765

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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	765	Press
B.P. No.		Mis.
Dated	23-6-	1874
		196 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 198. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th June 1874, No. 1,413.

Read the following letter from R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Ganjam, to J. GROSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chetterpore, 5th May 1874, No. 1,095:—

With reference to paragraph 2 of the Board's Miscellaneous No. 7,893, dated 8th November 1873, on G. O., dated 23rd October 1873, No. 1,152, Revenue Department, I have the honour to submit copy of a report (No. 124, dated 23rd April 1874) from the Salt Deputy Collector, from which the Board will observe that it is scarcely feasible to extend the plantations of casuarina trees on a larger scale than at present exists, owing to the absence of suitable land at the disposal of Government.

Enclosure No. 1.

From R. DURMAROW, Deputy-Collector in charge of Salt Department, to R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, dated Calingapatam, 23rd April 1874, No. 124.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th November 1873, No. 7,893, I have the honour to inform you that the Womeravilly, Nowyadah, and Itchapore Gullies have each topes attached to them. Both in the topes and along the gully roads and the Salt Cutcherries and on the platforms, there are 1,997 casuarina trees. Those in the topes are as a rule stag-headed and stunted in growth, and do not seem to be well suited to the locality. The rest appear to be growing more freely. The stem is straight and many of them are seeding.

2. Ganjam has two casuarina plants attached to the gully, but they are not thriving, the plant being unsuited to the locality. This gully has no tope of its own, nor would I propose one. The land adjoining the pans and the platforms belongs to the Zamindars of Humma and Palur who will not, as usual, omit to demand heavy rates of compensation for any land that may be taken up, and casuarina topes will not be remunerative as the villagers have no difficulty in obtaining fuel from Humma and other villages which abound with jungle. There is a small tope of the trees on the other side of the Rumbha Canal planted, I believe, by the Department Public Works. It is thriving. The soil is sandy and seems suited to the plant, but it belongs to the Zemindar of Palur. A tope there cannot be of any use to the traders resorting to the gully; besides the place is isolated and cannot be conveniently looked after by the gully establishment.

3. The Surla Gully is about two miles from the coast and has two topes, but the soil does not seem suited to casuarinas. Some of them died, others are stunted in growth, though they are manured and taken care of, while a few on Platform 1 are thriving. There is a small piece of land close to the platform where casuarinas might be grown with advantage, but it is partly Jornayte and partly Inam, and is in the occupation of ryots who would demand to be liberally compensated, and firewood is as cheap here as at Ganjam. The other land in the vicinity of the gully is not suited to the plant.

4. Nowpadah is also a Zemindari village. It is about two miles from the coast and has three topes. There are 1,302 casuarinas including those along the gully roads. Some of the plants in the topes, though stag-headed, look better than those at Itchapore, but they have not grown as well as they ought to have. The best tope where they were chiefly planted is in a low place and is flooded during the monsoons. There is some land left waste between the roads bounding on the Platforms 2 and 3 and another close to Platform 1, all belonging to the gully and sufficient for about 500 plants, which I shall see planted before long. I do not propose to take up any fresh land and plant casuarinas in connection with the gully, as any step of the kind will necessitate the taking up of land for which compensation will have to be paid to the Zemindar of the Tehsildar's Estate, and there is no demand for firewood here.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
23rd June 1874.

6. The Waverley Gully is close to the coast and has a type. The upper stratum of the soil is a mixture of clay and sand. The next layer is entirely clay and much harder than the surface and impregnated with saline matter. Some of the cocoanuts died as soon as they took root; others are stunted and scanty in growth. Those along the gully banks are growing well. On the south-west of the gully there is a piece of about 10 acres of waste land belonging to the village of Uvarie. It is sandy and close to the coast and would cost Rs. 2,000 to reclaim. On examination of the locality, I find it is useful as it stands. As it has been [illegible] will not be of any use to the gully cocoanuts, as the latter is out of their way. It is hence necessary that it should be one standing shelter to them. I propose to take up the land and plant cocoanuts. A sum of 500 cocoapots will be sufficient for planting and maintaining the topes for four years, when I expect the plants can be left to flourish alone.

* Cost of cocoanuts, &c., [illegible] much for the trees ...	...	450
Manuring and hedging charges ...	...	250
Total ...	...	700

7. In conclusion I beg to state that it is not feasible to plant cocoanuts on a larger scale, particularly in connection with the gullies.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) H. DAVIDSON,
Acting Collector.

Submitted for the information of Government with reference to G. O., dated 20th October 1873, No. 1,152.

(Signed) [illegible]
Board of Revenue.

Ordered, that the Report, dated 23rd June 1874, No. 705

Miscellaneous.

Be recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. GOMASTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 1,415.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 10th June 1874.

