unprofitable. During this month also I marked out a road leading from the Chedleth forests to Sultan's Battery. This road has been completed at a very trifling cost, since, by following the ridges of hills, I was able to trace a road over grass land, without the necessity of clearing any ground for the greater part of the way. There will, however, [illegible] difficulty [illegible] two passes beyond Chedleth.

10. I paid a visit to a large teak forest to the east of Sultan's Battery. This has not been worked for some years, and, although not producing first-class timber, is still valuable. I propose felling there during the current year. This portion of the Wynaad forest stretches as far as Mudumallay forest on the east and to Noolpoozah on the north. Towards the end of this month I visited, in company with the Deputy Collector, the [illegible] Government. This forest consists of several miles lying towards [illegible] on the north, the ghauts on the west, the [illegible] Valley on the east, and [illegible] on the south. It has been arranged to place this tract under the Forest Department. In this case, I must apply for an increased establishment, since it is impossible to do justice to so large a tract with my present establishment.

11. In December I spent some time in the Coodancote forest, and went afterwards to [illegible] to arrange about a depôt for the timber which I am sending down there. I have now about [illegible] logs there, but have not had a sale. I propose to sell in July. This is an experiment, [illegible] Wynaad timber has not been attempted.

12. In January I again went through the Chedleth forests, working from [illegible] through to Chedleth and Sultan's Battery, and thence through the forests to the east. I found the carting arrangements [illegible] that the cartmen, in order to [illegible] to cut the logs in half, so as to [illegible]

13. Early in February I [illegible] of the Collector to [illegible] Poolpully Temple [illegible] for the repairs of the temple [illegible] Mudumallay [illegible]

A criminal action was not entered upon at the time on account of the absence of the Overseer, of whose whereabouts nothing was known. The plaintiff in the present case compromised by accepting the terms of the defence almost without modification, paying full market value for [illegible], giving up all claims to the timber seized in August, and paying costs [illegible]

14. In March I left Mercara for Calicut, in order to meet the Inspector of Forests whom I accompanied on his tour through the ghaut forests to Wynaad.

SECTION II.

Revenue.

15. *A, Reserved Forests, Operations, and contemplated Operations.*—The amount felled is not so large as I had intended, for the reason that I found after trial that the carting arrangements were inadequate, and evidences of waste are everywhere apparent in the forests, where the [illegible] has not been taken into [illegible]. I have been obliged lately to call in a second cart contractor, exclusively for the Coodancote forests, since the contractor could not work properly both in the Coodancote and Chedleth divisions.

16. The boundaries I have attempted to determine, and have commenced marking large trees along them in order to supplement the use of stones. Encroachments are, however, continually made in every direction, and nothing but an accurate and detailed survey [illegible] will effectually prevent them. [illegible] Chetties and others have very ill-defined holdings, and hitherto have [illegible] almost at will [illegible] and do not give any guide as to the extent of small included properties.

17. With reference to Communications, a road to Sultan's Battery from the Chedleth forests has been made. The bridges on the ordinary cart tracks have all been strengthened. Three of the bridges [illegible] partially destroyed by wild elephants, one bridge having been [illegible]. Several elephant pits have been made near the ordinary [illegible], and one female has been caught.

18. *B. Fuel Reserves.*—At present there are none.

19. *C. Plantations.*—Experimentary operations have been made on a small scale. Before [illegible] I had an opportunity of visiting the [illegible] plantations [illegible]. During the past year I have made myself generally acquainted with the [illegible] of the forests that should, I think, precede any very extended operations.

20. *Contemplated Operations.*—I propose turning my attention as much as possible to the question of boundaries. During the past year I have endeavoured to discover the limits of the reserved forests [illegible] Chedleth forests that border on the Poolpully Temple [illegible] Sultan's Battery [illegible]. Some of these plantations are [illegible]

21. With regard to felling, I propose to fell as much as I consider can be conveniently removed, taking care first to remove as many as possible of the old logs now lying in the forests. I propose to form a depôt at Sultan's Battery from the forests to the east of that place.

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

With regard to the Cardamom [illegible] lately [illegible] to Government, I shall endeavour, if granted an extra establishment, to cultivate the Cardamoms according to the method adopted in Mysore.

SECTION III.

22. *Licensed and Careless Forest Operations.*—Nil. All operations are departmental.

SECTION IV.

23. *Expenditure on cutting, [illegible] and floating. Yield of forests.*

A.—Timber felled—

At Coorchary, [illegible] cubic feet of Teak were felled during the year.

At Coodracotta, 2,257 cubic feet of Teak and 302⅝ of Blackwood were felled. The rates for felling were [illegible] a cubic foot.

B.—Timber carted—

To Mysore depôt, 6,782 cubic feet of Teak were carted.

To Manantoddy, [illegible] cubic feet.

To Tellicherry, [illegible] cubic feet.

The timber from the Coodracotta forest has been removed entirely for the trade to Manantoddy and Tellicherry.

The Mysore market is supplied from the Choolkutty forest.

The rates for carting have been reduced this year, since they were excessively high.

	Old Rates.			New Rates.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
From Choolkutty forest to Gundry a cubic foot	[illegible]			[illegible]		
Do. do.	[illegible]			[illegible]		
Do. Gundry to Hirasaudy (floating)	[illegible]			[illegible]		
Do. Hirasaudy to Mysore	[illegible]			[illegible]		
Do. do.	[illegible]			[illegible]		
Do. Coodracotta to Manantoddy	[illegible]			[illegible]		
Do. Manantoddy to Tellicherry	[illegible]			[illegible]		
Total...	[illegible]			[illegible]		

C.—Timber floated—

From Gundry to Hirasaudy, [illegible] cubic feet of Teak were floated. The rate of payment is one Anna a cubic foot.

D.—Timber sold—

	RS.	A.	P.
Sale of Bamboos ...	26	8	0
Do. of Teak ...	21,223	10	9
Do. of timber to Department Public Works	337	0	0
Total...	21,58[illegible]		

SECTION V.

Financial Results.

Expenditure—

	RS.	A.	P.
Conservancy and working			
Establishments ...	4,788	15	0
Contingencies ...	5,961	6	5
[illegible] ...	[illegible]	5	8
Total...	11,143	10	11

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

Receipts—	RS.	A.	P.
Sale of bamboos ...	26	8	0
,, of wood ...	21,223	10	9
,, of wood to Department Public Works...	337	0	0
,, of saplings ...	11	4	0
,, of elephant ...	1,750	0	0
Miscellaneous ...	94	0	0
Money in hand refunded ...	102	15	11
Total...	23,545	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. 952.

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

Items.	Number of Cubic Feet.	Rate per Cubic Foot.			Amount.			Remarks.
					RS.	A.	P.	
Balance of stock on 31st March 1872.	66,003	...	...	...	31,705	6	10	
Timber felled during year (Teak) ...	6,138½	0	8	0	3,066	14	0	
Timber felled (Blackwood) ...	302⅝	0	6	0	113	7	0	
Increase in value of timber, by carting to depôts and alterations in yearly estimates of value ...								
Carting from Gundry to Mysore ...	113½	0	5	0	35	7	0	
Increase in estimate of value at Gundry	286¼	0	2	0	35	13	0	
Carting from Coorchary to Gundry ...	2,106	0	6	0	789	12	0	
,, ,, Coodracotta to Manantoddy	1,200½	0	8	0	600	4	0	Teak.
,, ,, Coodracotta to Manantoddy (Blackwood) ...	124½	0	8	0	62	4	0	
,, ,, Manantoddy to Tellicherry	786¾	0	8	0	393	10	0	
,, ,, Coorchary to Mysore ...	6,782	0	9	0	3,814	14	0	
Excess realized by the sale of timber over last year's estimated value ...	21,423⅝	...	...	...	138	7	0	
Add errors in payment at Mysore	...	...	...	...	4	15	0	
Total...	...	...	...	...	40,937	3	1	
Deduct timber sold ...	...	21,223	10	9	...	...		
Timber supplied to Department Public Works ...	...	337	0	0	21,561	3	9	
Balance on 31st March 1873 ...	...	...	...	...	19,375	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	8	1,836	10	9	− 8,663	13	11	−13,358	11	10	−22,016	8	11
1872-73 ...	11,143	10	11	23,545	15	8	+12,402	4	9	−12,329	7	9	+ 72	13	0

SECTION V. B.

[illegible]

Cubic Feet

[illegible]

Total Stock ... [illegible]

II.—Expenditure incurred.—

Rs. A. P.

[illegible]

Total Expenses ... [illegible]

[illegible]

SECTION VI.

General Remarks.

[illegible]

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fresh patch of jungle annually and sowing ragi therein. The Bet-Coorumbers fell the whole of the timber on the patch to be cultivated. The Jain-Coorumbers, on the other hand, leave all the large trees. The latter, therefore, do infinitely less damage to a forest. I found it customary to allow takkal, so I marked out this year land where the growth was small. I think, however, that the whole system is utterly opposed to the idea of forest conservancy if allowed in the unrestricted way that has hitherto prevailed. In France, a somewhat similar system prevails, chiefly in the Ardennes. This is known under the name "Sartage." The operation is conducted there, however, almost entirely on coppice land, although certain standard trees are often reserved. The coppice is felled and removed. The small branches, brushwood, and undergrowth 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 custom dates at least from the time of Cæsar, and is pronounced not only not deleterious but actually advantageous. However, the conditions are peculiar; the soil, for the most part, consists of slaty schist, which is somewhat decomposed by the effect of the fire; the ashes, moreover, are said to contain nitrous salt, 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 less nutritious matter does it lose. 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; else this system of takkal (provided that the trees felled were made use of, and not burnt as now on the ground) would not be altogether disadvantageous, since a crop of timber succeeds that would in a few years be of a good size for firewood billets. At present, the custom of the Bet-Coorumbers has the effect of destroying annually the growth of several years, and reducing high forest to the condition of limited coppice, or at least to a growth of small and unsaleable timber. I therefore think that either the system of takkal should be abolished altogether or, if the Coorumbers be judged to have a prescriptive right to takkal, that all trees above ascertained standard should be reserved under pain of penalty, 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 usages in the forest by giving over a part of the forest in entire possession to those having the rights, and excluding them altogether from the rest of the forest. With a nomad tribe like the Coorumbers in the heart of a forest it is impossible for a small establishment to prevent damage in one or other direction.

50. *Survey.*—At present there are no accurate drawings to give in detail the boundaries of the Wynaad forests. Certain boundary stones were put down by Lieutenant Fullerton, formerly Deputy Conservator for these forests, and a sketch map was made. It is impossible now even to find the stones in most 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 directions the boundary, even on the map, is stated to be unknown. I therefore think that one of the chief steps towards a forest conservancy has not yet been taken, and would venture to urge the sanction of a survey establishment in order once and 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. PEET,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

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.
Section III.—Forests worked under the license and voucher system.
Section IV.—Yield of forests.
Section V.—Financial results.
Section VI.—General remarks.

3. 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 Ganjam and Vizagapatam. His tours, however, were 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 prevalent in the forests, and directed their attention to improvements. He dwells at some length on the expediency of acquiring a knowledge of surveying from Overseers, on the extended conservancy of North Arcot, and on the expediency of keeping up a specially trained forest establishment. The Board do not quite understand how officers who have already obtained the appointment of Overseers, and have important duties to perform, can be made to pass in surveying, and the Inspector will be requested to explain what he means. The case of North Arcot is under consideration, and is the subject of correspondence with the Collector. The Board have already represented to Government the desirability of giving the Inspector a certain amount of control over the forest establishments. No information is before the Board as to any events which may have taken place previous to the 1st October 1872.

4. Section II.—Reserves.—(A.) Reserved Forests.—In some localities forests are reserved by tracts, but in others only certain descriptions of trees are reserved for felling by departmental agency. The Board have no information regarding the area of all the reserved forests, nor regarding the estimated amount in value of the timber or other valuable trees contained in them. It is no doubt extremely difficult to make an accurate estimate in forests where trees are generally unequally distributed, but the Board hope that Collectors will endeavour to collect as much of the information as may be possible. The following appear to be the forests altogether reserved for departmental felling:—

I. Ganjam.—Portions of the Goomsur and Surada forests, area not known.
II. Kurnool.—A tract in the Nallamallays, containing about 300 square miles.
III. Madura.—The forests in [illegible] and Palney.
IV. Tinnevelly.—Portions of the forests near the sources of the important rivers which irrigate the district.
V. Coimbatore.—The Anamallay, Government and leased forests, and the [illegible] forests on the Bolampatty Range.
VI. Nilgiris.—The Mudumallay leased forests and a portion of the Wynaad worked in connection with it, containing about 100 square miles.
VII. Malabar.—The [illegible] forests, containing about eighteen square miles.
The Nelambore Forest.
The Government Teak tope 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 encroachment on to the black forest above. As justly remarked by Mr. Puckle, the forest net revenue, which is but Rupees 2,400, 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.

		Timber, etc., felled.			Timber, etc., sold.	
		Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.	Amount actually realized.
				Rs.		Rs.
Teak in cubic feet			39,485	71,549	42,421	78,788
Ebony or blackwood, cubic feet			3,711	2,819	508	961
Rosewood, cubic feet			6,167	3,776	Not given.	356
Sandalwood in maunds			16,320	29,891	17,228	57,936
Red Sanders wood (or roots)		[illegible]	4,685	54,282	66 lb. 7,520	28,067
		maunds	82,117		24,071	
Other kinds of wood and timber in cubic feet			35,884	10,062	38,681	26,042
Bamboos	No.		39,000	150	54,566	3,189
Railway fuel		tons	120	300	780 (Bdy. loads) 3	8,767
Sleepers		logs	601	299	11,221	7,677
Forest produce		maunds	165	792	160	160
Total				1,81,879		2,08,015

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.

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* B. P., dated 22nd June 1872, No. 902.

Forests.	Value of timber felled.	Value of timber sold.
Salem	41	41
Cuddapah	14,000	12,000
Madura	12,000	12,000
Anamallay	2,000	
Kurnool	8,000	
Nellore	[illegible]	
Collegal	7,500	[illegible]
Sorgur and Sattiamangalam		17,000
South Canara	9,000	14,000
Malabar	11,000	
Nilagiris		21,000
Wynaad		17,000
		21,000
Total	[illegible]	1,51,000

8. The forests in which departmental operations were carried on on a large scale during the year are shown in the margin.

9. The Collector of Salem is endeavouring to extend departmental felling. The Collector of South Canara is arranging to work by contracts instead of by paid labour, as he considers that to be a cheaper mode of working. The results will be reported next year.

10. *B. Fuel Reserves.*—Plantations for fuel do not fall under this head, but only such portions of natural forest as are fenced in and reserved for railway or local requirements in the way of fuel.

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

	No. of the Reserves.	Estimated Area.
Cuddapah	3	6,000 Acres.
North Arcot	3	3,400
Salem	4	100 Square
South Arcot	2	[illegible]
Madura	14	25,000
Trichinopoly	7	600 Acres.
Madras—Chetput	1	81
Coimbatore—Kollegal	4	6,000
		100 Square
Total	36	

12. *Cuddapah.*—The Collector thinks that, considering the present requirements of the railway, the existing reserves are not large enough. He has therefore marked off two more tracts of about 6,000 acres, but he has not yet enclosed them, pending the settlement of certain disputes regarding the boundaries.

13. *South Arcot.*—The abandonment of one of the two reserves covering an area of about 6 square miles has been ordered* by Government, because its enclosure was considered to interfere with the habits of the people. Endeavours are now being made to select† a new locality, but the Collector doubts whether he will be able to find one free from objections.

* G. O. dated 13th July 1873, No. 531.

† Board's Proceedings, dated 20th September 1873, Forest No. 137.

14. *Small Reserves.*—Out of the ten reserves, four covering an area of 10,000 acres are intended for local requirements, and the other six for railway purposes. The Collector has been called upon to report whether the reserves required for local requirements cannot be transferred to Jungle Conservancy.

15. The reserves in other districts call for no remark.

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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.		RS.
Gumsur and Surada	84	Sorgur and Sattiamangalam	1,858		
Kurnool	54	Topu	4,261		
Cuddapah	35,525	Elavany	652	As per Statement I.	6,174
North Arcot	5,717	Collegal	577	Do. II.	72,116
South Arcot	393	Mettupalliyam	100	Permit fees shown	
Madura	6,121	Mudumallay	36,284	above	33,319
Trichinopoly	573	Salem	211		1,11,609
Bolampatty	2,184	Nilagiris			
Anamallay	741	South Canara	13,106		
			1,11,609		

17. The above sum includes Rupees 37,735, 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, i.e.:—

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

The following is a list of the existing plantations:—

Name of the District.	Fuel Plantations: Number.	Description of Trees.	Number of Trees.	Area in Acres.	Plantations for Timber: Number.	Description of Trees.	Number of Trees.	Area in Acres.
Ganjam and [illegible]								
[illegible]					1	Teak and other Timber Trees	250	Not known
[illegible]	4	Acacia, [illegible], Casuarina, &c.						
[illegible]	1	[illegible] and other Acacias	1,74,500	1,576	1	Red Sanders	10,000	50
Kurnool			46,024	104				
North Arcot					2	Mango and Red Sanders	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Arcot	5	Chiefly Casuarina	4,50,000	480	1	Teak	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trichinopoly	1	Babul and Casuarina	[illegible]	210	3	[illegible]	11,000	[illegible]
Tanjore		Do.				Do. Casuarina		
Madura	1	Babul and Eucalyptus	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Tinnevelly					2	Teak	[illegible]	
[illegible]								
[illegible]					1	[illegible] Teak		[illegible]
[illegible]								
[illegible]					1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]						Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]								
Salem	1	Babul		[illegible]		Teak	40,000	
South Canara						[illegible]		
[illegible]					1	Teak	20,000	
[illegible]						Teak		
[illegible]								

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 report 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: During the year.		Cost: Up to the year.		Receipts: During the year.		Receipts: Up to the year.	
					RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.

22. Section III.—*Receipts realized under the License and Permit Systems.*—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 ...	50,000	5,180
Ebony or blackwood do. ...	261	69
Rosewood do. ...	316	30
Other jungle wood used as Timber ...	4,12,878 85,000	22,561 79,020
Firewood in cart ...	C. loads 1,07,5[illegible] 27,000	6,081
Charcoal in cart loads ...	Tons 955 15,000	22,8[illegible]
Bamboos do. ...	No. 9,05,119 79	113
Tamarind trees ...		
Forest produce ...	Maunds 89,483	2,353
Total ...		1,70,000

	RS.
1. Coimbatore ...	60,436
2. [illegible] ...	21,5[illegible]
3. Kurnool ...	20,109
4. [illegible] ...	13,[illegible]
5. [illegible] ...	11,721
6. Madura ...	11,452
Total ...	1,61,5[illegible]

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, &c., 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.—*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	2,02,020	I.	Expenses for felling timber, etc.	97,115
II.	Sale of timber removed on License	1,79,809	II.	Purchase of fruits, etc.	2,023
III.	Duty on foreign timber*	110	III.	Food and keep of cattle, etc.	10,093
IV.	Permit fees, etc.	27,725	IV.	Rent of leased forests	6,778
V.	Grazing dues		V.	Charges connected with the collection of forest produce	2,898
VI.	Sale of fruits, bamboo, etc.	2,302	VI.	Plantations	1,47,248
VII.	Sale of confiscated timber	2,135	VII. I.	Reserved forests	6,729
VIII.	Fines and forfeitures	6	VII. II.	Forest works, etc., cutting of creepers, etc.	2,998
IX.	Miscellaneous receipts	2,393	VIII.	Forest rewards	100
			IX.	Expenditure for lost the value of timber	62
			X.	Demarcation, etc.	21,270
				Receipts refunded into the Treasury	62
				Miscellaneous charges	3,016
					3,03,755
				2. Establishment and Office Contingencies	1,74,412
	Total...	4,18,767		Total...	4,78,167

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 Nelumbore teak plantation and the other for a fuel reserve. Excluding this extraordinary charge, the usual charges are less than the receipts by Rs. 40,320. 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

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* The Board are awaiting particulars about this item.

* Working charges ... Rs. [illegible]
Share of establishment ... Rs. [illegible]

[illegible] the forest lands in Malabar, amount to Rupees 1,87,791.* But it must be remembered that most of the plantations for which a large expenditure is incurred have not yet commenced to pay, and that the working charges are really incurred for the benefit of the other items of receipts. For instance, the conservancy account of [illegible] which appears under "Licence System," and Seed Reserves, the cost of establishment which appears under "Working Charges." With the materials before the Board, it is impossible to calculate the profits derived from working departmentally and under the license system respectively. The Collectors will be requested to estimate the profits and [illegible] in their next administration reports. The total amount and cost in each [illegible] is shown below:—

G

Statement showing the Financial Results of the Forest Department for the official year 1872-73.

Ranges.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Difference between Columns 2 and 3.	Value of timber in depôts.	Decrease of stock during the year.	Increase of stock during the year.	True results of the year calculated in Columns 4, 5 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central office	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gumsur and Suradah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goleondah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuddapah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bellary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kurnool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Arcot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Arcot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trichinopoly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madura	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tinnevelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anamallay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhowany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Collegal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shegur and Sattiamangalum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mettapollium	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belumputty	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mudumallay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Canara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wynaad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nilambore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chenat Nair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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

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.	Difference	
			In favour of the year.	Against the year.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gumsur and Suradah	831	811	...	20
Goleondah		...	...	
Cuddapah	8,910	4,265	...	4,645
Bellary			...	
Kurnool	923	486		437
North Arcot	4,388	1,385	...	3,003
South Arcot	1,364	1,228		136
Madura	10,763	15,889	5,126	
Trichinopoly				
Tinnevelly	15,955	12,676		3,279
Anamallay...	1,37,672	1,62,261	24,589	
Bhowany	10,232	6,405		3,827
Collegal	7,951	3,081	...	4,870
Shegur and Sattiamangalum ...	8,487	4,018		4,469
Mettapollium	...	300	300	...
Belumputty	93	379	286	
Mudumallay	1,35,323	1,05,693		29,630
Salem	2,807	7,277	4,470	
South Canara	25,706	32,131	6,425	
Wynaad	20,024	14,514	...	5,510
Nilambore	30,266	15,027		15,239
Chenat Nair	5,033	5,571	538	
Total Assets ...	4,35,038	3,98,368	41,834	73,134
Add total valuation of Timber felled as per Statement E. ...	82,875			
Total ...	5,16,533			
Deduct total valuation of Timber sold during the year... ...	1,73,897			
	3,42,636			
Add increase on the valuation of the last year's stock	53,732			
Balance of stock at the close of the year ...	3,96,368			

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 mooted in the reports now under consideration, they should be resubmitted.

