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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE .

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No.	10 16	Press
B.P. No.		Mis.
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*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
6th July 1875.*

No. 67. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th June 1875, No. 1,537, Forest No. 103:—

Read the following letter from W. D. HORSLEY, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 4th May 1875, No. 100:—

ENCLOSED is a report addressed to Government from the Inspector of Forests regarding forest matters in this district.

2. *Paragraph 2.*—As proposed by the Inspector, the older Babul trees in the Kamalapur plantation may be cut down. The supply of fuel afforded will be so very small that I suggest that the wood be sold on the plantation to the public and not be sent to the Railway.

3. I am, as the Inspector says, strongly opposed to the extension of any of the plantations, and among the rest of the redwood experimental plantation. It has been ten years in existence, and has yielded nothing, while it has cost Rupees 5,415 without taking into account the salary of the Deputy Conservator, whose attention to the plantation has been unceasing. The hills are in places covered with Red Sanders, and I am taking steps to enclose portions of the forest where this tree grows so freely. After fencing the enclosures, there will be no further outlay. The soil of the plantation is red clay. Red Sanders requires a rocky soil; consequently the trees in the plantation do not form heartwood so readily as do the trees in the forests, and, therefore, the forest trees are more valuable than the plantation trees. There is, in my opinion, absolutely nothing to be gained by extending the plantation. The supply of the wood is now far in excess of the demand, so that prices are not likely to prove remunerative.

4. *Paragraph 3.*—The clearings of measured areas in the reserves may be carried out with advantage. The fresh growth from the stools will rapidly replenish the clearings, but I do not think that this growth will take place with all kinds of trees. A matter of this kind may fairly be left to the judgment and experience of the Inspector, who has, no doubt, observed the result of this system in other forests in this country.

5. The Inspector, I regret to find, is dissatisfied with the condition of the fences, but this can be explained. The reserves have only very lately been enclosed with the exception of the reserve at Balapalli. The sides of the ditches were still fresh loose earth when the heavy rains fell in October last, and naturally the ditches have been to a certain extent filled up by the washings from the sides. Had the fences always been in their present state, the Inspector would not have been able to say that "great care has evidently been taken with success to exclude cattle, fire, and goats." If, as he says, the walls are not sufficiently substantial, the results show that they answer the purpose for which they were built. Walls have been built where stone was available, and the stones are unworked and put up as they are. Worked stone forming better walls would have cost very much more, and would not have answered the purpose better than the present rough stone walls.

6. The water-gates or wire-fencing at the nullahs will require renewing twice a-year after each monsoon. The streams at the foot of the hills where

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the reserves are discharge a great deal of water which rises very rapidly. A great deal of debris is brought down by the streams in the shape of hill grass, bushes, &c., which will choke the fence, and the weight of the banked-up water will carry fence and everything before it. Heavy wood is sometimes brought down these streams, and before them the fences would very soon disappear. The best plan will be to put a fence of thorn-bushes across the streams. These when washed away can be replaced very readily and at small cost.

7. The Inspector's proposal for a fence maintenance allowance is an excellent idea, and I hope it will be sanctioned.

8. The watchers are usually Yanadies, and to ask them to certify to anything or to write weekly reports is quite out of the question. The Overseer should do all this in his diary.

9. I do not see how the moral influence of the Collector can have anything to say to the immunity of the reserves from cattle-trespass and fires, as the Collector has only very lately had anything to say to forest affairs, whereas the present condition of the older reserves is the growth of years. All the good work, and the Inspector admits that there is a great deal that is good, is entirely due to Mr. Yarde's very careful management. There is certainly a great quantity of open jungle available for grazing, but I must mention that I have never yet taken up tracts of forest without being met by objections from the villagers, that I am depriving them of grazing ground. I have seen myself large herds of cattle in the neighbourhood of the reserved tracts.

10. In order that the reserves may be properly surveyed, a surveyor should be employed, and this important work got over at once. Inspection paths are, as the Inspector says, very necessary.

11. *Paragraph 4.*—A set of rules were published in the Gazette some years ago. It will be unnecessary to republish them, because, as suggested by the Inspector, I have told Mr. Yarde to draw up rules applicable to this district with reference to those already published and to the rules in force in other districts.

12. *Paragraph 5.*—Licenses might be made more available at out-villages with advantage; but, if this is done, they must be issued and checked by Reddies.