Read the following letter from R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Collector of Ganjam, to J. GHOSE, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Chetterpore, 5th May 1874, No. 1,095:—

With reference to paragraph 2 of the Board's Miscellaneous No. 7,593, dated 8th November 1873, on G. O., dated 23rd October 1873, No. 3,152, Revenue Department, I have the honour to submit copy of a report (No. 124, dated 23rd April 1874) from the Salt Deputy Collector, from which the Board will observe that it is scarcely feasible to extend the plantations of casuarina trees on a larger scale than at present exists, owing to the absence of suitable land at the disposal of Government.

Enclosure No. 1.

From R. DUTMAROW, Deputy-Collector in charge of Salt Department, to R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Collector of Ganjam, dated Calingapatam, 23rd April 1874, No. 124.

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th November 1873, No. 7,593, I have the honour to inform you that the Womeravilly, Nowpadah, and Ichapore Gullies have each topes attached to them. Both in the topes and along the gully roads and the Salt Outcheeries and on the platforms, there are 1,917 casuarina trees. Those in the topes are as a rule stag-headed and stunted in growth, and do not seem to be well suited to the locality. They all appear to be growing more freely. The stem is straight and many of them are seeding.

2. Ganjam has ten casuarina plants attached to the gully, but they are not thriving, the plant being unsuited to the locality. This gully has no tope of its own, nor would I propose one. The land adjoining the pave and the platforms belongs to the Zemindar of Ichapore who will not, as usual, omit to demand heavy rates of compensation for any land that may be taken up, and casuarina topes will not be remunerative as the villagers have no difficulty in obtaining fuel from Humma and other villages which abound with jungle. There is a small tope of the trees on the other side of the Hamuka Canal planted, I believe, by the Department Public Works. It is thriving. The soil is sandy and some suited to the plant, but it belongs to the Zemindar of Paloor. A tope there cannot be of any use to the traders resorting to the gully, besides the place is isolated and cannot be conveniently looked after by the gully establishment.

3. The Surla Gully is about two miles from the coast and has two topes; but the soil does not seem suited to casuarinas. Some of them died, others are stunted in growth, though they are manured and taken care of, while a few on Platform 1 are thriving. There is a small piece of land close to the platform where casuarinas might be grown with advantage, but it is partly Jaraypoke and partly Inam, and is in the occupation of ryots who would demand to be liberally compensated, and firewood is as cheap here as at Ganjam. The other land in the vicinity of the gully is not suited to the plant.

4. Nowpadah is also a Zemindari village. It is about two miles from the coast and has three topes. There are 1,332 casuarinas including those along the salt roads. Some of the plants in the topes, though stag-headed, look better than others, but as a whole are they not nor grown as well as they ought to have. The first tope where they were chiefly planted is in a low place and is flooded during the monsoons. There is some land left waste between the roads branching off to Platforms 1 and 2 and another close to Platform 1, all belonging to the gully and sufficient for about 300 plants, which I shall see planted before long. I do not propose to take up any fresh land and plant casuarinas in connection with the gully, as any step of the kind will necessitate the taking up of land for which compensation will have to be paid to the Zemindar of the Teckally Estate, and there is no demand for firewood here.

5. The Womeravilly Gully is close to the coast and has a tope. The upper stratum of the soil is a mixture of clay and sand. The inner layer is entirely clay and much harder than the

surface and impregnated with saline matter. Some of the casuarinas died as soon as they took root; others are stag-headed and stunted in growth. Those along the gully roads are growing well. On the south-west of the gully, there is a piece of about 40 acres of Jerayate land belonging to the village of Tanangi. It is sandy and close to the coast and is sufficient for 3,000 plants. On an inspection of the locality, I find it is suited to the plant. As it has been undisputed for a long time, no compensation has to be paid, if casuarinas be grown in it; but a tope here will not be of any use to the gully tenders, as the place is out of their way. If it is not necessary that it should be one affording shelter to them, I propose to take up the land and plant casuarinas. A sum of 600 Rupees will be sufficient for planting and maintaining the tope for four years, when I expect the plants can be left to themselves.

	Rs.
* Four Peadsmen at Rupees 2-8-0 each per month for four years	480
Fencing and hedging charges	120
Total	600

6. In conclusion, I beg to state that it is not feasible to plant casuarinas on a larger scale, particularly in connection with the gullies.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Acting Collector.

SUBMITTED for the information of Government with reference to G. O., dated 23rd October 1873, No. 1,152.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
The Acting Collector of Ganjam.

Read, W. U. French.

Despatched 1874.

Registered, Board Nov. 1874, No. 1,618.

Forwarded.

Received 1874.

GANJAM.

Report of Agri-Horticultural Society.

MADRAS.

Printed at the Government Press—No. 1,445.