31. [illegible]

32. [illegible]

33. [illegible]

34. [illegible]

35. [illegible]

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 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 Achayya's land for Government (G. O., dated 18th October 1873, No. 1,098). 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. The Mamundur 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.

Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd April 1873, No. 646.

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

[illegible]

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, Mudumallay 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 13,614 acres, of which 2,790 are planted with teak; 4,900 acres of natural forest and 83 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, 2,37,000 seedlings were set out in 233 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 escheated 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 printed after the report is reviewed by Government.

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.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Receipts.												
I. Sale of Timber brought to Depot by Government Agency	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Value of Timber supplied to D. P. Works and other Depts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
II. Sale of Timber, Firewood, Bamboos, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
III. Duty on foreign Timber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IV. Permit fees and rent of lands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
V. Grazing dues	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VI. Sale of Drift, Lapsed Timber, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VII. Do. of confiscated drift and waif Timber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VIII. Fines and forfeitures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IX. Miscellaneous receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Conservancy and Working.												
I. Timber expenses for felling, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
II. Purchase of elephants and cattle, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
III. Feed and keep of do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IV. Rent of leased forests, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
V. Charges connected with the collection of revenue on grass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VI. Plantations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(a) Fuel reserves	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VII. Forest work, viz., cutting of creepers, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VIII. Forest survey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IX. Experiments to test the value of different timber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
X. Communications, Buildings, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amount refunded into the Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous charges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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

Budget classified items.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Receipts.											
I. Sale of Timber brought to Depot by Government Agency	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Value of Timber supplied to D. P. Works and other Depts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
II. Sale of Timber, Firewood, Bamboos, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
III. Duty on foreign Timber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IV. Permit fees and rent of lands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
V. Grazing dues	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VI. Sale of Drift, Lapsed Timber, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VII. Do. of confiscated drift and waif Timber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VIII. Fines and forfeitures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IX. Miscellaneous receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Conservancy and Working.											
I. Timber expenses for felling, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
II. Purchase of elephants and cattle, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
III. Feed and keep of do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IV. Rent of leased forests, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
V. Charges connected with the collection of revenue on grass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VI. Plantations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(a) Fuel reserves	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VII. Forest work, viz., cutting of creepers, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VIII. Forest survey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IX. Experiments to test the value of different timber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
X. Communications, Buildings, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amount refunded into the Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous charges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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

Budget classified items.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bellary.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.	Madura.	[illegible]
	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.
1. Pay of Inspector of Forests	[illegible]											
2. Pay of Executive Officers	[illegible]			2,471		1,452	2,213	3,124	4,147		4,511	[illegible]
Military pay of do.				[illegible]								
Pay of the Forester in charge		1,200										
3. Office Establishment—												
(a) Direction	4,718											
(b) Executive		466		302		365	1,224	153	340		486	574
4. Forest Conservancy Establishment		212	148	2,517	439	1,062	3,101	1,179		773	3,762	4,578
5. Timber Depôt and work						1,232						
6. Deputation and Special Allowances											140	
7. Dresser's Pay												
II. Travelling allowance including boat and travelling expenses												
1. Inspector of Forests	3,838											
2. Executive Officers	2,700	300		1,541		1,030	1,021	1,347	2,271		330	1,760
3. Subordinate Establishments	151		320	156		132	229	170	152		213	340
III. Contingencies												
4. Sundries	1,700	45	4	20		104	161	179	90	59	427	277
Total of Establishment and Contingencies	[illegible]	2,161	776	5,324	576	4,261	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,183	831	[illegible]	14,290
Grand Total Rupees	[illegible]	2,168	776	25,738	1,579	8,835	17,646	6,273	18,294	1,067	21,446	[illegible]

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

Budget classified items.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B.—Establishment.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1. Pay of Inspector of Forests												
2. Pay of Executive Officers	[illegible]						[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Military pay of do.												
Pay of the Forester in charge												
3. Office Establishment—												
(a) Direction												
(b) Executive	[illegible]		[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4. Forest Conservancy Establishment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. Timber Depôt and work	[illegible]						[illegible]					
6. Deputation and Special Allowances												
7. Dresser's Pay	[illegible]											
II. Travelling allowance including boat and travelling expenses—												
1. Inspector of Forests												
2. Executive Officers	[illegible]						[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3. Subordinate Establishments	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
III. Contingencies—												
IV. Sundries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total of Establishment and Contingencies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Total Rupees	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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

Ranges.	Division of the Ranges.	Teakwood. Quantity.	Teakwood. Value.	[illegible] Quantity.	[illegible] Value.	[illegible] Quantity.	[illegible] Value.	[illegible] Quantity.	[illegible] Value.	[illegible] Quantity.	[illegible] Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	10,466	11,841 11 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,564 [illegible]

B.—Statement showing the quantity of timber felled departmentally in the several forests during the official year.—(Concluded.)

Ranges.	Division of the Ranges.	Other Jungle-wood [illegible] Quantity.	Other Jungle-wood [illegible] Value.	Bamboos. Quantity.	Bamboos. Value.	Railway Fuel. Quantity.	Railway Fuel. Value.	Sleepers. Quantity.	Sleepers. Value.	Forest produce. Quantity.	Forest produce. Value.	Total.
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		[illegible]	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.	TONS.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	[illegible]	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Soradah	Gumsur and Soradah	1,954	178 10 0									[illegible]
Godavery												[illegible]
Cuddapah	Cuddapah											
Bellary												
Kurnool												[illegible]
North Arcot	Vellore	237	173 8 0									[illegible]
	Kurrumbady											[illegible]
South Arcot	[illegible]	403	[illegible]							147	119 10 3	[illegible]
	Trinomalai	341	[illegible]									[illegible]
Trichinopoly												[illegible]
Madura	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]									[illegible]
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	[illegible]	[illegible]									[illegible]
Anamalai	Central Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]									[illegible]
Bhowany	[illegible]					[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]
	[illegible]											[illegible]
	[illegible]											[illegible]
	Collegal											[illegible]
Collegal	[illegible]	1,564	[illegible]									[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]									[illegible]
	[illegible]											[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	247	[illegible]									[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]									[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]											[illegible]
[illegible]												
[illegible]												
	[illegible]									[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salem	[illegible]									[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Canara	South Canara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]							[illegible]
	[illegible]											[illegible]
Wynaad	[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]											[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]									[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

C.—Statement showing the sale of Timber, etc., [illegible]

Range.	Name of depôt.	Teakwood. Quantity.	Teakwood. Amount realized.	Ebony or Black-wood. Quantity.	Ebony or Black-wood. Amount realized.	Rosewood. Quantity.	Rosewood. Amount realized.	Sandalwood. Quantity.	Sandalwood. Amount realized.	Red sanders roots or tops. Quantity.	Red sanders roots or tops. Amount realized.
		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.	C. F.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
[illegible]	[illegible]										
Kurnool	Nandial										
	Kurnool	154	154 1 0								
	Cumbum										
North Arcot	Kornampady									11,[illegible] [illegible] c. ft.	[illegible] 13 10
	Vellore							[illegible]	2,143 9 6		
South Arcot	Chengum										
	Trinomally										
Trichinopoly											
Madura	[illegible]	16	24 5 4	31	64 10 [illegible]						
	Cumbum	25	42 12 4	133	149 9 [illegible]						
	Palney										
	Chatrapatty										
	Madura	231	374 6 7	49	71 9 [illegible]						
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly										
Anamallay	Pothonore		4,[illegible] 1 1								
	Coimbatore		949 14 3				326 14 5				
	Anamallay		1,677 12 6								
Bhowany	Bhowany							[illegible]	20,[illegible]		
	Erode										

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

Range.	Name of Depot.	Teakwood. Quantity.	Teakwood. Amount realized.	Ebony or Black-wood. Quantity.	Ebony or Black-wood. Amount realized.	Rosewood. Quantity.	Rosewood. Amount realized.	Sandalwood. Quantity.	Sandalwood. Amount realized.	Red sanders roots or tops. Quantity.	Red sanders roots or tops. 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. B.	RS. A. P.	C. F.	RS. A. P.
Collegal	Collegal	...	....	...	....	...	....	5,187	17,000 0 0	......	....
	Bhawanathum Jungle	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	......	....
	Tullamallai	...	....	...	....	...	....	4,226	14,000 0 0	......	....
Sigur and Sathiamangalum	Sigur	1,265	835 7 6	...	....	...	....	...	....	......	....
	Sathiamangalum	...	....	14	18 7 0	...	....	31	33 12 0	......	....
	Guzzlehutty	...	....	...	....	...	....	7	8 7 0	......	....
Mettupolliem		...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	......	....
Trimoorty	Coimbatore	...	2 12 3	...	....	...	....	...	....	......	....
Mudumullay	Mysore	29,303	20,803 2 8	...	....	...	....	...	....	......	....
	Mudumullay	15	32 14 0	...	....	...	....	...	....	......	....
	Ootacamund	8,237	16,117 7 10	...	....	...	....	...	....	......	....
Salem	Denkincottah	...	....	...	....	...	....	1,131	4,000 7 0	......	....
	Penagaram	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	......	....
	Tripatore	...	....	...	....	...	....	76	272 13 9	......	....
	Vaniembady	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	......	....
	Harroor	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	......	....
	Salem	...	....	...	....	...	....	86	162 0 3	......	....
South Canara	South Canara	...	....	49	46 3 0	...	....	...	....	......	....
Wynaad	Manantaddy	...	387 1 0	...	....	...	....	...	....	......	....
	Mysore	...	21,174 2 9	...	....	...	....	...	....	......	....
Nelumbur	Nelumbur	2,034	2,070 14 0	302	257 2 7	...	....	...	....	......	....
Chenat Nair	Pothonore	...	573 0 0	...	....	...	....	...	....	......	....
	Coimbatore	...	101 1 5	...	....	...	15 4 3	...	....	......	....
	Total...	42,421	75,787 14 11	898	606 15 6	...	338 3 8	17,228	57,627 1 8	21,071 m. 1694 c. ft.	23,916 14 10

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

Range.	Name of depot.	Other jungle wood used as timber. Quantity.	Other jungle wood used as 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.	Saplings. Quantity.	Saplings. 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.	MDS.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
[illegible] and [illegible]	Russelcondah	[illegible]	351 2 0									351 2 0
	[illegible]	[illegible]	301 8 0									301 8 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]									17,554 9 7
[illegible]	Nandial	42	21 4 0									21 4 0
Kurnool	Kurnool											154 1 8
	Cumbum	281	239 13 4									239 13 4
North Arcot	Kurnoolcode											7,261 10 10
	Vellore											2,143 9 8
South Arcot	Chengam	930	856 11 4	2	25 10 6			8	8 9 6			932 14 10
	Trinomalai	538	419 7 7									419 7 7
Trichinopoly												
Madura	Periakulam	1,157	313 0 7									761 15 11
	Cumbum	675	377 7 8									374 11 1
	Palney	182	111 9 5									141 0 5
	Chittrapally	112	128 7 0									128 7 0
	Madura	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible] 5 8									2,251 6 4
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	2,250	5,612 7 8									5,613 7 8
Anamallay	Pollachi											1,390 1 4
	Coimbatore		755 0 3									7,166 15 11
	Anamallay											1,677 11 8
[illegible]	Bhowany											20,000 0 0
	Erode			351	5,487 8 0							5,487 8 0

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

Range.	Name of depot.	Other jungle wood used as timber. Quantity.	Other jungle wood used as 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.	Saplings. Quantity.	Saplings. Amount realized.	Total amount of value 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.	MDS.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Collegal	Collegal	...	......		......	...	......	...	......	...	......	17,000 0 0
	Boorvnathura Jungle	148	148 8 0		......	...	......	...	......	...	......	148 8 0
Sigur and Sathiamangalam	Tallamallai	...	......		......	...	......	...	......	...	......	14,000 0 0
	Sigur	...	......		......	...	......	...	......	...	......	805 7 0
	Sathiamangalam	...	......		......	...	......	...	......	...	......	52 3 0
	Guzulhutty	...	......		......	...	......	...	......	...	......	8 7 0
Mettupolliem		...	......		......	...	......	...	......	...	......	2 12 5
Bolumpatty	Coimbatore	...	......		......	...	......	...	......	...	......	20,803 2 8
Madamullay	Mysore	...	......		......	...	......	...	......	...	......	22 14 0
	Mudumullay	...	......		......	...	......	...	......	...	......	16,117 7 10
	Ootacamund	2,801	2,523 8 7		......	...	......	111	206 3 0	...	......	6,738 2 7
	Tippecadu	232	128 1 10		......	...	......	...	......	...	......	128 1 10
Salem	Tripatore	2,663	2,374 4 5		......	...	......	41	474 15 3	...	......	3,022 1 3
	Vaniembady	396	295 14 11		......	...	......	...	......	...	......	295 14 11
	Harroor	576	313 1 0		......	...	......	...	......	...	......	313 1 0
	Salem	9	24 12 8		......	...	......	...	......	...	......	186 12 9
South Canara	South Canara	8,179	5,682 9 0		......	84,090	1,513 10 6	...	......	...	......	5,242 6 8
Wynaad	Manantoddy	...	......		......	...	......	...	......	...	......	387 1 0
	Mysore	...	......		......	...	......	...	......	...	......	21,174 2 5
Nelambur	Nelambur	16,130	5,477 7 10	b. 1,126	251 8 0	20,276	1,674 14 0	...	......	11,229	7,378 14 0	17,110 13 2
Chenat Nair	Pothanore	...	......		......	...	......	...	......	...	......	573 0 0
	Coimbatore	...	130 15 0		......	...	......	...	......	...	......	267 4 8
	Total ...	a. [illegible] 58,871	26,242 6 7	a. 565 b. 1,126	3,764 10 0	54,566	3,188 8 6	160	680 11 9	11,229	7,378 14 0	1,92,619 5 5

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

[illegible]

Statement showing the particulars of stock in hand at the commencement and close of the official year 1872-73.—(Concluded.)

[illegible]

V.—Statement showing Timber, etc., disposed of under the [illegible] and [illegible] system in the several forests for the official year 1872-73.

Ranges.	[illegible] Quantity	[illegible] Value	[illegible] Quantity	[illegible] Value	[illegible] Quantity	[illegible] Value	[illegible] Quantity	[illegible] Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	[illegible]	RS. A. P.	[illegible]	RS. A. P.	[illegible]	RS. A. P.	[illegible]	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Surada				[illegible]			45,618	2,866 4 8
Golcondah							[illegible]	9 0 9
Cuddapah			17,063 157	26,810 5 6 1,584 10 9	2	35 10 9	1,08,889	14,909 6 9
Bellary								
Kurnool			c. 1 277	52 11 6	c. 1 28,167	1,616 11 8	2,17,721	24,347 8 0
North Arcot			c. 1 4,198	6,740 12 0	c. 1 1,845	348 7 0	36,145	8,471 5 0
South Arcot			103	262 5 0	14	33 14 0	9,568	785 0 0
Trichinopoly				272 0 0				
Madura			2,229	6,150 12 6	[illegible]	237 4 0	44,901	2,335 0 1
Tinnevelly							8,819	9,019 1 11
Anamallay	322	50 11 0	231	741 4 0	14	104 15 0		
Bhowany	2,489	630 0 0					2,416	1,601 8 0
Collegal	460	115 0 0					1,746	447 8 0
Sigur and Sathiamungalum	32	26 0 0	c. 1 163	246 4 0			1,089	477 2 0
Mettapolliam							165	185 0 0
Bolumputty	1,993	283 6 0	963	2,141 8 3	21	109 8 3		
Mudumullay								
Salem	50,896	4,087 15 9	19,139	17,978 8 4	805	1,649 1 8		
South Canara			1,734	7,205 8 9	13	45 0 0	7,717	1,942 13 1
Wynaad								
Nelambur								
Chenat Nair								
Total	56,209	5,183 1 3	25,900 c. 1 4,973	75,000 14 4	7,936 c. 1 27,924	6,091 2 7	4,72,876 [illegible]	58,541 0 1

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

Ranges.	Bamboos. Quantity	Bamboos. Value	Forest produce. Quantity	Forest produce. Value	[illegible] Quantity	[illegible] Value	[illegible] Quantity	[illegible] Value	[illegible] Quantity	[illegible] Value	Total.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	[illegible]	RS. A. P.	MAUNDS.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Surada											2,901 12 0
Golcondah	119	27 3 6									[illegible]
Cuddapah	1,810	561 4 0	5,550	184 0 0					26	73 [illegible]	16,529 1 6
Bellary											
Kurnool	14,715	5,720 15 0									31,495 11 [illegible]
North Arcot	9,748	2,774 2 0	c. 1 23	352 2 6							11,764 10 [illegible]
South Arcot	1,200	1,020 8 0	30,500	673 0 0							2,593 [illegible]
Trichinopoly											272 0 0
Madura	2,125	2,211 5 11									11,112 10 0
Tinnevelly											9,019 7 11
Anamallay	2,987	2,988 14 3	c. 1 1	11 0 0							3,927 11 6
Bhowany					68	17 0 0					2,341 0 0
Collegal					32	2 0 0					560 0 0
Sigur and Sathiamungalum			c. 1 10	25 0 0	151	22 8 6					1,032 10 0
Mettapolliam							245	60 0 0			345 0 0
Bolumputty	1,189	903 12 0	mds. 114 c. 1 30	[illegible]							3,536 5 8
Mudumullay											
Salem	11,072	10,501 5 8	19,529	807 4 9							35,021 11 10
South Canara	No. 2,05,100	2,070 8 0							26	72 0 0	11,321 13 10
Wynaad											
Nelambur											
Chenat Nair											
Total	c. 1 45,050 No. 2,05,100	27,847 13 1	mds. 20,853 c. 1 84	2,524 11 0	241	65 8 0	243	60 0 0	74	147 0 0	1,70,030 2 6

F.

Ranges	Year	Departmentally felled.	On Licenses.	Total.	Free.
	1872-73	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.
Central Office		...	...	...	...
Ganjam and Jeypore		1,802	46,076	47,878	...
Godavery		...	...	...	...
Cuddapah		3,300	1,02,384	1,05,684	6,680
Bellary		...	...	...	...
Kurnool		...	2,37,128	2,37,128	21,960
North Arcot		1,238	34,774	36,012	...
South Arcot		811	9,278	10,089	7,010
Trichinopoly		...	...	...	...
Malabar		7,713	45,303	53,016	...
Tinnevelly		393	6,814	7,207	...
Anamallay		10,483	133	10,616	4,268
[illegible]		...	8,964	8,964	...
Collegal		1,967	2,240	4,207	...
[illegible]		394	2,097	2,491	...
Mettupollium		...	408	408	...
Dimbhutty		...	1,898	1,898	304
Mudumallay		...	...	...	...
Salem		7,825	50,896	58,721	53,584
[illegible]	4	20,935	2,712	23,647	...
Wynaad		6,436	...	6,436	...
Nelambur		...	...	...	...
Chenat Nair		4,337	...	4,337	...
Total Cubic Feet ...		68,585	4,59,589	5,28,174	93,446

No. 200. ORDER THEREON, 24th April 1874, No. 503.

Forests No. 9.

Financial Results.—The forest receipts during the year 1872-73 amounted to Rupees 4,18,767, being within a few rupees of the total* of the previous year. The expenditure, on the other hand, was far higher, being Rupees 4,75,147 against Rupees 3,44,717 in 1871-72. There was thus an apparent deficit in the year of Rupees 56,380, but the Board explain that among the charges under the head Plantations is included the sum of Rupees 1,00,000 paid for land in Malabar, and that, excluding this item, the receipts were Rupees 43,620 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 3,330, as shown in the following table:—

Years.	Receipts.	Charges.			Net.	Decrease or Increase of Stock during the Year.	True Result of the Year.	Remarks.
		Conservancy and Working.	Plantations, &c.	Total.				
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1872-73 ...	4,18,767	*2,03,700	1,71,447	4,75,147	−56,380	−37,250	3,330	* Deducting Rs. 1,00,000 spent in purchasing 3 [illegible] of land for plantation in Malabar.
1871-72 ...	4,18,883	1,94,634	1,50,083	3,44,717	74,166	−18,050	56,116	
Increase or Decrease.	−116	9,066	21,364	30,430	−30,546	−19,200	−52,786	

* Rupees 4,18,883.

3. The returned yield of the forests is not complete, owing to some districts not having sent in any account of the free felling. There is also a want of uniformity in the return, which is confusing, and the Board should prescribe for universal adoption a standard measure for each head in it. The amount of timber, &c., felled departmentally and that removed on the license and voucher system is shown below and compared with the return for 1871-72.

[illegible]

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 propose 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 re-production; but they do not wish it to be lost sight of that some return for the labour and money expended will be expected.

The Government proceed to review briefly the district reports.—

5. *Ganjam.*—The revenue from the forests in this district was Rs. 3,677 against an expenditure of Rs. 3,135. 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 paragraph 2 of G. O., 16th April 1872, No. 609, 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, the reasons should be stated.

6. *Cuddapah.*—These forests were financially more successful than those of any other district, except Salem, and the profits in the year under review amounted to Rs. 42,765. The consumption of firewood by the railway is enormous, and an extension of the reserves is imperatively demanded. The claims of the Shrotriemdars require careful investigation, and any future correspondence on the subject should be submitted to the Government. His Excellency the

Governor in Council notices with satisfaction the interest taken by Mr. Horsley in the forests under his control and the testimony that is borne to the Deputy-Conservator's maintained efficiency.

7. *Kistna.*—These forests realized Rs. 22,104, but complaints of being undersold are raised here as elsewhere. In the matter of firewood, this will probably be remedied by the recent orders reducing the seigniorage, and the question of a reduction in the rates charged for timber should receive the Collector's attention.

G.O., 3rd October 1873, No. 1,[illegible]

The state of the plantations is not satisfactory, and it seems probable that neither the soil nor the climatic conditions of the sites are suitable. It is remarked that the (late) Conservator in his report for 1870-71 stated that "plantations are not required in this range," though he seems previously to have been of opinion that Teak should be sown. The Government notice that the Inspector considers the forests of the Nallamalays "by far the finest tract on the eastern side of the Presidency."

8. *North Arcot.*—The receipts in this district exceeded the expenditure, but on the year's operations there was a deficit of Rs. 967. The reserves promise to be a great success, and the plantations also seem to have done better than in other districts. The Government will expect to hear a much more satisfactory account of the general arrangements made to protect the existing reserves and to select others.

9. *South Arcot.*—The expenditure in these forests exceeded the actual receipts by Rs. 5,318. The report, however, of the Deputy-Conservator shows that there was a great deal of successful planting effected, and this expenditure, though not immediately, [illegible] remunerative [illegible]. At the same time, the Government do not understand why the lack of departmental disposals should have prevented any attempt at profitable selling, and the attention of the Collector should be drawn to the Deputy-Conservator's statement on this point. The Government regret to hear that the health of the establishment was so bad. Endeavours must be made to improve it by the selection of the least unhealthy localities for depots and by the provision of good houses and good supplies. The question of expense must not be allowed to stand in the way of the adoption of such precautionary measures [illegible].

The Government note with approval the energy and activity displayed by the Deputy-Conservator.

10. *Tanjore and Trichinopoly.*—The work of the Forest Department in these districts is entirely confined to the preparation of fuel plantations for the use of the railway. Little has been done in Tanjore, and the plantation that did exist at Negapatam seems to have been abandoned.

In Trichinopoly, some successive attempts at the formation of plantations have been made, but the Government regret to notice that the Inspector does not speak favourably of the results. The Acting Collector expresses no opinion on the subject, but confines himself to forwarding a copy of certain brief instructions conveyed by him to the Deputy-Conservator in the form of a Proceedings.

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. 353. 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 Pulney Taluq, 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 found time to visit it, and the Collector is quite silent as to his personal ac[illegible]ce with any of the forests or plantations. The matter should receive the[illegible]ject at 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, Anamalay.*—The actual receipts of these important forests amounted only to Rs. 11,649, but when credit is tak[illegible] for an increase of stock to the extent of Rs. 24,683, the year's deficit is reduc[illegible] 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

the timber had been sold, though not actually delivered and paid for; but the Deputy-Conservator's remarks on this subject show that there is not so large and steady a demand as could be desired. Steps* have been taken to ascertain the requirements of the Bombay market, and a trial shipment is to be supplied to the Admiralty;† but it is considered that much could be done by a system of periodical auctions at [illegible] for the retail and possibly at Coimbatore or some other place in the interior. These sales would have to be held at regular intervals on dates fixed long beforehand and widely advertised.

* G. O., 10th October 1873, No. 1,[illegible]

† G. O., 27th October 1873, No. 1,[illegible]

13. It is satisfactory to notice that the importance of re-planting the timber felled is felt both by the Collector and the Deputy-Conservator.

The exclusion of cattle and herdsmen from the reserved forests will facilitate the reproduction of the natural woods, as the young seedlings will no longer be eaten down by the cattle or burnt as by the fires of the other. The danger to the forest arising from the latter cause will also be avoided.

The Government regret to receive such a bad account of the health of the establishment. They can only repeat what they have already said on the same topic in the report for [illegible], and the question of the selection of a healthier forest station [illegible] is one that should receive early and serious consideration.

14. The [illegible] is the forest also under Mr. Douglas in the year under review, but he has since been relieved of the charge.

It shows a surplus on the year of Rs. 2,4[illegible], but no portion of the Deputy-Conservator's salary has been debited to [illegible] of the Anamallay forest. The Government observe that it was worked solely on the [illegible] and voucher system, but the policy of thus working a forest on which mainly depends the [illegible] of [illegible] or Coimbatore seems a doubtful one unless the trees to be felled are previously selected and marked by the department. It is, indeed, a question how far [illegible] of these forests should be permitted, and the subject should receive careful attention.

15. The Sathiamangalam, [illegible], and Collegal forests form a portion of Colonel Morgan's charge. They were worked at a profit, but the Collector has taken exception to the manner in which the collections were swelled by the levy of [illegible]. He also speaks highly of the capabilities of the forests in [illegible] conservation, its extension, and Colonel Morgan [illegible] importance of forming fuel-reserves. The [illegible] has been decided upon solely [illegible] Colonel Morgan [illegible] to the stability of the fuel-resources [illegible] the action of the Government [illegible] results.

The [illegible] are said to have been very profitable, and the planting operations [illegible] to have been successful.

16. [illegible] it has been customary to charge the full salary [illegible] Conservator, and to this heavy charge is due

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

17. *Malabar, Nelambur.*—As the execu[illegible] of these plantations during the absence of the Deputy-Conservator [illegible] upon the Collector in the early part of the year, they were practi[illegible] his charge throughout the whole period now under report, and the a[illegible] played in the conduct of planting operations reflects great credit on al[illegible] The Government are much obliged to Mr. Macgregor for the troubl[illegible] taken in compiling and submitting the valuable return in which is [illegible] history of these plantations. The subject is too comprehensi[illegible] with satisfactorily in an Administration Report, and they would [illegible] ave the information put before them in full detail in a separate com[illegible] with an account of the plantations from the first and a map or chart [illegible] pared from the recent survey.

The Collector takes exception to the present mode of 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 be everywhere adhered to.

Wynaad.—In these forests as in those on the Anamallays, the vast amount of unmoved timber lying in different places prohibits the work of the year being financially successful; but the Deputy-Conservator's intelligent and systematic mode of working augurs well for the future.

Chenat Nair or Paulghaut.—This range has form[illegible] 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 [illegible] should not be allowed to drop, now that he is no longer in a position to pur[illegible]

18. *Salem.*—The financial results in this d[illegible] than those obtained in any other; the profit on the year's transacti[illegible] been Rs. 45,506. The Acting Collector speaks in high terms of the [illegible]nservator, and the report of the latter contains evidence that his manag[illegible] dicious, as well as successful in a revenue point of view. The system [illegible]ng the dead wood by contractors seems to have worked well, and i[illegible] In other districts should receive consideration. The ends for whic[illegible] of bamboo depots has been resorted to are worth securing, and wh[illegible] are reported some explanation of the mode of working should b[illegible]

The Acting Collector seems disposed to [illegible]al felling, but his attention should be directed to paragraphs 6 [illegible] of Government on the report for 1871-72.

19. *South Canara.*—The year's profit was [illegible] but there seems to be an unexplained difficulty experienced in disposing [illegible] The Collector should give his early attention to the provision of [illegible] convenient places and when these are once fully establish[illegible] stock should be advertised. Too much [illegible] of observation possessed by personal[illegible]

Proceedings [illegible] *Government, Revenue Department,*
[illegible] *April 1874.*

sides. The Deputy [illegible] not state why he was unable to supply the Department Public W[illegible] timber they required, and the Collector must take measures [illegible] with the District Engineer to supply their wants in future.

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

To the Board of Revenue
,, the Inspector of Fores[illegible]
,, the Public Works Dep[illegible]

FOREST No. 4.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 27th January 1874, No. 183.

Read the following letters :—

From the		Collector of Ganjam,	dated	11th September 1873,	No.	2,148.
,,	Ag.	Collector of Vizagapatam	,,	1st July	,, ,,	961.
,,		Collector of Cuddapah,	,,	18th ,,	,, ,,	117.
,,		,, of Bellary,	,,	5th ,,	,, ,,	216.
,,	Ag.	Collector of Kurnool,	,,	5th August	,, ,,	233.
,,		Collector of North Arcot,	,,	4th September	,, ,,	544.
,,	Ag.	,, of South Arcot,	,,	10th October	,, ,,	379.
,,		Collector of Tanjore,	,,	10th July	,, ,,	281.
,,	Ag.	,, of Trichinopoly,	,,	28th May	,, ,,	94.
,,		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	,, ,,	260.
,,		Collector of South Canara,	,,	13th August	,, ,,	1,315.
,,		,, 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.

SECTION III.—Forests worked under the license and voucher system.

SECTION IV.—Yield of forests.

SECTION V.—Financial results.

SECTION VI.—General remarks.

3. 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 Ganjam and Vizagapatam. His tours however were 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. He dwells at some length on the expediency of requiring a knowledge of surveying from Overseers, on the imperfect conservancy of North Arcot, and on the expediency of keeping up a specially trained forest establishment. The Board do not quite understand how officers who have already obtained the appointment of Overseers and have important duties to perform can be made to pass in surveying, and the Inspector will be requested to explain what he means. The case of North Arcot is under consideration and is the subject of correspondence with the Collector. The Board have already represented to Government the desirability of giving the Inspector a certain amount of control over the forest establishments. No information is before the Board as to any [illegible] which may have taken place previous to the 1st October 1872.

4. SECTION II.—RESERVES.—(A.) *Reserved Forests.*—In some localities forests are reserved by leases, and in others only certain descriptions of trees are reserved for felling by departmental agency. The Board have no information regarding the area of all the reserved forests, nor regarding the estimated number or value of the timber or other valuable trees contained in them. It is no doubt extremely difficult to make an accurate estimate in forests where trees are generally unequally distributed, but the Board hope that Collectors will endeavour to collect as much of this important information as may be possible. The following appear to be the forests altogether reserved for departmental felling:—

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

II. *Kurnool.*—A tract of the Nallamalays, containing about 300 square miles.

III. *Madura.*—The forests at Periacolum and Palney.

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

V. *Coimbatore.*—The Anamallay, Government and leased forests, and the Sholacurray Forests in the Bolamputty Range.

VI. *Nilgiris.*—The Mudumallay leased forests and a portion of the Wynaad worked in connection with it, containing about 300 square miles.

VII. *Malabar.*—The Chenat Nair Forests, containing about eighteen square miles.

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 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 to the black forest above. As justly remarked by Mr. Puckle, the forest net 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:—

		TIMBER, ETC., FELLED.		TIMBER, ETC., SOLD.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Amount actually realized.
			RS.		RS.
Teak in cubic feet ...		19,463	15,842	42,421	78,788
Ebony or blackwood, cubic feet ...		3,745	2,819	695	607
Rosewood, cubic feet ...		6,462	3,776	Not given.	386
Sandalwood in maunds ...		15,329	20,491	17,228	57,537
Red Sanders roots or posts ...	c. ft. maunds	4,022 82,417	13,252	c. ft. 508 24,071	23,047
Other junglewood used as timber in cubic feet ...		34,631	19,602	38,871	20,242
Bamboos ... No.		16,000	480	54,300	3,188
Railway fuel ...	tons	120	550	580 Rly. loads 126	3,765
Saplings ...	No.	581	308	11,229	7,379
Forest produce ...	maunds	305	734	150	690
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 seigniorage on the timber standing in the forest.

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* G. O., dated 22nd June 1872, No. 962.

Forests.	Value of timber felled.	Value of timber sold.
	RS.	RS.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]

8. The forests in which departmental operations were carried on on a large scale during the year are shown in the margin.

9. The Collector of Salem is endeavouring to extend departmental felling. The Collector of South Canara is arranging to work by contract instead of by paid labour, as he considers that to be a cheaper mode of working. The results will be reported next year.

10. *B. Fuel Reserves.*—Plantations for fuel do not fall under this head, but only such portions of natural forest as are formed in and reserved for railway or local requirements in the way of fuel.

11. The following table shows the number and area of the fuel reserves in each district:—

	No. of the Reserves.	Estimated Area.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ...	20	

12. *Cuddapah.*—The Collector thinks that, considering the present requirements of the railway, the existing reserves are not large enough. He has therefore marked off two more tracts of about 6,000 acres, but he has not yet finished them, owing to the existence of certain disputes regarding the boundaries.

13. *North Arcot.*—The abandonment of one of the two reserves covering an area of about 8 square miles has been ordered by Government, because its existence was considered to interfere with the rights of the people. Endeavours are now being made to select a new locality, but the Collector doubts whether he will be able to find one free from objections.

G. O., dated 11th June 1873, No. 541.

Board's Proceedings, dated 25th September 1873, No. [illegible]

14. *South Arcot.*—One of the two reserves, that covering an area of 10,500 acres, is for local requirements, and the other for railway purposes. The Collector has been called upon to report whether the reserves required for local requirements should be transferred to Jungle Conservancy.

15. The reserves in the other districts call for no remarks.

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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.
Gumsur and Suradah ...	84	Seegur and Sattiamangalum	1,828
Kurnool	56	Bhowany	4,381
Cuddapah	38,525	Collegal	652
North Arcot	5,797	Mettapolliem	552
South Arcot	393	Mudumallay	100
Madura	6,121	Salem	35,364
Trichinopoly	573	Neiambore	251
Bolumpatty	2,186	South Canara	13,406
Anamallay	741		
			1,11,009

	RS.
As per Statement C.	[illegible]
Do. E.	71,310
Permit fees in Statement A.	27,785
	1,11,009

17. The above sum includes Rupees 27,785, 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.

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, *i.e.*:—

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

The following is a list of the existing plantations.

	FREE PLANTATIONS.				EXPERIMENTAL AND [illegible] PLANTATIONS.			
Name of the District.	Number of plantations.	Description of Trees.	Number of Trees.	Area in Acres.	Number of plantations.	Description of Trees.	Number of Trees.	Area in Acres.
Ganjam and Vizagapatam ...					1	Teak and other Timber Trees	250	Not known.
Godavari ...								
Cuddapah ...	4	Alleys, [illegible], Cassia Fistula, etc.	1,34,309	1,675	1	Red Sanders	18,000	30
Bellary ...	1	[illegible] Arabica and other Acacias	60,000	421				
Kurnool ...					2	Mango and Red Sanders Teak	262 182	15
North Arcot ...	5	Chiefly Casuarina	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	Experimental with 60 different trees	11,000	23
South Arcot ...					2	Do. Casuarina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trichinopoly ...	6	Babul and Casuarina	[illegible]	212				
Tanjore ...	1	Do.	1,000	[illegible]				
Madura ...	1	Babul and [illegible]	1,000		2	Teak	[illegible]	
Tinnevelly ...								
Anamallay ...					1	Experimental Teak		9
Bhowani ...								
[illegible] ...					1	Sandalwood	[illegible]	77
[illegible] ...					2	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] ...								
[illegible] ...								
Mudumallay ...					2	Teak	20,000	
Salem ...	1	Babul		56	1	Sandalwood experimental		
South Canara ...					1	Teak	[illegible]	
Wynaad ...								
[illegible] ...						Teak		
Chenat Nair ...								

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 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	56,209	5,183
Ebony or blackwood do.	201	85
Rosewood do.	240	60
Other Junglewood used as Timber ...	4,72,875	58,541
Firewood in tons	85,090 C. loads 4,673	79,510
Charcoal in cart loads	27,664 Tons 935	5,091
Bamboos do.	45,080 No. 2,05,100	27,348
Palmyra trees	74	147
Forest produce	Maunds 59,383	2,535
Total...	......	1,79,000

	RS.
1. Cuddapah	50,826
2. Salem	31,604
3. Kurnool	26,490
4. North Arcot	18,896
5. South Canara	11,621
6. Madura	11,412
Total...	1,51,849

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.

Yield of Forests.

Ranges.	Timber.					Firewood for Railway and other purposes.		Bamboos.		Fal-wands.	Charcoal.	Forest produce.
	Departmentally.		On License.		Free.	On License and Departmentally.	Free.	On License.	Free.			
	C. FT.	MAUNDS.	C. FT.	MAUNDS.	C. FT.	TONS.	TONS.	CART LOADS.	CART LOADS.	NO.	TONS.	MAUNDS.
Gumsur and Soradah	1,874	...	26,070	...	...	260	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeleswaram	...	...	h. l. 3	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	3,302	82,447	1,02,256	...	4,136	17,196	625	1,310	111	58	7	5,500
Bellary	...	...	2,17,726	...	71,000	s. l. 273	...	14,716	288	...	s. l. 75,867	...
Kurnool	1,289	40	34,783	...	...	s. l. 4,144	...	6,748	...	...	s. l. 1,055	c. l. 20
North Arcot	271	...	9,868	...	7,010	181	181	1,906	180	...	14	34,917
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	7,716	...	44,261	...	...	3,226	...	2,126	...	...	s. l. 728	...
Tinnevelly	595	...	6,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anamallay	10,481	...	224	...	4,388	324	146	2,987	347	...	* 15	s. l. 1
Bhowany	...	5,921	5,031	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collegal	1,867	4,030	2,240	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seegur and Talamalai-pullam	228	2,922	1,581	...	...	s. l. 262	...	...	...	...	...	s. l. 10
Mettupolliam	...	...	403	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	b. l. 30
Belungully	...	...	1,299	...	894	309	6	1,186	26	...	21	113
Hudumullay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	7,825	2,415	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	17,125	...	11,078	1,460	...	868	13,738
South Canara	20,986	...	7,713	...	...	1,154	...	2,31,109	...	16	10	...
Wynaad	8,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelambore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chenat Nair	1,537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	62,383	97,738	5,29,326 h. l. 8	...	[illegible]	38,715 s. l. 4,673	950	45,035 No. 2,31,109	2,362	74	955 s. l. 27,864	59,749 s. l. 64

N. B.—[illegible]

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.—*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	2,02,610	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*	150	III.	Feed and keep of cattle, etc.	10,089
IV.	Permit fees etc.	27,735	IV.	Rent of leased forests ...	3,726
V.	Grazing dues	...	V.	Charges connected with the collection of forest produce	2,305
VI.	Sale of fruits, babul pod, etc.	3,502	VI.	Plantations	1,57,248
VII.	Sale of confiscated timber	3,155	VI(a).	Reserved forests	3,722
VIII.	Fines and forfeitures ...	6	VII.	Forest work, viz., cutting of creepers, etc.	4,226
IX.	Miscellaneous receipts...	2,998	VIII.	Forest survey	106
			IX.	Experiments to test the value of timber	53
			X.	Communications, etc. ...	11,270
				Amount refunded into the Treasury	62
				Miscellaneous charges ...	3,915
					3,03,735
				2. Establishment and Office Contingencies	1,74,412
	Total...	4,18,767		Total...	4,78,147

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. 40,620. 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 2,02,000, while the latter, including the share of the supervision charges, but excluding the extraordinary charge incurred on account of the purchase of

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* The Board are making inquiries about this item.

G.

	RS.
* Working charges	2,63,731
Share of establishment, &c., charges	24,000
	2,87,731

the forest lands at Malabar, amount to Rupees 2,87,731.* But it must be remembered that most of the plantations for which a large expenditure is incurred have not yet commenced to pay, and that the working charges are partly incurred for the benefit of the other items of receipts. For instance, the collections on account of firewood which appear under "License System" are from Reserves, the cost of maintaining which appears under "Working Charges." With the materials before the Board it is impossible to calculate the profits derived by working departmentally and under the license system respectively. The Collectors will be requested to estimate the profits and allude to it specially in their next administration report. The total income and cost in each forest is shown below:—

G.

Statement showing the Financial Transactions of the Forest Department for the official year 1872-73.

Ranges.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Difference between Columns 2 and 3.	Value of timber in depôts.	Increase of stock during the year.	Decrease of stock during the year.	True results of the year calculated on Columns 4, 6 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ...	4,78,147	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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

Ranges.	Divisions of the Ranges.	Teakwood. Quantity.	Teakwood. Value.	Other Timber. Quantity.	Other Timber. Value.	Rosewood. Quantity.	Rosewood. Value.	Sandalwood. Quantity.	Sandalwood. Value.	[illegible] Quantity.	[illegible] Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

B.—Statement showing the quantity of [illegible] in the several forests during the official year.—(Concluded).

[illegible]

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

Ranges.	Name of depot.	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 Suradah	Russelcondah										
	Gopalpore										
Golconda											
Cuddapah	Cudoor									12,271	20,686 4 0
Bellary											
Kurnool	Nundial										
	Kurnool	154	154 1 0								
	Cumbum										
North Arcot	Kurnoombady									11,800 c. f. 593	3,260 10 10
	Vellore							436	2,143 0 8		
South Arcot	Chengum										
	Trinomallay										
Trichinopoly											
Madura	Pariacolum	16	24 5 4	51	64 10 0						
	Cumbum	26	32 12 4	133	149 8 0						
	Palani										
	Chatraputty										
	Madura	221	374 0 7	40	71 0 0						
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly										
Anamallay	Pothanore		4,436 1 1				370 15 5				
	Coimbatore		540 13 9								
	Anamallay		1,677 12 6					6,065	20,000 0 0		
Bhowany	Bhowany										
	Frode										

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

Range.	Name of Depot.	TEAKWOOD. Quantity.	TEAKWOOD. Amount realized.	EBONY OR BLACK-WOOD. Quantity.	EBONY OR BLACK-WOOD. Amount realized.	[illegible] Quantity.	[illegible] Amount realized.	SANDALWOOD. Quantity.	SANDALWOOD. Amount realized.	RED SANDERS WOOD OR ROOTS. Quantity.	RED SANDERS WOOD OR ROOTS. 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							3,157	17,940 8 2	......	......
	[illegible]										
	[illegible]										
Sigur and Satyamangalam	[illegible]							4,226	14,460 0 0	......	......
	Sigur	1,263	835 7 8								
	Satyamangalam			11	10 7 [illegible]			31	20 12 0		
	[illegible]							7	8 7 9		
Mettupalium											
Bolampetty	Coimbatore		2 12 5								
Mudumallay	Moyar	29,866	25,893 3 4								
	Mudumallay	15	22 14 0								
	Ootacamund	8,237	16,117 7 10								
Salem	[illegible]							1,131	4,696 1 8		
	[illegible]										
	[illegible]							76	277 13 0		
	[illegible]										
	[illegible]										
	Salem							88	181 0 5		
South Canara	South Canara			19	14 8 2						
Wynaad	[illegible]		363 1 0								
	[illegible]		21,124 [illegible]								
Nelumbur	Nelumbur	2,894	[illegible]	227	253 2 [illegible]						
[illegible]	[illegible]		423 1 0								
	Coimbatore		102 1 0				13 4 8				
	Total	42,421	73,787 14 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	386 3 0	17,226	57,637 1 8	24,071 m. 1591 c. ft.	23,946 14 10

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

Ranges.	Name of depot.	OTHER JUNGLEWOOD USED AS TIMBER. Quantity.	OTHER JUNGLEWOOD USED AS 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.	SAPLINGS. Quantity.	SAPLINGS. 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.	MDS.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Suradah.	Russelcondah ...	1,456	361 2 0	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	361 2 0
	Gopaulpore ...	797	304 8 0	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	304 8 0
Golcondah		......	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	......
Cuddapah ...	Codoor ...	1,455	1,197 15 7	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	21,684 3 7
Bellary ...		...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	......
Kurnool ...	Nundial ...	42	24 4 0	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	24 4 0
	Kurnool	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	154 1 0
	Cumbum	300	249 13 4	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	249 13 4
North Arcot.	Kurrumbady ...	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	3,260 10 10
	Vellore ...	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	2,143 9 8
South Arcot	Chengum ...	593	888 11 4	5	25 10 0	...	......	8	8 9 6	...	......	922 14 10
	Trinomallay ...	554	419 7 7	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	419 7 7
Trichinopoly ...		...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	......
Madura ...	Pariacolum ...	495	613 0 7	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	701 15 11
	Cumbum ...	616	692 7 0	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	874 11 4
	Palany ...	99	111 9 5	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	111 9 5
	Chettraputty ...	112	126 7 0	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	126 7 0
	Madura ...	1,288	1,836 5 5	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	2,281 6 2
Tinnevelly ...	Tinnevelly...	2,280	3,612 7 8	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	3,612 7 8
Anamallay ...	Pothanore...	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	1,496 1 1
	Coimbatore...	...	795 0 0	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	2,106 13 11
	Anamallay ...	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	1,677 12 6
Bhowany ...	Bhowany ...	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	......	20,080 0 0
	Erode ...	...	......	581	3,487 8 0	...	......	...	......	...	......	3,487 8 0

[illegible]

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

Forests.	Teak in cubic feet.	Amount.	Ebony or Black-wood in cubic feet.	Amount.	Rosewood in cubic feet.	Amount.	Sandal-wood in Maunds.	Amount.	Red Sanders roots or posts.	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.
Gudalur and Sigur	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....
[illegible]	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	{cubic ft. 309	409 0 8
[illegible]	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	{mds. 26,480	5,998 19 1
[illegible]	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....
[illegible]	63	154 1 9	......	....	......	....	336	1,128 0 0	{mds. 14,998	2,979 12 10
North Arcot	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	{cubic ft. 117	320 8 0
South Arcot	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....
Trichinopoly	679	752 11 3	107	113 5 10	......	....	......	....	......	....
[illegible]	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....
[illegible]	71,389	1,29,995 13 2	......	....	12,105	2,429 0 0	......	....	......	....
Anamalay	......	....	......	....	......	....	1,389	4,341 0 6	......	....
[illegible]	96	55 12 6	12	47 1 0	......	....	2,496	7,801 8 0	......	....
[illegible]	6,058	2,319 1 5	187	247 3 6	......	....	1,341	4,162 2 4	......	....
Salem and Sethiamangalam	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....
[illegible]	......	26 3 4	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....
[illegible]	......	....	......	....	41	55 0 6	......	....	......	....
[illegible]	1,15,415	1,35,[illegible] 11 0	......	....	......	....	350	1,168 8 0	......	....
[illegible]	117	103 8 6	4,660	2,246 0 0	......	....	......	....	......	....
South Canara	38,081	46,034 1 0	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....
Wynaad	17,683	3,777 2 3	327	393 1 6	......	....	......	....	......	....
[illegible]	2,313	1,023 13 [illegible]	......	....	1,369	2,191 10 6	......	....	......	....
Chenat Nair	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....
Total...	......	3,68,375 13 7	......	3,303 2 1	......	10,073 11 0	......	18,930 0 4	......	8,996 14 14

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. F.	RS. A. P.	TONS.	RS. A. P.	TONS.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Suradah			236	84 8 6	...	....	45,070 b. l... 3	2,908 4 0 3 0 0
Golcondah	...		16,492	36,940 6 6	7	35 10 0	1,02,380	11,032 0 0
Cuddapah	...		107	1,554 13 0				
Bellary	...		c. l. 273	55 11 0	c. l. 1,25,867	1,610 11 6	2,17,720	24,587 8 0
Kurnool			c. l. 4,108	5,796 13 2	c. l. 1,066	548 7 0	34,780	3,478 2 0
North Arcot			164	367 6 0	14	36 14 0	9,288	583 9 0
South Arcot			...	578 0 6			...	....
Trichinopoly			3,235	6,120 12 6	c. l. 732	732 4 0	44,361	2,345 6 1
Madura		....	...	....	...	....	6,644	9,910 7 11
Tinnevelly	522	56 11 0	281	741 4 9	15	104 13 0		....
Anamallay	2,480	620 0 0		....	...	....	6,416	1,604 0 0
Bhowany	460	115 0 0	...	....	...	....	1,748	437 0 0
Collegal	53	20 0 0	c. l. 202	505 0 0	...	....	1,689	422 2 0
Sigur and Sathiamungalum				....		....	168	180 0 0
Mettapolliem	1,098	283 6 6	969	2,186 8 9	21	109 6 3	...	....
Etumpatty		....		....	...		...	....
Mudumullay	50,896	4,087 15 9	12,122	17,268 2 5	868	1,882 1 0	...	
Salem			1,784	7,285 8 9	16	45 0 0	2,712	1,942 13 1
South Canara				....		....		....
Wynaad						....		....
Nelambur				....		....		
Chenat Nair								
Total...	55,509	5,183 1 3	35,390 c. l. 4,578	79,509 14 4	T. 955 c. l. 1,27,664	5,091 2 9	c.ft. 1,72,876 b. l. 3	58,541 0 1

Statement showing Timber, &c., disposed of under the License and Voucher system in the several Ranges for the official year 1872-73.

Range	Bamboos		Forest produce		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		Total.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	C. T.	RS. A. P.	MAUNDS	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	No.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Suradah											7,092 12 6
Golcondah	119	37 5 0									40 3 6
Cuddapah	1,810	604 4 0	3,659	491 3 0					98	14 0 0	60,828 7 6
Bellary	...										
Kurnool	14,215	5,250 10 0									29,160 14 6
North Arcot	9,745	3,771 2 6	c. 1 31	529 2 6							13,098 15 6
South Arcot	1,896	1,020 6 0	34,500	675 8 0							2,680 4 6
Trichinopoly											673 0 6
Madura	2,123	2,314 9 11									11,412 10 6
Tinnevelly											6,919 7 11
Anamallay	2,957	2,384 14 6	c. 1 1	11 0 6							6,807 11 3
Bhowany					43	17 0 0					2,341 0 0
Collegal					30	8 0 0					560 0 0
Segur and Sattiamangalum			c. 1 16	25 0 0	161	60 8 0					1,032 10 0
Mettupolliem							240	60 0 0			240 6 0
Bolumputty	1,192	994 12 0	mds. 115 c. 1 36	72 4 6							3,598 0 0
Mudumallay											
Salem	11,998	10,591 5 5	16,420	865 4 0							34,604 13 10
South Canara	X c. 2,05,100	3,070 8 0							30	72 0 0	11,351 13 10
Wynaad											
Nelambur											
Chenat Nair											
Total	c. 1,45,036 No. 2,05,100	27,927 13 1	mds. 70,363 c. 1 84	2,534 11 6	201	85 8 0	240	60 0 0	71	147 0 0	1,79,069 2 6

F.

Ranges	Year.	Departmentally felled.	On License.	Total.	Free.
		C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.
Central Office	1872-73.	...	...	...	...
Gumsur and Suradah		1,952	46,070	47,022	...
Golcondah		...	...	...	...
Cuddapah		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	9,288	10,099	7,010
Trichinopoly		...	...	...	...
Madura		7,715	44,361	52,076	...
Tinnevelly		593	6,544	7,137	...
Anamallay		10,481	322	10,803	4,363
Bhowany		...	8,964	8,964	...
Collegal		1,967	2,240	4,207	...
Segur and Sattiamangalum		898	1,003	1,901	...
Mettupoliem		...	408	408	...
Bolumputty		...	1,998	1,998	394
Mudumallay		...	...	...	...
Salem		7,925	50,796	58,721	53,534
South Canara		20,935	2,712	23,647	...
Wynaad		6,436	...	6,436	...
Nelambur		...	...	...	...
Chenat Nair		4,387	...	4,387	...
Total Cubic Feet		68,588	5,29,586	5,98,174	93,446

K.—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.	Gumsur and Suradah.	Golcondah.	Cuddapah.	Bellary.	Kurnool.	North Arcot.	South Arcot.	Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
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 Depot by Government Agency ...	...	438		21,884	...	171	5,404	1,342	...		4,096	3,252
Value of Timber supplied to D. P. Works and other Depts.	...	253			...	247	...	...				357
II. Sale of Timber, Firewood, Bamboos, etc. ...	...	2,863	40	30,827	...	29,401	13,997	2,686	573	...	11,413	2,911
III. Duty on Foreign Timber ...	...		...		...	150	...	...		...	...	
IV. Permit fees and rent of Jungles ...	...		...		...			...			...	...
V. Grazing dues ...	...		...		...	48		...	32		...	2,044
VI. Sale of fruits, babool pods, etc. ...	...	18	...	530		866	157	44	...		101	345
VII. Do. of confiscated drift and waif timber ...	...		...					...				...
VIII. Fines and forfeitures ...	...		10	20		38	6	27	68		354	7
IX. Miscellaneous receipts ...												
Total Receipts.	...	3,677	50	78,261	...	31,011	19,564	4,099	673	...	16,004	16,819
A. Conservancy and Working.												
I. Timber expenses for felling, etc. ...	...	308	...	7,707	...	403	973	500	10	...	8,531	1,113
II. Purchase of elephants and cattle, etc. ...	...		...		...	35	8	8	25		94	...
III. Feed and keep of do. do. ...	...	195	...				...		...		...	...
IV. Rent of leased forests, etc. ...	...	...	...		...	16	...	59	...		...	856
V. Charges connected with the collection of revenue on grass	...	39	...	3,061	1,243	864	6,126	2,481	8,360	173	1,627	1,108
VI. Plantations ...	...		...	108	...		858	...	201		1,041	...
(a) Fuel reserves ...	...	9	...		...			87			845	
VII. Forest work, viz., cutting of sleepers, etc. ...	...		...		...				...			
VIII. Forest survey ...	...		...		...		1		...			
IX. Experiments to test the value of different timber ...	...		...	1,172	...	98	216	...	177		590	161
X. Communications, Buildings, etc. ...	...		...		...		...		28			9
Amount refunded into the Treasury ...	...		...		...			...				...
Miscellaneous charges ...	...				...				...			...
		548		17,141	1,243	1,820	8,242	3,150	8,801	173	11,858	3,247

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

Budget classified items	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Receipts.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Sale of Timber [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Value of Timber supplied [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
II. Sale of Timber, Firewood, Bamboos, etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
III. Duty on Foreign Timber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IV. Permits [illegible] Jungles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
V. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VI. Sale of [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VII. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VIII. Fines and forfeitures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IX. Miscellaneous [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,16,747
A.—Conservancy and Working.													
I. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
II. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
III. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IV. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
V. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VI. Plantations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VII. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VIII. Forest Roads	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IX. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
X. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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

Budget classified items	Central Office.	Gumsur and Surada.	Golcondah.	Cuddapah.	Bellary.	Kurnool.	North Arcot.	South Arcot.	Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
	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.
1. Pay of Inspector of Forests	13,847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	
2. Pay of Executive Officers	4,546	...	...	2,019	...	1,428	2,012	3,134	4,147	...	4,511	3,300
Military pay of do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...
Pay of the Forester in charge	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...				
3. Office Establishment												
(a) Direction	4,018					...	...				...	
(b) Executive		405	...	390	...	308	394	190	140	...	480	321
4. Forest Conservancy Establishment	...	576	649	2,540	336	1,202	3,101	1,126	...	775	3,182	4,376
5. Timber Depôt and work do.	...	...	...	...	...	1,959	480	...			...	
6. Deputation and Special Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...					140	
7. Dresser's Pay	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	
II. Travelling allowance including batta and travelling expenses												
1. Inspector of Forests	3,326		...								...	...
2. Executive Officers	2,[illegible]	860	...	1,641	...	1,056	1,641	1,641	2,371	...	510	1,300
3. Subordinate Establishments	131	...	120	132	...	160	345	124	[illegible]	...	266	165
III. Contingencies												
4. Sundries	1,128	43	8	78	...	101	131	178	90	50	407	272
Total of Establishment and Contingencies	29,3[illegible]	3,1[illegible]	772	5,251	336	5,581	7,305	6,345	7,18[illegible]	834	9,615	10,289
Grand Total Rupees	29,[illegible]	3,159	776	22,795	1,579	8,403	17,549	9,470	16,234	1,007	21,459	15,563

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

II.

Ranges.	At the commencement of the year.	At the close of the year 1874-75.	Difference: In favour of the year.	Difference: Against the year.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gumsur and Suradah	631	611		20
Golcondah	8,910	4,265	...	4,645
Cuddapah			...	...
Bellary	887	480		407
Kurnool	4,388	1,385	...	3,003
North Arcot	1,361	1,228		133
South Arcot	10,733	15,859	5,126	
Madura				
Trichinopoly	15,955	12,676		3,279
Tinnevelly	1,37,572	1,62,261	24,689	
Anamallay	10,292	6,455		3,837
Bhowany	7,951	3,081	...	4,870
Collegal	8,487	4,018		4,469
Seegur and Sattiamangalum		200	200	
Mettapolliem	93	379	286	
Bolumpitty	1,35,322	1,05,601		29,721
Mudumallay	2,807	7,277	4,470	
Salem	25,706	32,131	6,425	
South Canara	29,024	19,514	...	9,510
Wynaad	30,266	15,027		15,239
Nelambore	5,033	5,571	538	
Chenat Nair				
Total Assets	4,35,658	3,98,308	41,784	79,134
Add total valuation of Timber felled as per Statement D.	82,875			
Total	5,18,533			
Deduct total valuation of Timber sold during the year...	1,73,957			
	3,44,576			
Add increase on the valuation of the last year's stock	53,732			
Balance of stock at the close of the year	3,98,308			

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 mooted in the reports now under consideration, they should be resubmitted.

31. During the year, the system of allowing free passes to ryots for wood came under the special consideration of the Board, Major Beddome having remarked that the present system of permitting Village Munsifs to issue free passes to ryots without limit was likely to cause the entire destruction of forests in railway districts and affect the revenue considerably. From the reports received from the Collectors subsequent to the close of the official year, the Board find that Major Beddome's statement is exaggerated, and that the restrictions placed on the free cutting of wood by villagers are quite sufficient. The only districts in which the reports in any degree endorse Major Beddome's statement are North Arcot, South Arcot and the Nilgiris. In North Arcot, the Collector [illegible] the matter, and the Board are in correspondence with him. In South Arcot, the abuses are simply the result of maladministration and will disappear if simple precautions and checks are enforced. In the Nilgiris, it is stated that more wood than was entered in the free passes has frequently been cut. Steps are being taken to check the evil.

32. The Board will now notice the forests of each district separately with reference to the remarks made by the Collectors and their Range Officers.

33. *Ganjam.*—The Collector [illegible] to suggest any of the forests [illegible] they were under his management. The [illegible] that [illegible] are attracting purchasers by charging a smaller seigniorage than the Government, and as wood-cutters have to pass to their forests through those of the Government, it is impossible to check surreptitious felling without some increase in the number of watchmen. The remarks which [illegible] regarding [illegible] and the way in which it is [illegible] and [illegible] attention. The [illegible] of the establishment has been very indifferent.

34. *Vizagapatam.*—The forests in this district are conserved by the Principal Assistant Collector. No timber is felled by departmental agency in consequence of the difficulty of bringing it from the ghauts to the plains. The collections, which are derived entirely from seigniorage, amount only to Rupees [illegible]. They are said to have decreased in consequence of "want of cattle and want of money on the part of the ryots." [illegible] report will be submitted for 1873-74.

35. *Cuddapah.*—The Collector thinks plantations [illegible] unprofitable compared with reserves, and strongly condemns the existing system of raising plantations by sowing seeds in pits and channels. The soil is stated to be poor and the land [illegible] bare in the plantations [illegible] no scrub jungle whatever. The Collector thinks the land should be ploughed and sown broadcast with the seeds of babul and [illegible] indigenous trees, and that the plants should be thinned as they grow. The Inspector of Forests is of the same opinion, and this course should be adopted in future. The demolition by the railway is enormous, [illegible] by fire [illegible] are the most destructive and [illegible] when an old grass [illegible] good pasturage is obtained. As a [illegible] the Collector suggests that the owners of cattle grazing in the forests, 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 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 Achayya's land for Government (G. O., dated 18th October 1873, No. 1,098). 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. The Mamundur 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.

Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd April 1873, No. 626.

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

[illegible] to pay. The Inspector fears that no very great progress has been made towards forming good permanent railway fuel plantations in Trichinopoly and urges the importance of conservancy generally, and especially in the [illegible], now that the increasing price of coal makes the railways still more dependent on supplies of wood fuel.

41. *Madura.*—The teak plantations on the [illegible] and Pulney [illegible] have been [illegible] during the year. A considerable number of Australian Trees were also planted on the Pulney Hills.

42. [illegible]—The Collector has placed the conservancy of [illegible] [illegible]

43. [illegible]

44. [illegible]—This forest is worked entirely under the [illegible] system.

45. [illegible]—There is only one fuel reserve in [illegible]. This is [illegible]

46. *Coimbatore, [illegible] and [illegible].*—The work in the [illegible] plantations was vigorously prosecuted, and they are reported to be thriving. The Collector visited these forests of the Palghaut Ghaut and found that the existing 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, Mudumallay 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—Nellambore.*—The Nelambore plantation now contains 18,615 acres, of which 2,790 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 set out in 235 acres, and this is said to be by far the largest amount of planting 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 accrued 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 this forest, but endeavours are being made to dispose of it. As soon as this has been affected, felling will be proceeded with in a more systematic manner than hitherto. A survey is said to be much required.

52. *Olavak Noor.*—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 forest 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 printed after the report is reviewed by Government.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with the statements, and original history of Inspector
of Forests and Collectors, with enclosures to be returned.
" Conservator in charge of Forests, with statements.
" the Inspector of Forests, with do.
" the Secretary, Revenue Settlement, with do.
Copy to the Accountant-General, with do.

Board of Revenue,
MADRAS.
1874.
JANUARY

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.	Goomsur and Surada.	Golcondah.	Cuddapah.	Bellary.	Kurnool.	North Arcot.	South Arcot.	Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
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 Depot by Government Agency...	...	418	...	21,884	...	171	5,404	1,342	...	...	4,096	3,255
Value of Timber supplied to D. P. Works and other Depts.	...	218	...	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	357
II. Sale of Timber, Firewood, Bamboos, etc.	...	2,903	40	50,827	...	29,491	13,997	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, tamarinds, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	32	...	...	2,911
VII. Do. of confiscated drift and waif timber	...	15	...	530	...	866	157	44	...	...	161	815
VIII. Fines and forfeitures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Miscellaneous receipts	...	...	10	20	...	38	6	27	68	...	334	7
Total Receipts...	...	3,557	50	73,261	...	31,011	19,564	4,099	673	...	16,004	16,810
A. Conservancy and Working.												
I. Timber expenses for felling, etc.	...	348	...	7,797	...	403	973	509	10	...	8,531	1,113
II. Purchase of elephants and cattle, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	55	8	3	25	...	94	...
III. Feed and keep of do. do.	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Rent of leased forest, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Charges connected with the collection of revenue on grass...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	50	...	...	...	850
VI. Plantations	...	34	...	8,064	1,245	364	6,126	2,481	8,390	173	1,027	1,108
(a) Fuel reserves	...	...	...	108	...	...	858	...	201	...	1,041	...
VII. Forest work, viz., cutting of creepers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	845	...
VIII. Forest survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX. Experiments to test the value of different timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
X. Communications, Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	1,172	...	982	276	...	177	...	330	161
Amount refunded to the Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	6
Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	513	...	17,141	1,245	1,820	8,242	3,130	8,831	173	11,868	3,238

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

Budget classified items.

Receipts.

I. Sale of Timber brought to Depôt by Government Agency

Value of Timber supplied to P. W. Works and other Depts.

II. Sale of Timber, Firewood, Bamboos, etc.

III. Duty on foreign Timber

IV. Permit fees and rent of Jungles

V. Grazing dues

VI. Sale of fruits, [illegible], etc.

VII. Do. of confiscated drift and waif Timber

VIII. Fines and forfeitures

IX. Miscellaneous receipts

Total Receipts

A. Conservancy and Working.

I. Timber expenses for felling, etc.

II. Purchase of elephants and cattle, etc.

III. Fees and levy of do. do.

IV. Rent of leased forest, etc.

V. Charges connected with the collection of revenue at stations

VI. Plantations

(a) Fuel reserves

VII. Forest works, viz., [illegible], etc.

VIII. Forest survey

IX. Experiments to test the value of different timber

X. Communications, buildings, etc.

Amount refunded to the Treasury

Miscellaneous charges

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

Budget classified items.	Central Office.	Gumsur and Surapah.	Golcondah.	Cuddapah.	Bellary.	Kurnool.	North Arcot.	South Arcot.	Trichinopoly.	Tanjore.	Madura.	Tinnevelly.
	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.
1. Pay of Inspector of Forests	13,847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Pay of Executive Officers	4,346	...	...	2,912	...	1,428	3,912	3,164	4,147	...	4,511	3,293
Military pay of do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pay of the Forester in charge	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3. Office Establishment												
(a) Direction	4,318	408	...	390	...	698	391	150	640	...	450	521
(b) Executive	...	576	648	3,518	336	1,202	3,191	1,120	...	775	3,182	4,578
4. Forest Conservancy Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,950	689	...	...	...	...	...
5. Timber Depôt and works do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...
6. Deputation and Special Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Dresser's Pay												
II. Travelling allowance including batta and travelling expenses.												...
1. Inspector of Forests	3,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Executive Officers	2,268	300	...	1,641	...	1,056	1,641	1,641	2,071	...	510	1,260
3. Subordinate Establishments	131	...	120	180	...	180	318	120	135	...	205	565
III. Contingencies	1,182	49	8	78	...	161	131	178	90	59	497	272
4. Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { Establishment and Contingencies...	29,359	2,557	776	8,534	336	6,585	9,306	6,848	7,483	834	9,615	10,289
Grand Total Rupees...	29,359	3,135	776	25,795	1,679	8,465	17,548	9,478	16,284	1,007	21,483	13,583

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A.—Detailed Statement of Receipts and Charges [illegible] Establishment and Contingencies [illegible]

Detail of Charges.

B.—Establishment.

1. Pay of Inspector of Forests
2. Pay of Executive Officers
   Military pay of [illegible]
   Pay of [illegible] Executive Charge [illegible]
3. Office Establishment—
   (a) Direction
   (b) Executive
4. Forest Subordinate Establishment
5. Timber Depôt and [illegible]
6. Deputation and Special [illegible]
7. [illegible] Pay

II. Travelling allowance including batta and [illegible]
1. [illegible]
2. Executive Officers
3. Subordinate Establishment

III. Contingencies—

IV. [illegible]

Total of Establishment and Contingencies

Grand Total Rupees

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

Ranges.	Division of the Ranges.	Teakwood.		Ebony or Blackwood.		Rosewood.		Sandalwood.		Red Saunders roots or posts.	
		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.	MDS	RS. A. P.	C. FT. MDS	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Suradah	Gumsur and Suradah										
Godavari											
Cuddapah	Cuddapah									82,147 Mds. 4,805 c. ft.	12,053 1 5
Bellary											
Kurnool	Vellore							40	120 0 0	876	1,190 9 0
North Arcot	Kurkambady										
	Chengam										
South Arcot	Trinomallai										
Trichinopoly											
Madura	Periacolum										
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly										
Anamalai	Leased Forest	3,384	2,407 5			6,450	9,775 12 0				
	Bhavany							6,939	10,282 5 0		
Bhavany	Nerinjepett										
	Erode										
	Collegal							4,039	6,524 2 0		
Collegal	Hykal			90	45 0 0						
	Purnanatham jungle										
	Tulamalai							2,992	4,417 6 0		
Satur and Sathiamangalam	Sathiamangalam	37	18 10	113	65 12 0						
	Hossanoor			49	44 13 0						
	Gazalhutty										
	Mettapolium										
Mettapolium											
Pollachy											
Mudumallai	Denkanicottah	2,193	1,270 7 8					2,230	7,040 13 0		
Salem	Yercaud	5,716	4,419 0 2					166	915 6 0		
South Canara	South Canara			3,150	2,559 6 8						
	Thirtally	3,826	1,618 6 8								
Wynaad	Coodracotu	2,287	1,145 3 4	305	113 7 0						
Nellumbore	Nelambour										
Chenat Nair	Sumumaray	3,157	579 6 3								
	Total...	19,484	11,811 11 2	3,742	2,919 5 4	6,450	9,775 12 0	15,399	28,401 0 9	4,281 c. ft. 82,147 Mds.	13,359 1 5

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

Ranges.	Name of depot.	TEAKWOOD.		EBONY OR BLACK-WOOD.		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 Suradah.	Russelcondah ...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goppulpore ...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golconda ...			...		...	...	...	...	...	12,271	20,686 4 0
Cuddapah ...	Codoor ...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	Nundial ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool ...	154	154 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cumbum ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,800 c.f. 593	3,260 10 10
North Arcot ...	Kurcumbady ...				...	...	...	436	2,143 9 8	...	...
	Vellore ...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	Chengum ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trinomallay ...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...			...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	Pariacolum ...	16	24 5 4	51	61 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cumbum ...	26	32 12 4	133	149 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palani ...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chatrapatty ...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura ...	221	374 0 7	49	71 0 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	Tinnevelly ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Peshanore ...		4,406 1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anamallay ...	Coimbatore ...		940 13 9	...	...	...	370 15 5	...	...	...	...
	Anamallay ...		1,677 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhowany ...	Bhowany ...				...		...	6,066	20,000 0 0	...	...
	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 JUNGLEWOOD 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.	
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
		C. F.	RS. A. P.	TONS.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Goomsur and Suradah.	Russelcondah	1,458	361 2 0	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	361 2 0
	Gopaulpore	727	304 8 0	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	504 8 0
Golcondah	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	....
Cuddapah	Codoor	1,455	1,197 15 7	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	21,881 3 7
Bellary	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	....
Kurnool	Nandial	42	24 4 0	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	21 4 0
	Kurnool	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	154 1 0
	Cumbum	300	239 13 4	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	239 13 4
												3,260 10 10
												2,143 9 8
North Arcot	Karcumbady	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	....
	Vellore	592	888 11 4	5	25 10 0	...	....	8	8 9 6	...	....	922 14 10
South Arcot	Chengam	554	419 7 7	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	419 7 7
	Trinomallay	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	....
Trichinopoly	....	495	613 0 7	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	701 15 11
Madura	Pariacolum	615	682 7 0	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	874 11 4
	Cumbum	90	111 9 5	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	111 9 5
	Palany	112	126 7 0	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	126 7 0
	Chuttrapatty	1,288	1,880 5 5	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	2,281 6 9
	Madura	2,280	3,612 7 8	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	3,612 7 8
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	4,496 1 1
Anamallay	Pothanore	...	795 0 9	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	2,106 13 11
	Coimbatore	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	1,677 12 6
	Annamallay	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	20,060 0 0
Bhowany	Bhowany	...	....	581	3,487 8 0	...	....	...	....	...	....	3,487 8 0
	Erode	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	

D.—*Statement showing the particulars of Stores on hand at the commencement and close of the official year 1872-73 in the several Forests.*

Districts.	Teak in cubic feet.	Amount.	Ebony or blackwood in cubic feet.	Amount.	Rosewood in cubic feet.	Amount.	Sandal-wood in Maunds.	Amount.	Red Sanders roots or posts.	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.
Ganjam and Surveyor	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....
Godavari	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	cubic ft. 800 mds. 26,480	200 0 0 5,296 10 1
Cuddapah	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....
Bellary	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....
Kurnool	32	154 1 9	......	....	......	....	395	1,128 0 0	mds. 14,585 cubic ft. 147	3,072 12 10 250 8 0
North Arcot	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....
South Arcot	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....
Trichinopoly	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....
Madura	670	763 11 4	10	139 6 10	......	....	......	....	......	....
Tinnevelly	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....
Anamallay	13,282	1,31,016 12 3	......	....	19,108	5,429 0 0	1,259	4,811 0 0	......	....
Bhowany	86	54 13 6	46	17 4 0	......	....	2,096	7,811 8 9	......	....
Collegal	5,096	2,810 1 0	397	282 4 6	......	....	1,381	4,112 2 4	......	....
Sigur and Sathiamungalum	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....
Mettapollium	42	25 2 4	......	....	44	56 0 6	......	....	......	....
Bolampatty	1,46,418	1,35,372 11 0	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....
Mudumallay	......	....	......	....	......	....	469	1,143 6 0	......	....
Salem	315	147 2 2	4,000	2,730 0 0	......	....	......	....	......	....
South Canara	30,061	29,321 1 6	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....
Wynaad	18,056	9,778 9 2	782	1,037 4 0	......	....	......	....	......	....
Nellambore	2,515	4,094 15 6	......	....	1,350	2,191 10 6	......	....	......	....
Cheruma Nad	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....	......	....
Total...	......	4,00,573 13 7	......	5,065 4 4	......	16,278 11 0	......	18,976 0 4	......	8,806 14 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 junglewood used as Timber.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	C. F.	RS. A. P.	TONS.	RS. A. P.	TONS.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.
Gumsur and Suradah	...	....	236	84 3 6	...	....	45,070 b. l... 3	2,008 4 0 3 0 0
Golcondah	...	....	} 16,492	36,940 6 6	7	35 10 0	1,02,880	11,032 6 0
Cuddapah	...	....	} 707	1,584 13 0	...	....	...	....
Bellary	...	....	c. l. 278	55 11 0	c. l. 1,25,867	1,616 11 6	2,17,720	24,587 8 0
Kurnool	...	....	c. l. 4,108	5,786 13 2	c. l. 1,005	518 7 0	34,780	3,478 2 0
North Arcot	...	....	164	367 5 0	14	36 14 0	9,288	583 9 0
South Arcot	...	....	...	573 0 6	...	....	...	....
Trichinopoly	...	....	3,235	6,120 12 6	c. l. 732	732 4 0	44,361	2,345 6 1
Madura	...	....	...	....	...	....	6,544	9,010 7 11
Tinnevelly	322	56 11 0	331	741 4 9	15	104 13 0	...	....
Anamallay	2,480	620 0 0	...	....	...	....	6,416	1,601 0 0
Bhowany	400	115 0 0	...	....	...	....	1,748	437 0 0
Collegal	53	20 0 0	c. l. 292	505 0 0	...	....	1,689	422 2 0
Sigur and Sathiamungalum	...	....	...	....	...	....	168	186 6 0
Mettopoliem	1,008	283 6 6	959	2,186 8 3	21	109 6 3	...	....
Bolumputty	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Mudumullay	50,896	4,087 15 9	12,122	17,278 2 5	868	1,862 1 0	...	....
Salem	...	....	1,734	7,285 8 9	10	45 0 0	2,712	1,042 13 1
South Canara	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Wynaad	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Nelambur	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Chenat Nair	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	....
Total...	56,209	5,183 1 3	35,990 c. l. 4,678	73,509 14 4	T. 935 c. l. 1,27,604	5,091 2 9	c. ft. 4,73,376 b. l. 3	58,541 0 1

Statement showing Timber, &c., disposed of under the License and Seigniorage system in the several Forests for the official year 1872-73.

Ranges.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Total.
Gumsur and Suradah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Golconda	[illegible]	[illegible]									[illegible]
Cuddapah	1,370	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bellary											
Kurnool	14,711	[illegible]									[illegible]
North Arcot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]							[illegible]
South Arcot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]							[illegible]
Trichinopoly											[illegible]
Madura	2,125	2,214 [illegible]									[illegible]
Tinnevelly											[illegible]
Anamallay	1,987	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]							[illegible]
Bhowany					[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]
Collegal					[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]
Segur and Sattiamangalum											[illegible]
Metupolium		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
Bolumpusty	1,138	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]							[illegible]
Madumallay											[illegible]
Salem	11,074	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]							[illegible]
South Canara	[illegible]	[illegible]							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wynaad											
Nelambur											
Chenat Nair											
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

F.

Ranges.	Year.	Departmentally felled.	On License.	Total.	Free.
		C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.	C. FT.
Central Office	1872-73.	...	...	...	...
Gumsur and Suradah		1,952	45,070	47,022	...
Golconda ...		...	...	...	...
Cuddapah		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	9,288	10,099	7,010
Trichinopoly		...	...	...	...
Madura		7,715	44,361	52,076	...
Tinnevelly		593	6,544	7,137	...
Anamallay		10,481	322	10,803	4,368
Bhowany		...	8,964	8,964	...
Collegal		1,967	2,240	4,207	...
Segur and Sattiamangalum		998	1,903	2,901	...
Metupolium		...	408	408	...
Bolumpusty		...	1,998	1,998	304
Madumallay		...	...	...	...
Salem		7,825	50,896	58,721	53,584
South Canara		20,935	2,712	23,647	...
Wynaad		6,436	...	6,436	...
Nelambur		...	...	...	...
Chenat Nair		4,337	...	4,337	...
Total Cubic Feet ...		68,588	5,29,586	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,	,,	5th ,,	,,	,,	210.
,,	Ag.	Collector of Kurnool,	,,	5th August	,,	,,	233.
,,		Collector of North Arcot,	,,	4th September	,,	,,	544.
,,	Ag.	,, of South Arcot,	,,	10th October	,,	,,	379.
,,		Collector of Tanjore,	,,	10th July	,,	,,	243.
,,	Ag.	,, of Trichinopoly,	,,	28th 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	,,	,,	260.
,,		Collector of South Canara,	,,	13th August	,,	,,	1,315.
,,		,, 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.

SECTION III.—Forests worked under the license and seigniorage system.
SECTION IV.—Yield of forests.
SECTION V.—Financial results.
SECTION VI.—General remarks.

3. 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 Ganjam and Vizagapatam. His tours however were 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. He dwells at some length on the expediency of requiring a knowledge of surveying from Overseers, on the imperfect conservancy of North Arcot, and on the expediency of keeping up a specially trained forest establishment. The Board do not quite understand how officers who have already obtained the appointment of Overseers and have important duties to perform can be made to pass in surveying, and the Inspector will be requested to explain what he means. The case of North Arcot is under consideration and is the subject of correspondence with the Collector. The Board has already represented to Government the desirability of giving the Inspector a certain amount of control over the forest establishments. No information is before the Board as to any changes which may have taken place previous to the 1st October 1872.

4. SECTION II.—Reserves.—(A.) *Reserved Forests.*—In some localities forests are reserved by tracts, and in others only certain descriptions of trees are reserved for felling by departmental agency. The Board have no information regarding the area of all the reserved forests, nor regarding the estimated number or value of the timber and other valuable trees contained in them. It is no doubt extremely difficult to make any accurate estimate in forests where trees are generally unequally distributed, but the Board hope that the Collectors will endeavour to collect as much of this important information as may be possible. The following appear to be the forests altogether reserved for departmental felling:—

I. *Ganjam.*—Portions of the Goomsur and [illegible] Forests, area not known.
II. *Kurnool.*—A tract of the Nallamallays, containing about [illegible] square miles.
III. *Madura.*—The forests on [illegible] and [illegible].
IV. *Tinnevelly.*—Portions of the forests near the sources of the important rivers which irrigate the district.
V. *Coimbatore.*—The Anamallay Government and leased forests, and the [illegible] Forests in the [illegible] Range.
VI. *Nilgiris.*—The Mudumallay leased forests and a portion of the Wynaad [illegible] in connection with it, containing about 160 square miles.
VII. *Malabar.*—The [illegible] Forests, containing about eighteen square miles.

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 of the district upon which depends a revenue of ten lakhs of Rupees, and a profit twice 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 to the black forest above. As justly remarked by Mr. Puckle, the forest net 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.

		TIMBER, ETC., FELLED.		TIMBER, ETC., SOLD.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Amount actually realized.
			RS.		RS.
Teak in cubic feet		19,166	11,842	42,421	78,788
Ebony or blackwood, cubic feet		3,745	2,810	598	607
Rosewood, cubic feet		6,362	3,770	Not given.	388
Sandalwood in maunds		16,329	20,491	17,223	57,627
Red Sanders roots or posts ...	c. ft. maunds	4,062 82,447	13,252	c. ft. 588 24,057	28,947
Other junglewood used as timber in cubic feet		31,031	10,662	38,871	26,242
Bamboos	Nos.	10,600	480	54,366	3,188
Railway fuel	tons	120	360	586 Bdy. loads 126	3,768
Saplings	logs	731	398	11,229	7,379
Forest produce	maunds	365	724	160	690
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. 962.

Forests.	Number of timber felled.	Value of timber sold.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]

8. The forests in which departmental operations were carried on on a large scale during the year are shown in the margin.

9. The Collector of Salem is experimenting in extended departmental felling. The Collector of South Canara is attempting to work by contracts instead of by paid labour, as he considers that to be a cheaper mode of working. The results will be reported next year.

10. *B. Fuel Reserves.*—Plantations for fuel do not fall under this head, but such portions of natural forest as are formed in and reserved for railway or local requirements in the way of fuel.

11. The following table shows the number and area of the fuel reserves in each district:—

	No. of fuel reserves.	Area.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ...	[illegible]	

12. *Cuddapah.*—The Collector thinks that, considering the present requirements of the railway, the existing reserves are not large enough. He has therefore marked off two more tracts of about [illegible] miles, but he has not yet reserved them pending the settlement of [illegible] disputes regarding the boundaries.

13. *North Arcot.*—The abandonment of one of the fuel reserves [illegible] on an area of about 6 square miles has been ordered* by Government, because its enclosure was considered to interfere with the rights of the people. Endeavours are now being made to select a new locality, but the Collector doubts whether he will be able to find one free from objections.

* G. O. [illegible] July 1873, No. [illegible]

Board's Proceedings, dated [illegible] September 1873, No. 177.

14. *South Arcot.*—Out of the ten reserves, four covering an area of [illegible] acres are intended for local requirements, and the other six for railway purposes. The Collector has been called upon to report whether the reserves required for local requirements cannot be transferred to Village Conservancy.

15. The reserves in the other districts call for no remarks.

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.
Gumsur and Saradah ...	81	Seegur and Sattiamangalum	1,828
Kurnool	56	Bhowany	4,381
Cuddapah	38,525	Collegal	652
North Arcot	5,797	Mettapolliam	552
South Arcot	393	Mudumallay	100
Madura	6,121	Salem	35,364
Trichinopoly	573	Nelambore	251
Bolumpatty	2,186	South Canara	13,495
Anamallay	741		
			1,11,009

	RS.
As per Statement C.	3,764
Do. E.	79,510
Permit fees in Statement A.	27,735
	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. Fuel plantation.
2. Timber do.
3. Experimental plantations.

The following is a list of the existing plantations:—

Name of the Forest.	Fuel Plantations. Number of plantations.	Fuel Plantations. Description of Trees.	Fuel Plantations. Number of Trees.	Fuel Plantations. Area in Acres.	Experimental and [illegible] plantations. Number of plantations.	Experimental and [illegible] plantations. Description of Trees.	Experimental and [illegible] plantations. Number of Trees.	Experimental and [illegible] plantations. Area in Acres.
Ganjam and [illegible]					1	Teak and other Timber Trees	[illegible]	Not known
Godavari								
Cuddapah	4	Albizzia Lebbeck, Cassia Fistula, etc.	1,51,2[illegible]	[illegible]	1	Red Sanders	16,000	20
Bellary	1	Melia Azadirachta and other Acacias	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	Mango and Red Sanders Teak	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kurnool					1	Experimental with 30 different trees Do. Casuarina	11,[illegible]	[illegible]
North Arcot	2	Cassia? Casuarina	[illegible]	[illegible]				
South Arcot								
Trichinopoly	2	Babul and Casuarina	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Tanjore		Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Madura	1	Babul and Eucalyptus	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	Teak	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tinnevelly					1	Experimental Teak		[illegible]
Anantapur								
[illegible]					[illegible]	Sandalwood Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coimbatore								
Seegur and Sathyamangalam								
[illegible]								
[illegible]								
[illegible]					[illegible]	Teak	[illegible]	
Salem	17	Total		[illegible]	[illegible]	Sandalwood experimental Teak	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Canara								
Wynaad						Teak		
Nelambore								
Chenat Nair								

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 plantation.	Year in which the plantation was formed.	Area.	Description of the trees.	Number of the trees.	Cost. During the year. RS.	A.	P.	Cost. Up to the year. RS.	A.	P.	Receipts. During the year. RS.	A.	P.	Receipts. Up to the year. 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	56,209	5,183
Ebony or blackwood do.	261	85
Rosewood do.	240	60
Other Junglewood used as Timber ...	4,72,875	53,541
Firewood in tons	35,090 } C. loads 4,673 }	79,510
Charcoal in cart loads	27,664 } Tons 985 }	5,091
Bamboos do.	45,080 } No. 2,05,100 }	27,848
Palmyra trees	74	147
Forest produce	Maunds 59,363	2,585
Total...	......	1,79,000

	RS.
1. Cuddapah	50,826
2. Salem	34,604
3. Kurnool	29,490
4. North Arcot	13,996
5. South Canara	11,521
6. Madura	11,412
Total...	1,51,849

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.

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.—*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.	Sale of timber removed on License ...	1,79,002	II.	Purchase of tools, etc. ...	2,803
III.	Duty on foreign timber*	150	III.	Feed and keep of cattle, etc.	19,089
IV.	Permit fees etc. ...	27,735	IV.	Rent of leased forests	3,723
V.	Grazing dues	...	V.	Charges connected with the collection of forest produce	2,305
VI.	Sale of fruits, babul pod, etc.	3,502	VI.	Plantations	1,57,248
			VI(A).	Reserved forests	3,722
VII.	Sale of confiscated timber	3,155	VII.	Forest work, viz., cutting of creepers, etc.	2,226
VIII.	Fines and forfeitures ...	6	VIII.	Forest survey	106
IX.	Miscellaneous receipts...	2,538	IX.	Experiments to test the value of timber	63
			X.	Communications, etc. ...	11,276
				Amount refunded into the Treasury...	62
				Miscellaneous charges ...	3,915
					3,03,735
				2. Establishment and Office Contingencies...	1,74,412
	Total...	4,18,707		Total...	4,78,147

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 Neilambore teak plantation and the other for a fuel 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 2,02,000, 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 making inquiries about this item.

[illegible]

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.	DIFFERENCE In favour of the year.	 Against the year.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gumsur and Suradah	831	811	...	20
Golcondah	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	8,910	4,265	...	4,645
Bellary	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	983	486	...	497
North Arcot	4,388	1,385	...	3,003
South Arcot	1,364	1,228	...	136
Madura	10,733	15,859	5,126	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	15,955	12,676	...	3,279
Anamallay...	1,37,572	1,62,261	24,689	...
Bhowany	10,232	6,405	...	3,827
Collegal	7,951	3,081	...	4,870
Segur and Sattiamangalum	8,487	4,018	...	4,469
Mettapolliem	...	309	309	...
Bolumpatty	93	379	286	...
Mudumallay	1,35,323	1,05,694	...	29,629
Salem...	2,807	7,277	4,470	...
South Canara	25,706	32,131	6,425	...
Wynaad	29,024	19,514	...	9,510
Nelamboor	30,266	15,027	...	15,239
Chenat Nair	5,033	5,571	538	...
Total Assets ...	4,35,658	3,98,368	41,843	79,124
Add total valuation of Timber felled as per Statement B.	82,875			
Total...	5,18,533			
Deduct total valuation of Timber sold during the year...	1,76,897			
	3,41,636			
Add increase on the valuation of the last year's stock	53,732			
Balance of stock at the close of the year ...	3,95,368			

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 mooted in the reports now under consideration, they should be resubmitted.

[illegible]

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 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 no[illegible] Collector has succeeded in ge[illegible] and for Government (G. O., dated 13th October 1873, No. 1,098). 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. The Mamundur 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.

Board's Proceedings, dated 23rd April 1873, No. 626.

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

[illegible]

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, Mudumallay 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 2,790 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] th[illegible] of planting affected in any single season. The Collector has comp[illegible]uable 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 accrued 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 affected, 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 printed after the report is reviewed by Government.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with six statements, and original letters of Inspector
of Forests and Collectors, with enclosures to be returned.
„ All Collectors in charge of Forests, with statements.
„ The Inspector of Forests, with do.
„ The Director, Revenue Settlement, with do.

Copy to the Accountant-General, with do.

[illegible]

1874.

Board of Reve

MADRAS.

JANUARY

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 Seegoor 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. GUMSUR.—*Sale of the Sâl logs.*—The Collector of Ganjam ordered the sale of the Sâl 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 seignorage 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 Sâl 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 Sâl timber at present, probably because the market is well supplied from Burmah and elsewhere, and the value of Sâl 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

[illegible]

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 Codoor Depôt; this was chiefly supplied to the D. 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 Rolemadagu hill forests, where this tree grows very fine. Pasturage 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 6,262-11-0, against Rupees 27,493-7-3 and 7,223-5-0 last year, and there is a stock of timber valued at 7,564-5-3 against 7,041-15-11, the value on hand at the close of last year.

19. *Financial results.*

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Expenditure.						
Establishment	3,979	0	0			
Working charge	2,252	1	0			
Contingencies	27	12	0			
				6,258	13	0

Receipts.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Seigniorage	[illegible]	
Sale of Timber from Depôt to Public	204 12 5	
Do. do. D. P. W.	1,324 0 9	
Confiscation	620 5 5	
		[illegible]
Balance in favour of Forests		[illegible]
Value of Timber in Depôt on 30th March 1867		
[illegible] cubic feet at 1-4-0 per cubic foot	[illegible]	
[illegible] cubic feet at 1-0-0 per cubic foot	[illegible]	
	[illegible]	
Deduct value on 30th April 1866	[illegible]	
Add surplus stock of timber		[illegible]
Financial results for 1866-67, Net Surplus		[illegible]

20. *Seigniorage.*—There has been a considerable decrease in the seigniorage [illegible] fully accounted for by the Sub Assistant [illegible], and is attributed to the famine in the Bellary District and the unusual amount of [illegible] prevailing in this and the surrounding districts, and also to the entire stoppage of the Madras Irrigation Company works; these latter are now resumed, and as there is a good harvest, prospects are better for the next year's revenue.

21. *Purchase of Elephants.*—Two powerful elephants have been purchased for this district at a cost of Rupees [illegible]. This will now enable us to bring timber of large scantling out of the forests, for which there is always a demand from the Public Works Department.

22. *Operations.*—As there has been very [illegible] demand for timber during the year, a small quantity only has been felled for the Depôt.

[illegible] bandy-loads of timber have been taken out of the forests [illegible] bandy-loads have been given [illegible] free of seigniorage.

Great attention has been paid to clearing creepers and destructive undergrowth and parasites from forest trees and saplings. Loranthus (parasites of the Mistletoe tribe) are very destructive to the [illegible] of our forest trees, the only remedy is to remove them and thereby prevent [illegible] of the seed.

The Sub Assistant Conservator has done all he can to check forest fires, but considerable damage still occurs.

Charcoal burning is now restricted to certain tracts marked out for the purpose.

23. *Iron Forges.*—The iron forges all work in the heart of the forests; the Executive Officer lately proposed that they should pay an annual or monthly sum for their wood, as is done [illegible] in South Canara, instead of a payment by the load; the proposal was laid before the Board of Revenue, but they declined to alter the present system. A compounded payment would certainly be a good plan and save the forest department much trouble; it is, besides, the wish [illegible] the Collector [illegible]. These forges require constant supervision [illegible] as they would commit great havoc amongst saplings of the superior timber.

24. *Confiscations.*—These realised Rupees [illegible] against [illegible] last year, which shows a decrease in smuggling. Forest theft, when proved, has always been punished in this district with fine or imprisonment.

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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 Mallay 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 Mallays. 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. McIvor'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 Nundial, 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 Mallay 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 cow-herds, 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 tracts 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 grazing dues, &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.*

Expenditure.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Establishment	5,335 1 3	
Working charges	5,700 0 0	
		11,035 1 3

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Receipts.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Seigniorage	[illegible]	
Sale of timber from Depôts	282 14 0	
Confiscations	1,799 12 [illegible]	
		[illegible]
Balance in favour of the Forest		[illegible]
Value of timber in hand on 31st March 1866	[illegible]	
Deduct value in Depôt 30th April 1866	8,471 [illegible]	
Add surplus stock of timber		763 13 8
Financial results for 1866-67 ... Surplus		[illegible]

33. North Arcot.—*Removal of timber.*—The revenue has very much fallen off. Bamboos are the chief export from this district, and the seigniorage was removed for some months, and before it was re-imposed the merchants had taken care to lay in a large stock. This district [illegible] under great disadvantages, as only portions of the forests are under our department, the remainder being under the Jungle Conservancy. [illegible] and other native officials issue licenses for timber, and there are numerous complaints from the Forest Officer of this district and of Salem that this practice gives rise to much smuggling from their forests, and that it will be impossible to check it if the system is not altered. The Officiating Conservator has communicated with the Collector on the subject, and the conservancy arrangements are now under the investigation of the Head Assistant Collector in communication with the Forest Officers of both North Arcot and Salem.

34. *Destruction of Saplings by Cattle Drivers.*—Great destruction of saplings by cow-herds and shepherds is reported. Young trees are constantly cut down bodily when only the leaves are required. Unless there is some strict law on the subject, it will be a difficult matter for the department to stop this practice; it has been carried out to a far greater extent this year than usual, owing to the general failure of green pasturage. No one could imagine the damage done to the [illegible] which they [illegible] for [illegible]. In some tracts every sapling has been cut off close to the root by a bill-hook or axe.

35. *Financial results.*

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Expenditure.		
Establishment	[illegible] 0 0	
Working charges	[illegible] 0 0	
Total expenditure		2,137 0 0
Receipts.		
Seigniorage	2,510 1 0	
Sales from Depôts	15 10 0	
Confiscations	217 12 0	
Total receipts		2,743 7 0
Balance in favour of forest		606 7 0
Timber in Depôt on 31st March 1866	[illegible]	
Do. do. 30th April 1866	764 [illegible] 0	
Deduct deficit in Depôt		15 9 8
Financial results for 1866-67 ... Surplus		590 13 4

36. South Arcot.—*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 License during the year :—

1,026	bandy-loads of	Timber.
107	do.	Bamboos.
369	do.	Firewood.
316	head loads	Timber.
1,166	do.	Bamboos.
2,237	do.	Charcoal.

37. *Forest buildings.*—A small Forest Office and Store at Chengamah have been erected during the year.

38. *Damage by Cattle Drivers.*—The Deputy Conservator reports great damage to the forests by cattle drivers.

39. *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.*—4497½ cubic feet of timber have been felled by the department for the Depôts.

828 cubic feet have been sold for Rupees 1,138-15-8.

Seignorage collections have been Rupees 4,267-7.

Timber to the value of Rupees 547-9, has been supplied to the D. 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 Establishment.*—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 spokes 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 seignorage.*—The bamboo seignorage was re-imposed last August.

47. Revenue.—Although a deficit of Rupees [illegible] appears against the forest, there is a surplus stock of timber worth at the lowest valuation Rupees [illegible], which gives a profit for the year of Rupees [illegible].

48. *Financial results.*

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Expenditure.		
Establishment	[illegible]	
Working charges	[illegible]	
Total expenditure		[illegible]
Receipts.		
Sale of timber from Depôt	[illegible]	
Do. confiscated timber	[illegible]	
Seigniorage, &c.	[illegible]	
Timber sold to D. P. W.	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Deficit against the forest		[illegible]
Estimated timber in Depôt on 31st March 1867	[illegible]	
Deduct balance on 30th April 1866	[illegible]	
Surplus stock of timber		[illegible]
Deduct deficit against forest		[illegible]
Surplus of Timber		[illegible]

49. Transfer.—[illegible]—By the Government Order, No. [illegible] of the [illegible] of July last, the forests of [illegible] and [illegible] were brought under conservancy, and as a consequence a small establishment at a cost of Rupees [illegible] per mensem was sanctioned.

50. [illegible] necessary.—In his letter No. [illegible] of the [illegible] of April last the Officiating Conservator reported that the present establishment is quite inadequate for [illegible] purposes, and has asked sanction for its increase [illegible] Rupees [illegible] per mensem. This is [illegible] The receipts for the eight months these forests have been under the [illegible] Department are Rupees [illegible] against Rupees [illegible], the collections for the whole previous year when the forests were under the Revenue Authorities.

51. *Financial results.*

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Expenditure.		
Establishment	[illegible]	
Other contingencies	[illegible]	
Total expenditure		[illegible]
Receipts.		
Seigniorage	[illegible]	
Confiscation	[illegible]	
Total receipts		[illegible]
Balance in favour of the forest Surplus		[illegible]

52. Anamallays.—*Change of Officers.*—These forests were under the charge of Lieutenant Foot from the [illegible] of July till the 14th of October. He resigned on the latter date owing to ill-health, and the Officiating Conservator relieved him. Lieutenant [illegible] assumed charge on the [illegible] of October.

53. *Renewal of lease.*—A small portion of the Anamallay teak forest is Government forest proper, but the larger portion belongs to the Nambudry of Colungode; 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 ripe 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 Anamallays 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 cut up by all 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 deficit, and future prospects.*—Timber to the value of Rupees 248-13-3 was supplied to D. P. W. at Coimbatore, and to the value of Rupees 11,018-10-8 to the Bombay Gun Carriage Manufactory, and these sums were realized. 2,450 Dockyard planks, valued at about 60,000 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 2,400 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

place, and if the forest communications are put into good repair, the receipts for the coming year will not be less than two lakhs.

61. *Private forest.*—A contract to fell and remove timber from these forests, which contain a great quantity of second class teak and [illegible] was given to Mr. Lowry, a Coffee Planter, by whose agency these forests and a considerable portion of the Annamallays, hitherto quite unknown [illegible] 1474¾ cubic feet of teak was squared up and brought to the [illegible], and has paid a seigniorage of Rupees 178-4-6, and there has [illegible] squared up, but owing to its not having been brought to the [illegible], has not been surveyed by the department and is not paid for. Mr. Lowry has stopped operations for want of funds and wishes to carry on by means of a Company. The forests are not such as to [illegible] operations on a large scale, and a company was not in contemplation when Mr. Lowry was allowed to fell and remove timber in connection with his coffee operations. If a Company is to be formed, a regular lease will have to be drawn up, and the subject will be brought specially before Government.

62. *Financial result.*

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Expenditure.						
Establishment and Office contingencies	6,9[illegible]	10	11			
Conservancy and working charges	32,2[illegible]	15	[illegible]			
				39,1[illegible]	[illegible]	11
Receipts.						
Sale of timber to Bombay Gun Carriage Department	41,61[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Sale of timber to D. P. W. at Coimbatore	2[illegible]	13	[illegible]			
Seigniorage	178	4	[illegible]			
				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance against the forests				1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Value of timber on hand on 31st March 1867				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

63. *Ghaut Hill and Palamputty.*—The resources of these forests have not as yet been sufficiently developed, and the revenue is very small. [illegible]

64. *Financial result.*

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Expenditure.						
Establishment	1,1[illegible]	13	[illegible]			
Conservancy and working charges	18[illegible]	12	[illegible]			
				1,3[illegible]	8	10
Receipts				21[illegible]	0	0
Balance against forests				1,1[illegible]	8	10
Value of timber on hand on 31st March 1867	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Deduct value of timber on 30th April 1866	[illegible]	0	0			
Do. Balance against forest	1,1[illegible]	8	10			
				[illegible],417	4	10
Surplus Rupees				[illegible]	13	[illegible]

65. MUDDUMALLAY.—*Operations.*—21637¾ 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).

13294¼ square feet of timber sawn.

20536 cubic feet of timber dragged from the forests to depôt by the elephant.

The departmental carts have conveyed 5452¼ cubic feet of timber from the depôts to Ootacamund, and 8305½ cubic feet from the forests to depôts.

Contractors carts have carted 31704 cubic feet from depôts to Ootacamund, and 507½ cubic feet from the forests to depôt.

66. *Sales.*—Timber sold to the public 1718¼ cubic feet, which realized Rupees 4,237-12-8; to the Department Public Works 25096¼ cubic feet (at Ootacamund), and 1156 cubic feet at the forest depôts, which realized Rupees 65,373-8-6.

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	29,576	10	6	47,072	3	7
Receipts.						
Sale of timber to Public	4,237	12	8			
Do. do. to D. P. W.	65,373	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	2,15,160	7	6			
Deduct deficiency in stock	....			20,685	6	0
Result for the year .... Surplus.	....			1,853	11	7

69. SEGOOR AND SATTIMUNGALUM.—*Operations.*—Sandalwood felled and stored 10761 maunds, valued at Rupees 28,548-13-6.

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 Veagay sold on license.

72. *Confiscations.*—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	37,173	3	5			
Deduct value on 30th April 1866	33,785	13	11	3,387	5	6
Add surplus stock of timber						
Financial results for 1866-67 .... Surplus.	....			20,218	0	10

74. [illegible]—*Operations.*—[illegible] maunds of Sandalwood valued at Rupees [illegible] have been felled and stored during the year.

75. *Sales.*—Rupees [illegible] have been realized by the sale of sandalwood to merchants, [illegible] realized by the sale of timber on licenses, amounting to Rupees [illegible].

76. [illegible]—The [illegible] ghaut is being put into repair, and Rupees [illegible] have been paid towards it by the Forest Department.

77. *Financial results.*

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Expenditure.		
Establishment and Office contingencies	[illegible]	
Working charges	[illegible]	
Total expenditure		[illegible]
Receipts.		
Sale of sandalwood, &c.		[illegible]
Balance in favour of forests		[illegible]
Value of timber on hand 31st March 1867	[illegible]	
Ditto do. 30th April 1868	[illegible]	
Deficit deficiency in stock of timber		[illegible]
Financial results 1866-67 ... Surplus		[illegible]

78. [illegible]—*Operations.*—[illegible] maunds of sandalwood have been felled during the year.

79. *Sales.*—Rupees [illegible] have been realized by sandalwood sold to merchants, and a very small amount by [illegible].

80. *Confiscations.*—These only amount to Rupees [illegible].

81. *Financial results.*

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Expenditure.		
Establishment and Office contingencies	[illegible]	
Working charges	[illegible]	
Total expenditure		[illegible]
Receipts.		
Sale of sandalwood, &c.	[illegible]	
Timber supplied to D. P. W.	[illegible]	
Total receipts		[illegible]
Balance in favour of forests		[illegible]
Timber on hand 31st March 1867	[illegible]	
Timber on hand 30th April 1868	[illegible]	
Deficit deficiency in stock of timber		[illegible]
Financial results for 1866-67		[illegible]

82. [illegible]—[illegible] gave up their claim to the remainder of the [illegible] Mr. Money's agreement to stack [illegible] thousand [illegible] by the [illegible] continuously during the next two years; [illegible] per week. This wood [illegible] for the Lawrence Asylum works, and the Engineer [illegible] Major Morgan [illegible] Mr. Money or his agents to set up to his agreement, and that half the

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 172-13-0 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 D. P. W.	1,677 10 0	
Sales do to Public	2,643 1 0	
		4,320 11 0
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 seedlings 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 the 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 Coonoor 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. 535, dated 4th March 1867) and

[illegible]

[illegible] *Financial results.*

Expenditure.			
Establishment	[illegible]		
Working charges	[illegible]		
Total expenditure		[illegible]	
Receipts.			
Sale of Timber, &c.		[illegible]	
Balance against the Plantation		[illegible]	

[illegible]

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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 locomotive fuel reserves. One large tract in the Ahtoor 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 under-growth, especially in the sandalwood tracts.

100. *Elephants.*—Two or three elephants will be necessary for the working of the Acha 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 Acha forest, namely, one from Pennagara to the banks 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 forests in the south-west 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 Yellagherry 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 thefts 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.*

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Expenditure.						
Establishment	11,556	4	0			
Working charges	7,960	8	7			
Total expenditure				19,516	12	7
Receipts.						
Sale of Timber and Sandalwood from Depots	15,261	1	2			
Sale to Government Departments	54	0	0			
Confiscations	604	3	11			
Seignorage, &c.	41,390	8	3			

		RS. A. P.
Total receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance in favour of Forest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber in Depôt on 31st March 1867	[illegible]	
Deduct timber in Depôt on 30th April 1866	[illegible]	
Add surplus stock of Timber		[illegible]
Financial result for 1866-67		[illegible]

[illegible] South Canara.—[illegible] Deputy Conservator [illegible] Mr. Thompson the Assistant Conservator, [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] was appointed [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] *Operations.*

Timber felled	1,236 logs of Jungle timber
Do.	178 do. Blackwood
Do.	1 do. Teak
Do.	62 do. Angeli
Do.	3 do. [illegible] logs
Do.	31,180 Bamboos
Timber carted to Coast Depôts	[illegible] logs of Jungle timber
Do. do.	[illegible] do. Blackwood
Do. do.	[illegible] do. Teak
Do. do.	[illegible] do. Teak
Do. do.	[illegible] do. Angeli
Do. do.	[illegible] Bamboos
Timber carted to Coast Depôts	[illegible] logs of Jungle wood
Do. do.	[illegible]
Timber supplied to D. P. W.	[illegible] Rupees [illegible]
Timber sold by auction [illegible]	143 logs of Teak
Do.	[illegible] do. [illegible]
Do.	[illegible] do. Angeli
Do.	[illegible] do. Blackwood
Do.	[illegible] Jungle wood

[illegible] The Deputy Conservator has drawn up a chart of the district [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

111. *Revenue.*—The profit for the year has been Rupees 4,336-13-6, and there is a surplus in the stock of timber of Rupees 16,967-6-1. 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..................................	....	23,923 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..........	31,656 13 11	
Add surplus stock of timber.................	....	16,967 6 1
Financial result for 1866-67...........	....	21,304 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 depôts. The new Peria 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 Sultan's Battery, has been demarcated. Rupees 1,644 were sanctioned, and out of this only Rupees 496-8-3 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..........	7,336 7 8	
Temporary establishment for demarcating.........	247 11 4	
Working charges..........................	9,456 6 10	
Total expenditure.........................	....	17,038 9 10
Receipts.		
Sale of Timber............................	10,073 10 9	
Do. to D. P. W.......................	1,351 11 0	
Total receipts............................	....	11,425 5 9
Balance against the Forest..................	....	5,613 4 1
Value of Timber on hand 31st March 1867....	46,368 8 3	
Deduct value on hand 30th April 1866........	41,052 4 9	
Deduct surplus stock in timber..............	....	5,316 3 6
Deficit for the year.......................	....	297 0 7

116. NELLUMBUR.—*Operations.*

1,20,000 saplings have been planted out in 120 acres.
200 acres pruned.
3,200 acres weeded.

120 acres of ground prepared for planting.
4,000 logs of different kinds felled.
4,000 logs dragged to river bank and put ready for floating.
[illegible] logs rolled in [illegible].
8,000 bamboos felled.

117. *Government elephants.*—Several of these animals have been employed in the plantation with very great advantage.

118. [illegible]—This year has been a [illegible] state therefore.

119. *Growth of [illegible].*—The growth of the plantations is most satisfactory; in the oldest plantation, [illegible] three years of age, there are some trees upwards of five feet in girth and [illegible] feet in height. Numerous trees are over four feet in girth.

120. *Destructive parasite.*—A destructive parasite (a species of Loranthus) has made its appearance in some of the plantations; it is feared it may be detrimental to the healthy growth of the trees; everything will be done to prevent it spreading.

121. *Revenue.*—There is a profit this year of Rupees 14,2[illegible], but as there is a deficiency in stock of Timber on hand at the close of the year against that on the 30th of April 1866 of Rupees [illegible], the real surplus for the year is Rupees [illegible], which is very favorable, and more than covers the deficit against the plantations last year, which amounted to Rupees [illegible], and was caused by the department not being able to sell timber, which has been disposed of this year.

122. *Financial result.*

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Expenditure.						
Establishment and Other contingencies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Working charges	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Total expenditure				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Receipts.						
Sale of sleepers and timber, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Timber and sleepers supplied to D. P. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance in favour of Forests				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance of Timber in Depôt on 30th April 1866	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Balance of Timber 31st March 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Deduct difference in stock of Timber				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Financial result for 1866-67				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

123. [illegible]

124. [illegible] Government in their Order No. 2780, of the 13th of October 1866, put a stop to the system of giving advances to Contractors and others working in the forests. [illegible] it is clear that the Forest Department [illegible] far more in the end

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 Nallay Malleys, 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 fact 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,

R. H. BEDDOME, CAPTAIN,
Officiating Conservator of Forests.

APPENDIX A.

List of new and rare Plants drawn in the Office of the Conservator of Forests in 1866-67.

ANONACEÆ.

Polyalthia cerasoides, (Bedd.), Annamallays.

SABIACEÆ.

Sabia, sp., Palghaut Hills.

[illegible]

Myristica, new sp., male and female, South Canara. } Two large fruiting spec.

Do. do. do. do.

[illegible]

Acacia, sp., a tree, Annamallays.

Do. [illegible]

Soymida febrifuga, Juss., Kurnool.

CELASTRINEÆ.

[illegible] (Bedd.), Wynaad.

[illegible]

[illegible], new sp., a large tree, South Canara and Tinnevelly.

[illegible]

[illegible]

EBENACEÆ.

Diospyros, sp., [illegible], South Canara.

Do. new sp., male only, South Canara.

Do. [illegible], male and female, S. Canara. The Ebony of that District.

Do. [illegible] (Bedd.), male and female, South Canara.

Do. [illegible], Kurnool.

Do. [illegible] (Wight), male and female, Annamallays.

Do. [illegible] (Thw.), male and female, South Canara.

Diospyros [illegible], Kurnool.

Do. new sp., [illegible] South Kanara.

Do. *Wightiana*, (D. C.), Kurnool.

Do. [illegible] (Thw.), [illegible] Annamallays.

Do. [illegible] (Bedd.), male only, [illegible]

Do. [illegible] (Thw.), male only.

Do. [illegible] (Thw.) [illegible]

Do. [illegible] (Thw.), [illegible]

Do. [illegible] (Thw.), male and female.

Do. new species, male only, large tree.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], sp., South Canara.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Do. new species, Wynaad.

[illegible]

[illegible], Nilgiris.

Do. [illegible] (W. Arn.), South Canara and Coorg.

Do. [illegible], new species, S. Canara.

[illegible] (Nees), South Canara.

[illegible] (T. Anders.), [illegible]

[illegible] (Nees), Annamallays.

[illegible] (T. Anders.), [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible], new sp., a large tree, Wynaad.

[illegible]

[illegible] (Miq.), Annamallays.

[illegible]

[illegible], new species, Travancore.

APPENDIX B.

Description and Plate of the South Canara Ebony and the Red Cedar tree.

Diospyros [illegible] (Bedd.) A large tree, [illegible] leaves glabrous [illegible] very black [illegible]—Plate I.

This is the ebony of South Canara, where it is called [illegible], and is abundant in the moist forests [illegible] and about the foot of the Ghauts; its wood is intensely black; the tree is easily mistaken for the *Diospyros* [illegible] which grows in the hill tracts of Cuddapah and Kurnool, and has much the general appearance of that species; the characters are, however, very distinct in both the male and female flowers.

Soymida febrifuga (Juss.) A large tree, leaves abruptly pinnate, leaflets opposite, [illegible] pairs oval, oblong, obtuse, panicles large terminal or in the axils of the upper leaves, flowers small, sepals 5-imbricate, petals 5-patent, stamen tube cup-shaped, thickened into 10 lobes, which are 2-toothed at the apex with an anther between the teeth, ovary 5-celled, ovules 12 in each cell, stigma 5-angled, fruit capsular, oblongo-obovate 5-celled.—Plate II.

This is the Red Cedar, it grows in the forests of Goomsur (where it is called Sohan), in the Cuddapah and Kurnool forests, the forests about Palghaut, Travancore, and some other tracts; it is called *Soomi* in Telugu, and *Shem* or *Soar kalli* in Tamil. The Bengal name is *Rohuna*; 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 Oorygum, Tagutty and Billykul, in the Denkencottah Taluk.

I have the honour to submit a report on these forests mentioned in my Progress Report for August 1866.

2. They are situated in the south-west corner of the Denkencottah forest range, Salem District, and extend from the Cauvery river about twenty-five miles in a northerly direction to "Jaulghorry," 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 north 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 "Gopachundrum," where we have a Sandalwood Depôt, the road runs almost due south through the village of Jaulgherry (one mile distant), whence it gradually ascends and runs along a ridge (varying in height from 3,200 to 3,500 feet above the sea) by the hamlets of Nundimungalum, Nunchigaira and Shoolay Goopis, whence a steep and rocky path descends to Poelalum or Baelalum, about eight miles distant (by the road) from Gopachundrum. 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 Bunday (Tiger Rock) three miles distant and about one mile north 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 (unridable) and runs along the brow of the hill almost due south for two miles, when it descends gradually to Tagutty, 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 Tagutty, Satinwood (*Chloroxylon Swietenia*) and Karungali (*Acacia Sundra*) of fair dimensions and in considerable quantity, and a few Atcha trees (*Hardwickia binata*) were found. Tagutty is distant about eight miles (by road) from Poelalum.

7. On the following morning I proceeded over a spur of the Hill known as "Narrainswamy Mullay," which is ascended by an old stone path, steep, but rideable, to Oorygum, 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

containing about fifty houses. The inhabitants of this and the surrounding hill villages are many [illegible] of the "Sorrabund caste." A large tank near the top of the hill is under cultivation, and the climate seems very favourable for the growth of [illegible]. The highest point of the hill is fully 4,000 feet above the sea.

8. On the [illegible], Muday, [illegible] and Atcha wood are found in great quantity. My camp was pitched at Billykul for two days, during which I inspected the adjacent [illegible] and jungles, and obtained information regarding the surrounding country.

9. My Overseer, Mr. Mahboob Ally, was engaged, [illegible] the tract [illegible] a number of Sandal trees, said to have been felled [illegible] which resulted in the discovery that fully one half had been felled on Government land.

10. This has been already fully reported on, and I have [illegible]

11. Most of the sandalwood [illegible]

12. I hope that this matter may be again brought before Government for reconsideration [illegible]

13. I trust that the above remarks will not be considered out of place in this report [illegible] for ten years at least.

14. I am sorry to report that the prospect of supply from these forests is small, as the [illegible] however, the [illegible] in these parts.

15. It is a curious fact that on the "Billykul" hills, all the sandalwood trees are found [illegible] on the several peaks of this hill.

16. A great proportion of trees have not yet arrived at maturity. All ripe trees having apparently been felled before the Department commenced working, as of course the contractor found it to his interest to fell all he could.

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 imperative, not to fell any tree 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 close 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 (Billykul) 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 Atcha (*Hardwickia binata*) and Dindugu, 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 floated to Mudderputty (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 Maotow Atcha forests. If Rs. 4,000 or 5,000 are placed at disposal for this part of the road (Pennagra to Mudderputty) during the year, it would be passable for carts before the end of the year, and we could in the meantime fell, square, and float the timber to Wudderputty.

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 damage to the forests.

23. On leaving Billykul I returned to Oorygum and Tagatty, in which places I found that the conservancy rules were little known or observed. I explained to the Kumdars the wishes of Government on the subject, and pointed out the objects in view, whilst 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 Kumdars with copies of the rules in Telugu, and a supply of licenses and tickets, with instructions for distribution to parties wishing reserved timber, &c. Their accounts 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 Oorygum I proceeded *via* "Oslange," where numbers of fine satin and neem trees were found to Auchitty, and thence to the forests, and sandalwood tracts on Cotagherry, Munchay, and Mailgherry 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 Denkenicottah Range, 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.

APPENDIX D.

[illegible] 1867.

From

Mr. T. C. FREEMAN MacCALLY,
Overseer of Forests, Gumsoor.

I beg to forward my Annual Report and Accounts for the official year 1866-67.

2. During the year, I have visited the forests of [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

6. [illegible]

7. [illegible]

8. [illegible]

9. [illegible]

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 Dharjeemundaly.

Seventy-two large logs of Sâl (unworked 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 Central office, Madras, for the Paris Exhibition.

In the month of February I proceeded to Madras on duty, and took with me fifty Sâl 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, *Acacia 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. P. W. for 1865-66 (brought to account) and that of 1866-67 Rupees 2,735-2-1, 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 1,403-4-0.

Financial Results, See page 2, paragraph 7.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
T. C. FREEMAN MacCALLY,
Overseer of Forests, Gumsoor.

APPENDIX E.

From

Mr. H. H. YARDE,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Sir,—I have the honour to subjoin 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 orginally submitted by me, however, on the whole, I may call them satisfactory. Owing to droughts, merchants could not induce their work people to fell excepting 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

[illegible]

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. forced 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. Balpilly 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

[illegible]

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 shews 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 shewing 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	4,904	....
Do. do. 2 do.	33	....
Jungle wood do. 1 do.	4,786	....
Firewood, at 4 Annas per bandy load	833	....
Bamboos, at 5 do. do.	2,840	5,068
Charcoal, at 1 Anna per cavadie load	....	12,372
Firewood, taken free by Ryots	1,900	....
Agricultural wood, taken free by Ryots	2,239	....
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 2,982-13-3. Of this, Rupees 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 444 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 forests.

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 18 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 6¾ 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, (*Inga dulcis*), and several other kinds; these will be given to the Tahsildars as they are required. This nursery, as well as the plantation and avenues,

[illegible]

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, 18th *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 taluqs 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 Polur taluqs being, for the most part, inhabited by the Mulliahum 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 Mulliahum 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

[illegible]

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 Bolamputty forests, Coimbatore District, and I appointed Mr. P. Rungiah 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 License-holders 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 Torumallay 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 establishment. 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 License system.

[illegible]

B.

ABSTRACT of the Statement of Timber, &c. confiscated and sold during the year 1866-67.

DESCRIPTION.	Number of Bandy Loads.	Number of Head Loads.	Amount realized. Rs.	A.	P.	Amount credited. Rs.	A.	P.	Amount distributed as rewards. Rs.	A.	P.
Atcha, Vengay, and Karangalli … … … …	7¼	0	39	5	0	36	5	6	2	15	6
Kutsooroonjee, Parambai, Vemboo, and Naga Maram.	8¾	0	48	7	0	43	8	0	4	15	0
Jungle and Firewood … … … … … …	6¾	1	10	6	0	7	3	9	3	2	3
Bamboos … … … … … … … …	8	1	33	10	0	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……	31¼	15	134	14	0	109	13	0	25	1	0

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 125 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 seignorage 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

[illegible]

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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	,, 500
	Rs. 1,200

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 those 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 Periacolum. 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

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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 operations 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 13th 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 cart 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 Polachy, 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 orders of Government regarding advances.

II.—Up to the time I joined, there had been little or no carting carried on, the reason assigned being that since 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 floaters

[illegible]

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 namah 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 Bolampatty 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 Moodeliyar, 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.

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 Mulcers were weekly employed in clearing grass and brushwood 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, 2,450 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.

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* Forest.

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Sources whence Contractors for the Madras Railway obtain fuel.

Insufficient establishment.

Wholesale manner in which private forests are worked.

Probable increase in the Revenue.

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 Lambton's Peak to the Bhowany river. Part, no doubt, also comes from those puttah 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. 532 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 Bolumpatty and three more Peons; without this provision, depredations will increase in our forests in the same ratio as the private forests become denuded.

Market for 2d Class Fees.

Uses to which the Kurrah Murdah (Terminalia) can be applied.

Mr. Deschamps' design of introducing our 2nd Class woods to the Home market.

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.

Disrepair of District Road.

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.

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

[illegible]

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 12,894¼ 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 2,038-1-0. There are at work, on an average, twenty-five carts, which have carted, from the depôts of the Karkana to Musinigoody and Seegur 5,432¼ cubic feet, and from the forest depôts to the Karkana 8,305½ cubic feet, which, at the contractor's rates, amounts to Rupees 5,483-12-0, 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 893½ 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 Neigherries, is 33,096¼ 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, 989¼ 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 5,000 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 carting 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. MORGAN, Major,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

OOTACAMUND, *30th April* 1867.

APPENDIX M.

SEEGUR AND SUTTIAMUNGALUM.—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,

[illegible]

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, Vengay, 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.
7½ 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.

[illegible]

APPENDIX P

[illegible]

APPENDIX Q

[illegible]

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 brickmaker, 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 ...	4,580
Acacia melanoxylon ...	—
In pots.	
Eucalyptus globulus	1,000
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, 81, 87 and 94, also page 50.

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 A.

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H. R. MORGAN, Major,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

TABLE B.

STATEMENT *shewing the quantity of Timber felled and sold during the year 1866-67, and the balance remaining on hand on 31st 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 D. 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	1,70,284	6	0	1,11,737	14	9	2,82,022	4	9	9,533	0	5	57,028	12	10	...	...		66,561	13	3	2,15,460	7	6
	1866-67	2,15,460	7	6	47,736	3	2	2,63,196	10	8	3,048	0	8	65,373	8	6	...	...		68,421	9	2	1,94,775	1	6
Seegur	1865-66	20,545	8	9	40,207	13	7	60,753	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	34	3	6	273	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	10,453	1	0	16,453	1	0	15,000	0	0	...	...		...	...		15,000	0	0	1,453	1	0
		2,59,796	14	9	1,04,074	7	8	3,63,871	6	5	59,425	2	0	67,206	14	6	193	4	0	1,25,147	10	6	2,37,046	1	11

H. R. MORGAN, *Deputy Conservator of Forests.*

OOTACAMUND, *1st April 1867.*

APPENDIX R.

SALEM FORESTS.

SALEM, 29*th 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. Gueizelar'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 Bolamputty 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 Billykul 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 Denkencottah 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. 1173 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 Sirkar and Jagheer forests on the Colroy Hills, Ahtoor Talug, require re-settlement. I arranged to visit those 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. DENKENCOTTAH 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 Denkencottah. 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 cooly labour under the

[illegible]

11. *Forest produce.*—No further information regarding forest products 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 lacs 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 Wudder 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. 181, 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 Pygusts (Duffadars) and Peons employed in 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 organization 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 Taluq 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. 248, paragraphs 5, 6 and 7, be sanctioned, the extensive Achawood forests on the banks of the Cauvery River and in and around Muttoor Mulley 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 tannahs, 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 15th January 1867, are being enclosed, one near Attoor Railway Station having been completed.

B.

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.			Total of Bandy loads of Timber.	Firewood, Bamboos, &c.				Total of Bandy loads, Firewood, &c.	Grand Total of Bandy loads.	Timber.		Total of Head loads of Timber.	Bamboos, &c.			Total of Head loads, of Bamboos, &c.	Grand Total of Head loads
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		Firewood.	Bamboos.	Bark.	Charcoal.			Junglewood.	Kamugalli and Satinwood for Ryots.		Bamboos	Bark.	Charcoal.		
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	8,103	140	1,016	9,259	9,976
Tripatore………	315	444	46	805	2,384	535	681	..	3,600	4,405	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	2,237	89	2,426	27,646	1,250	14,565	43,461	45,887

(Signed) CAMPBELL WALKER, Lieutenant,

Deputy Conservator of Forests.

29th April 1867.

[illegible]

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six peons. The monthly cost of the establishment is Rupees 121, and the works performed have been as follows :—

Timber felled.—Jungle logs, 917 ; Kiral bogi, 2 ; Blackwood, 6 ; and Bamboos, 20,000.

Timber floated.—Jungle logs, 50, to Hunga kutta.

Timber carted.—Jungle logs, 159 ; Kiral bogi, 2, to Buja 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. *Expenditure.*—Working charges	3,925	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 in hand.			
Wild Jack, 140 candies at 8 Rupees	1,120	0	0
Spars, 62 (at cost price)	2,000	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. *Cassergode 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, 159 ; 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 coomry ground last year are stunted and unhealthy.

11. Working charges	5,976	10	7
Chief sources of revenue.			
Public 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 in hand.

3rd class Teak, 777 candies	at Rs. 5		3,885
Blackwood, 238½ candies	at „	8	1,908
Junglewood, 1357½ do	at „	4	5,430
		Rupees...	11,223

[illegible]

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 15,079½ cubic feet, of which 14,259½ 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 Hierandy 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 6,428-1-0 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 Coodracott 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

[illegible]

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3. *Elephants.*—Commissariat elephants have d in dragging are splendid cattle, but the attendants are generally diffic . The owners of e. in Malabar decline hiring them out.

4. *Sales and stock.*—Cash realized by tender, es, &c., amount to Rs 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 increaseof 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	Erul (*Inga xylocarpa*)	1,861
31,341	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 showing 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 depôt, 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 57,414 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) Golgondah, (3) Chenat Nair and Bolumputty, (4) Neilgherry 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 Neilgherry 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 Peons are ultimately succeeded by an Overseer or an Assistant.

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* Printed separately.

10. Forest Roads.—Within the last three years large sums have been spent in improving forest communications in remote and difficult places, such as the following:—

[illegible] to [illegible] ...	Rs. 10,000
Collegal, [illegible] Ghaut ...	„ 4,800
[illegible] ...	„ 2,500
	Rupees 17,300

Other ghauts are under consideration for opening out the Annamallay and Nellamallay Hills. It should always be clearly proved that they are really [illegible].

11. Plantations.—Very extensive plantations are being formed, particularly in Malabar and North Canara (Teak), Neilgherries (Eucalyptus and Australian Acacias), [illegible] (Red Sanders wood), [illegible] (Teak and [illegible]), [illegible] (Sandalwood). The report of Major Pearson, recently transmitted by the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, (vide Supplement to Gazette of India 1867, page 531,) gives satisfactory testimony that energetic efforts are being made to restore the woods of Southern India.

12. Value of Nilambur Teak Plantation.—In Proceedings of Government, 5th May 1865, No. 1,[illegible], is an estimate of the money value of the Conolly plantations, Nilambur, as they stood in 1864. I went over the [illegible] on the spot, and believe that [illegible] a fair approximate estimate of present value. The prospective value of the forest is increasing rapidly by the growth of the old plantation and the annual increment of fresh plantings.

13. Railway fuel.—The consumption of wood for railway fuel is enormous, [illegible] trains laden with wood for locomotives leave Coimbatore, and another [illegible] Calicut every day, in addition to the engines taking in wood at [illegible] stations. The natural supplies, which have hitherto supplied this large quantity, are [illegible] so nearly exhausted, that the [illegible] portions of these woods [illegible] will not yield a permanent supply. The natural reproduction of the indigenous jungles, where cattle are excluded, is expected to furnish a large supply of fuel, but it is further intended to form plantations for locomotive requirements. These, in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, are to be under the management of the Forest Department, and their cost to be a charge [illegible]. These operations involve present and prospective outlay with [illegible] till after the lapse of seven or eight years. This important branch of forest work will demand increasing attention year after year.

14. Railway reserves.—The demarcation of [illegible] reserves has been ordered at Walliar, [illegible], Salem, and [illegible], but great difficulty has been experienced in procuring suitable ground at Walliar; [illegible] are now in progress here and at Tripatore. Erode is an important spot for fuel supply, being the point of junction of two large railways, but it is situated midway between the two monsoons, and the rainfall is scanty and irregular. On the other hand, Palghat is peculiarly adapted for the growth of wood, and an extended area of reserve should be [illegible] as soon as possible.

15. Local Arboriculture.—The cultivation of trees for ornamental, sanitary and agricultural uses is under the care of District Officers, and their cost is a charge

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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., Suttianungalum, 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.	Segur and Suttianungalum	2,106	11,337	24,582	27,072	33,427	27,835	26,968	25,161	1,77,488
	Bhowani	......	......	......	......	6,401	......	14,171	15,000	35,572
	Collegal	......	......	......	......		17,065	16,036	16,216	49,257
Salem.	Denkincottah and Tripatore	......	......	......	8,573	9,758	13,008	10,292	15,261	56,952
	South Canara ...	668	6,434	3,911	1,274	2,263	2,554	8,558	10,650	36,312
	Total ...	2,774	17,771	28,493	36,919	50,849	60,462	76,025	83,288	3,61,591

Remarks.—In addition to this, about 15,000 was credited in 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 Kamela* powder, and other drugs, which appear to be in process of extermination.

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* The stellate hairs which cover the fruit of *Rottlera tinctoria*, or Kupla podi, *Tam.*, Vasuntagunda, *Tel.*

The disappearance of teak, and the scarcity of timber, in connection with our extended railway system, is worthy of attention. In Bengal, it is necessary to preserve the forests from encroachment; in Ceylon, the [illegible] requires protection; and in India indigenous forest products from the risk of eradication, chiefly from the careless and improvident mode of collection.

Recently it was found necessary to raise the [illegible] [illegible] Rs. [illegible] to Rs. [illegible] a [illegible], and [illegible].

The charge of Miscellaneous Forest produce should, I think, in each case be entrusted to Forest Officers, a list being prepared in each district, and the rates carefully considered by the Collector and Forest Officer in concert, and submitted to Government through the Revenue Board. At present, local jurisdiction is confined to the manufacture of [illegible], Sandalwood, and Charcoal, and the collection of Tulvada bark (Cassia auriculata), in great demand by [illegible] for [illegible]. Besides, I would add the [illegible], [illegible] podi, and the [illegible], Pupli-Chekkai, Myrobalans, gums and resins, [illegible], [illegible] were given in some districts for forest produce, but here the [illegible] are free, and the Forest Officer has no control.

This minor forest produce appears to be an important item of revenue, not at present thoroughly exploited or developed.

12. Herbarium.—The collection of dried plants was transferred to the Conservator's Museum for permanent custody on 2nd August 1866, G. O. No. 1,311. It is located in an apartment, dry and well lighted, where every means are taken calculated for the preservation of this Herbarium. There was a great accumulation of specimens, the plants collected by Mr. W. Elliot, Captain Beddome, and myself, and to this was added an important set of the standard specimens of Hooker and Thomson's Flora Indica, received from Kew Garden Herbarium, and a valuable series illustrating the Flora of Ceylon from Mr. Thwaites, Director of the Royal Gardens, Peradenia. Each family is [illegible] named, and there are materials [illegible] of determining a large proportion of the plants belonging to the Indian flora. [illegible] specimens have been received from the Calcutta Herbarium, and contributions are forwarded from various parts of India.

13. Library.—A Catalogue Raisonné of the Forest books in the Library accompanies this letter. A book is kept in which the date of receipt of new books is registered, and they are consecutively numbered.

14. Botanical Drawings.—If the drawings of rare plants, executed by the Draughtsman attached to the Forest Office, and which have been enumerated in [illegible] Annual Reports, were published, they would form a most valuable supplement to Wight's Icones Indiæ Orientalis. This might be done in India, or in London under the orders of the Secretary of State.

15. Flora for Forest Purposes.—For forest purposes a Flora Sylvatica of India would be of great value. A Manual, giving short descriptions and characteristic figures of useful trees, with remarks on their products, something like Evelyn's Sylva in England, or the Flore Forestière of M. Mathieu, or the well known work of Hartig in Germany. There are greater facilities at Kew for elaborating such a work than anywhere else, and I am aware that Dr. Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, and Dr. Brandis, Inspector General of Forests, have been in correspondence on the subject. I may add that Captain Beddome's intimate acquaintance with the forests of Southern India, will enable him to furnish in a complete form the necessary material for this Presidency.

Statement showing the financial results of the several Forests in the Madras Presidency from the formation of the Conservancy Department up to 31st March 1867.

Districts.	Names of Forests.	REVENUE												
		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.	Estimated value of timber on 31st March 1867.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Madras	General Office	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,197	1,480	6,446	2,657	11,657	22,836	1,403
Ganjam	Gumsur and Surada	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	27	184	211	......
Vizagapatam	Golgonda	......	......	......	......	4,161	5,482	16,721	21,652	29,164	27,498	26,877	1,31,555	7,564
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	......	......	......	......	......	......	17,183	37,258	35,482	33,671	21,360	1,44,954	9,235
Kurnool	Kurnool	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,373	2,572	4,238	3,620	4,743	16,546	669
North Arcot	North Arcot	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,816	4,196	2,828	3,001	12,841	......
South Arcot	South Arcot	......	......	......	......	2,068	6,528	4,920	3,188	6,883	6,529	5,390	35,494	5,242
Madura	Madura	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,364	2,364	......
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	78,809	79,912	9,823	2,65,958	14,078	29,601	75	38,165	21,032	11,184	12,049	5,81,155	2,79,191
Coimbatore	Anamallay	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	988	861	405	1,754	7,011
	Chenat Nair and Palumpatty	......	......	......	......	2,699	37,936	68,781	16,287	48,547	67,577	69,611	3,04,468	1,94,775
	[illegible]	......	......	......	2,598	11,157	25,007	27,041	32,720	27,844	26,269	26,314	1,82,245	67,173
	Sigur and Sattiamangalam	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6,417	540	14,778	16,293	38,027	1,458
	Bhowani	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	17,027	16,853	16,867	51,747	3,643
	Collegal	......	......	......	910	4,423	6,246	4,345	4,019	4,984	3,001	4,321	32,249	......
	Neilgherry Sholas	......	......	......	......	......	......	83	154	730	564	514	2,045	......
	Australian Plantation	......	......	9,817	29,483	15,676	15,966	22,340	31,424	46,332	34,734	57,519	2,63,291	6,766
Salem	Salem	1,66,669	70,657	1,00,605	1,30,434	2,52,119	69,298	......	......	......	......	......	5,67,782	......
North Canara	North Canara	......	......	......	5,069	9,951	8,584	6,560	20,519	21,183	17,269	23,624	1,12,969	48,624
South Canara	South Canara	......	......	......	......	......	5,390	5,551	15,255	10,254	83,661	11,425	83,726	46,365
Malabar	Wynaad	......	......	......	......	......	......	68	1,296	18,791	......	......	20,155	......
	Hoonsur	......	......	......	......	4,615	606	17,729	6,621	27,150	14,691	27,066	98,632	43,476
	Nellumbur	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total Rupees...	2,37,489	1,50,569	1,19,751	5,05,441	3,52,445	2,17,284	1,82,449	2,42,643	3,30,670	3,21,580	3,36,619	29,97,784	6,73,596

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.

[illegible]

Madras, [illegible] September 1867.

No. 123.

Forests, No. 7.

ORDER THEREON, 5th October 1867, No. 2,340.

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 3,38,607. The value of timber on hand at its close was Rupees 6,78,536. 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, Seigniorage, 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	11,037	7,510	1,408
Vizagapatam...	Golgondah	410	1,095	27	184	......	......
	Cuddapah	7,228	6,459	27,493	25,877	7,042	7,564
	Kurnool	9,652	11,635	33,671	21,356	1,471	2,235
	North Arcot...	2,392	2,117	5,620	2,748	704	689
	South Arcot	360	480	2,8[illegible]8	3,000	......	......
	Madura	5,599	6,464	6,529	5,580	566	3,242
	Tinnevelly	......	[illegible]	......	2,374	......	......
Coimbatore...	Annamallay	28,445	19,136	11,164	12,040	2,81,904	2,72,121
	Chenat Nair and Bolamputty ...	1,097	1,313	361	405	2,317	7,011
	Mudumallay	64,891	47,072	67,571	69,611	2,15,461	1,94,775
	Segur and Sattiamungalum... ...	11,554	9,683	28,269	26,514	39,786	37,173
	Bhowany	7,908	6,043	11,778	16,291	6,090	1,453
	Collegal	6,174	7,730	16,853	16,866	4,551	3,615
	Neilgherries	5,966	4,500	3,901	4,321	......	......
	Australian Plantation	2,168	1,640	565	514	......	......
	Salem	12,206	19,517	84,734	57,519	5,745	8,756
	South Canara	18,188	19,5[illegible]7	17,209	23,924	31,667	48,624
Malabar ...	Wynaad	20,526	17,039	32,651	11,425	41,032	46,369
	Nellambur	18,074	14,248	14,621	27,006	49,897	4[illegible],476
	Total ...	2,31,57	1,96,014	3,21,581	3,38,607	6,89,663	6,78,536
	Pay of the Conservator of Forests, Office Establishment, &c. ...	28,231	20,235				
	Total ...	2,59,802	2,17,149				
	Deduct expenditure	...	...	2,59,802	2,17,149		
	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		

[illegible]

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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 expect him to bring the subjects forward separately and in fuller detail at his leisure [illegible].

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. HUDDLESTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Conservator of Forests.
,, the Military Department.
,, the Board of Revenue.
,, the Public Works Department.
,, [illegible]

[illegible]

Revenue Depart^t

(14)

№ 2340.

Proceedings of the Madras Government
under date the 5th ~~Sept^r~~ Octr 1867

Read the following
papers –

From the Offg Cons^r of Forests
Submitting his Annual Report for 1866/67 } (Were taken 7th Aug 1867

From the Cons^r of Forests
Submitting a decennial summary of the operations of the Forest Dep^t from the beginning with remarks on its present management } (Were taken 5th Sept 67
№ 205

The first of the above papers is the Forest report for the official year 1866/67 including the 11 months terminating on 31st March 1867.

The Receipts of the year amounted to Rs 285,607. The value of timber on hand at its close was Rs 678,536. The Charges on all accounts were Rs 217,149.

The net financial result was a surplus of Rs 110,801 as against Rs 61,77[illegible] the result of the previous year

year 1865/66 which includes twelve months -

This result is very satisfactory - The following Abstract Statement shows the financial working of each Range of the whole department in one view -

[illegible]

4. Generally it may be said that the working of the department was systematised and judiciously extended - Particularly may be noticed the attention paid to the vastly important subject of Fuel Reserves with reference to the present and prospective needs of the Railways - to the propagation of the more valuable kinds of Timber as Teak - Red Sanders and Sal in suitable localities, and the assistance rendered to the District officers towards the most advantageous employment of the local Plantation fund -

The Govt have every reason to be satisfied with the working of the Department and the zealous exertions of the officers belonging to it - The difficulties arising from the inroads of cattle & herdsmen of which [illegible] -eration with [illegible] contracts were doubtless aggravated in the year [illegible]

[illegible] by the example of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The other matter [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

brought to the notice
of the Commissariat
department that the
Military Department
[illegible]
Captain De[illegible]
[illegible] suggestion that
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] be [illegible]
[illegible] the Commissary
[illegible]
[illegible]
The difficulty [illegible]

or disregard of their orders requiring Collectors to refer to the Forest Department applications for Forest land sought nominally for cultivation.

The second paper above recorded is a very interesting review of the financial results obtained since the first establishment of a Forest department in the Presidency eleven years ago.

The total net surplus of actual receipts over charges in the period has been Rs 41,79,502 - and adding to this sum the estimated value of the timber in store on 31st March 1867 - may be 478,536 - the ultimate

A Note

[illegible] to [illegible] by the

[illegible] of the Department

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible] provided for

[illegible] and

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

I think something may justly be
said here of Captain Beddome by
name for ableness, Dr Cleghorn has
been a good deal away from his post
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other zealous subordinates, and
their full appreciation of
the extent to which the co
country is indebted to him
and them for the advantages
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these results have been at-
tained without any in-
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which deserve to be respected
and that the real interests
of individuals neglects the

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[illegible] and of the public
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I think something may justly be
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name, for after all, Dr Cogborn has
been a good deal away from his post
& has been ably seconded by the Asst.
Perhaps draughtsman done as
have put it in pencil?
Good from— WDL
Capt. B by light J.P.
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Government [illegible]
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[illegible] purposes [illegible]
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[illegible] the same
[illegible]
[illegible]

The Governor
that [illegible]
Commissioner [illegible]
to the Board
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Supposed [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
the Governor [illegible]
that the [illegible]

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His suggestions
for the publication of the
Botanical drawings of
[illegible] plants in his pos-
[illegible] to the [illegible]
of the Flora Sylvatica
of Southern India, being
approved by Government
and they required him
to bring the subject
forward separately, no
further action will be
concerned.

LB

27/4/[illegible]

13 copies Flora [illegible] Dec 1868
6 [illegible]
16 [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

N° 2348

Recd the Adminr Genl
29th October 1867

Annual report
for 1866/67 returned

N° 2264

From the Offg Comr of [illegible]

dd 1st April } 1867
Recd 20 Augt } /7

Submitting his
annual report for 1866/67

19 Enclosures of the Board's Pro= were returned to the Asst. Forest Dept. on the 15 July 1874.

Memo:

The undersigned begs to request that the Registrar of the Government Office, R. D., will be so good as to return the enclosures that accompanied the Board's Proceedings received in G. O. dated 29th April 1874, No. 503.

Revenue Board Office,
6th July 1874.

A. Cundasamy
Asst: Forest Depart

To
The Registrar of the Govt. Office, R.D.,
Fort Saint George.

No. 503 Revenue Department

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 29th ~~February~~ April 1874.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

Submitting report on Forest Administration for 1872-73. } (R. E. 27th January 1874 No. 183)

Financial Results

1 The Forest receipts during the year 1872-73 amounted to Rs 4,18,497 being within a few Rupees of the total* of the previous year. The expenditure, on the other hand, was far higher being Rs 4,75,187 against Rs 3[illegible] in 1871-72. There was thus an apparent deficit in the year of Rs 56,690, but the Board explain that among the charges under the head Plantations is included the sum of [illegible] Rupees paid for land in Malabar, and that excluding this item the receipts were Rs 20,820 in excess of the ordinary charges. This sum however is not the real profit of the year's working for which the accounts of stock [illegible]

* Rs 4,18,883

J. D. S.

13. 4. 74

I pass the Dft. but I have been unable (& so have the [illegible] for want of the [illegible] Report) [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] some districts not having sent in any account of the fuel felling. There is also a want of uniformity in the returns, which is confusing, and the Board should prescribe for universal adoption a standard measure for each head in it. The amount of timber &c. felled departmentally and that removed on the License and Voucher system is shown below and compared ~~with~~ the return for 1871-72.

Statement showing the quantity of timber felled departmentally and
Voucher system for the Official years 1871-72 & 1872-73

Description	Departmental felling 1872-73 Quantity	Departmental felling 1872-73 Value	1871-72 Quantity	1871-72 Value	License and Voucher felling 1872-73 Quantity	1872-73 Value	1871-72 Quantity	1871-72 Value	Depa[illegible] Quantity
Timber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
Firewood and Railway fuel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
Charcoal					[illegible]	[illegible]			
Bamboos	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
Sandalwood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]
Red Sanders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					
Total		[illegible]				[illegible]			

III The Board observe that the existing charges connected with departmental operations exceed the profits that may also

[illegible]

the timber felled departmentally will be necessary. The timber that has not reached a market depôt, must be valued as at present, but the stock of timber should be valued at the rates which have been actually paid for similar work within the year under report.

Indeed the question of the general introduction of this, or of some other alteration in the system of valuation should be considered by the Board with reference to the practice of the Controller of Accounts on this subject.

Permit fees and duty on exported timber.

31 The information which the Board desires to obtain regarding the fuel income should be supplemented by a parallel statement showing the quantity of fuel taken by the Railway Companies from the forests that have been formed for the supply and in the present return the forest Ministers for Railway purposes should always be distinguished from that sold to

forest

to confer with the District Engineer on this matter and consider whether the requirements of this department can be met. If this be found impracticable, the persons should be posted.

Cuddapah VI.

These forests were financially more successful than those of any other district except [illegible] and the result in the year under review amounted to Rs. 42,795. The consumption of fuel by the Railway is enormous, and an extension of the forests is undoubtedly demanded. The claims of the [illegible] against [illegible] and any future encroachment on the subject should be submitted to the Government. His Excellency the Governor in Council notes with satisfaction the interest taken by Mr Horsley in the forests under his control and [illegible] that is due to the Deputy Conservator's zeal and efficiency.

Kurnool VII.

These forests realized

South West

North West

the year's operations there was a deficit of Rs 787. The nurseries promise to be a great success and the plantations also seem to have done better than in other districts. The Government will expect to hear a much more satisfactory account of the general arrangements made to protect the existing nurseries and to select others.

IX.

The expenditure in this forest exceeded the actual receipts by Rs 5[illegible]. The [illegible] of the Deputy Conservator shows that there was a great deal of successful planting effected, and the [illegible] though not immediately [illegible] the [illegible]. At the same time the Government do not understand why the fear of [illegible] should have prevented any attempt at profitable felling and the attention of the officer should be drawn to the Deputy Conservator's statement on this point. The Government regret to hear that the

the health of the establishment may be kept. Endeavours must be made to improve it by the pro[illegible] of the [illegible] facilities for [illegible] and by the provision of good houses and good supplies. The question of [illegible] [illegible] should be placed in the way of the adoption of [illegible] measures as are suggested by experience.

The Government [illegible] [illegible] the acting Collector.]

4. [illegible] of the Forest Department in this District [illegible] to the pro[illegible] of [illegible] plantations [illegible]

I will want
a note for
explanation.
J.O.L

exist at Negapatam seems to have been abandoned.

In Trichinopoly some expensive attempts at the formation of plantations have been made, but the Government regret to notice that the Inspector does not speak favorably of the results. The Acting Collector expresses no opinion on the subject, but confines himself to forwarding a copy of certain brief instructions conveyed by him to the Deputy Tahsildar in the form of a Proceeding.

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 these calculations of Colonel Morgan's which

which are advanced as the
grounds of that opinion, the
reasons of which are not
convincing.

The thinning of the [illegible]
[illegible]
by the Madras [illegible], and
[illegible] is not
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] in the subject
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] present [illegible]

[illegible] operations [illegible]
the District [illegible] carried on
[illegible]
[illegible] expenses for
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Madras

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 [illegible] Taluk, but from former reports it would appear that they are Teak and if this is the case their growth is most promising. The Govt. 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 found time to visit them and the Collector is quite silent as to his personal acquaintance
with

with any of the Goods or the
[illegible] the matter should [illegible]
their particular attention.

[illegible] When the [illegible]
of stock is [illegible] to
the [illegible] the transaction
[illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] in an [illegible]
It is [illegible] noticed
that the Deputy [illegible]
[illegible] states that the
estimated value of the
stock [illegible] is [illegible]
[illegible] of what will be
[illegible] as a reduction
of the existing [illegible]
contemplated. From
this it would seem
that in this District

the

Tinnevelly

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 re-
quire an explanation
on this point. It is
observed that the
Travancore Govt.
is said to be able to
dispose of its wood
within (apparently)
the limits of the Tin-
nevelly District by
holding periodical
auctions and it is

not

and others by the
method now being follow-
ed in the Govt. Timber
as indicated in the order
on last year's report.
The measures taken
by Mr [illegible] for
the prevention of the
Forest [illegible]
the [illegible] supply [illegible]
[illegible]
must be [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
the [illegible]
and [illegible]
must not be too
[illegible]

Coimbatore - Annamallay XIII The actual receipts of these important Forests amounted only to Rs 11649, but when credit is taken for an increase of Stock to the extent of Rupees 2469, the year's deficit is reduced to Rupees 610. 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 shewn most praiseworthy energy in

in preparing and bring-
ing in the timber felled
has progressed rapidly, and
he has been able to
[illegible] for a consi-
derable increase in the
value of the stock which
up to date of the year
[illegible]
in [illegible] under charge of
[illegible] of the
timber [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
both the Deputy Conser-
vator [illegible] and the
[illegible] show that there
is a large and steady
[illegible] which could be [illegible]
[illegible] have been taken
to [illegible] the require-
ments of the Bombay
[illegible]
[illegible] is to be sup-
plied by the Admiralty,
but

T. G.O. 10th Oct 73 N. 1087.
G.O. 10th Oct 73 N. 1118.

T G.O. 27th Oct. 73 N. 1195.

but it is conceived that much could be done by a system of periodical auctions at Ponani on the coast, and possibly at Coimbatore or some other place in the interior. These sales would have to be held at regular intervals on dates fixed long beforehand and widely advertised.

It is satisfactory to notice that the importance of replacing the timber felled is felt both by the Collector and the Deputy Conservator.

The exclusion of cattle and herdsmen from the reserved forests will facilitate the reproduction of the natural woods as the young seedlings will no longer be eaten down by the one, or burnt up by the fires of the other. The danger to the Forest depôts from the latter cause will also be avoided.

The Government regret

to

[illegible]

+ unless the trees to be felled are previously selected & marked by the Dept.

a Forest on which mainly depends the water supply of so arid a taluq as Coimbatore seems a doubtful one.+ It is indeed a question how far any denudation of these forests should be permitted, and the subject should receive careful attention.

XV The Sattimungalum Bhowany and Collegal forests form a portion of Colonel Mayne's charge. They were worked at a profit, but the Collector has taken exception to the mode in which the collections were settled by the levy of seigniorage. He also does not think highly of the capabilities of the forests in the Bhowany taluq as far as his personal observation has extended,

and

[illegible] of forming fuel
considered. The construction
of the raft channel at
[illegible] has been de-
[illegible] with things
[illegible] the stability of the
[illegible]

[illegible]

Mudumally & Seegur.

XVI In the former forest it has been customary to debit 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 stock, was Rs 29,625. The stock of timber in depôt is very large, and efforts should be made to reduce it within more reasonable limits. The accounts given of the Teak plantation in this forest, and of the Sandalwood plantation in the Seegur forest are very encouraging.

Malabar.

Nellambur

+executive

[illegible]

XVII As the + charge of these plantations during the absence of the Deputy Conservator, devolved upon the Collector in the early part of the year they were practically under his charge throughout the whole period now under report, and the activity displayed in the conduct of planting

[illegible]

those in the Annamallays, the vast amount of unsold timber lying in different places, preclude the work of the year being financially successful, but the Deputy Conservator's intelligent and systematic mode of working augurs well for the future.

Chenat Nair in Palghat

This range has formed a part of Mr Douglas' charge for three years and he records his opinion that the natural reproduction 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 matter should not be allowed to drop now that he is no longer in a position to pursue it.

Salem

XVIII The financial results in this district are better than those obtained in any other, the profit on the year's transactions having been Rs 45,806. The acting Collector speaks in high

terms

[illegible] of the Deputy Conservator [illegible]

[illegible]

North Canara

give his early attention to the
provision of land for depots
in convenient places, and when
~~once~~ these are now fully established,
their existence and the nature
of their stock should be ad-
vertised. Too much reliance
must not be placed on the
powers of observation possessed
by passers-by, but efforts must
be made to push the sales.

The Deputy Conservator does not
state why he was unable to
supply the D.P.W. with the
sawn timber they required, and
the Collector must take concerted
measures with the District
Engineer to supply their wants in
the future.

Sd

14 To Secy of Rev dep 26 May /84
21 P.W. Deptt — " — " —
3 Con: of Forests — " —

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