13. *Paragraph 6.*—The establishment proposed by the Inspector is very necessary, and nothing could be better than his division of the work. I do not think that the result will be an increase of revenue, but more will be known of the forests. There is little or no local demand for wood of any value, and but for the railway burning up the forests so fast the revenue derived from the forests would be very small. The increased establishment is required to stop injudicious felling and to keep down fires. A general demand for the wood on the hills in Proddatur and Budwail may some years hence arise, and for other considerations it is advisable that the forests should be carefully tended. It is just possible that the railway may be obliged to look to the remote taluqs I have named for its fuel supply, and, therefore, no time should be lost in husbanding the resources of those forests.

14. *Paragraph 7.*—Regarding the conservancy of the western slopes of the Palkonda hills in the Raichote Taluq, I addressed the Board in my letter, No. 261, dated November 25th, 1874. The boundary-dispute between this and North Arcot

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District has been settled by mutual agreement in all but two villages. The line, as it concerns them, has been referred to the Settlement Department for determination under the Act.

15. *Paragraph 10.*—The Inspector raises again the question of the collection of jungle produce by Government agency. It has already been so fully discussed that it is scarcely necessary that I should raise my voice against it. The people who live by gathering the produce are perfectly contented with existing arrangements, as they can dispose of the produce to whom, and for what price, they please. It is not advisable that Government should interfere in the matter in any way.

16. Enclosed will be found the list of establishment proposed by the Inspector. The office establishment of the Deputy Conservator should be increased by another clerk on Rupees 15. Three peons are not sufficient. He requires a head peon on Rupees 8 and four peons on Rupees 7. The establishment which I formerly proposed was to cost Rupees 1,131 a-month, but in that sum I included the salaries of the Deputy Conservator and gardeners. The latter I presume the Inspector intends should be paid from the working charge of the district.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Captain C. WALKER, Officiating Inspector of Forests, to D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq.,
Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Salem, 15th March 1875,
No. 694.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Inspection Report for the Cuddapah District. I entered the district from Kurnool, and was met by the Deputy Conservator Mr. Yarde at Camalapore, whence we proceeded to Codoor. After inspecting the forests and plantations in the neighbourhood, I left the district for North Arcot via Balpully and Mamundoor, and subsequently visited a portion of the forests in the Voilpad Taluq near Bhakrapett, Chintagoonta, and Mudacheroo, at present under Jungle Conservancy.

I regret that I was unable to meet the Collector who was engaged in the annual settlement. We were both anxious to arrange a meeting, especially with a view to discussing the pending revision of establishments; but our duties led us in different directions, and the miscarriage of a telegram, which I have sent to Mr. Horsley, prevented my taking advantage of the only opportunity which presented itself.

I have, however, fully explained my views to Mr. Yarde, and requested him to communicate them to Mr. Horsley prior to his forwarding this report.

2. *Plantations.*—I visited those at Camalapore and Codoor. The Babul in the former has grown well. I think the older trees should be cut down at once, so as to admit of their springing freely from the stool. Those to be removed should be marked and numbered, and the yield and financial results carefully noted. The sandy portions of the plantation should, I think, be planted up with Casuarina, which is growing well in the upper corner near the river-bank, though a number of trees have been swept away by the recent floods. Pitting and transplanting from nursery beds of other descriptions has been put a stop to; broad-cast sowing and natural reproduction being the only means likely to prove financially successful in producing fire-wood (other than Casuarina) in this district.

The Codoor Red Sanders plantation is a great success, and Mr. Yarde deserves much credit for it, as his predecessors tried to rear the tree and failed probably from want of care. The growth is regular, and the trees are growing straight and cleaning themselves with little or no pruning. A tree measured fourteen months ago by Colonel Beddome has since increased $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height and 3 inches in circumference, being now $34\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and 24 inches in circumference. I have asked Mr. Yarde to submit a memorandum of his method of rearing the tree.

The other species planted experimentally in the plantations do not thrive on the whole, and I would discontinue the attempt to rear them, and, after fully planting up the available area with the Red Sanders, reduce expenditure to a minimum, retaining only one permanent gardener and employing a few coolies as required. A considerable extent of adjoining land suitable for planting is likely to be shortly available, and the question arises whether we should extend the plantation or not. I believe the Collector is opposed to doing so, as he considers that there is plenty of the wood available in the natural forests of the district. Considering, however, the marked success which has attended Mr. Yarde's recent planting, the great commercial value of the roots, and local demand for straight posts of which a plantation will yield a far larger per-centage than any indigenous forest, I am inclined to advocate its extension on the land becoming available. If this is approved of, Mr. Yarde should submit careful estimates of cost and results framed in accordance with recent orders. Prior to these being approved of, and funds made available, nothing should be done.

3. *Fire-wood Reserves.*—I visited the fire-wood reserves known as Codoor hill, Sulagoonta Chaynoo, Thoonacoda, Yerragoonta Cotta, Vagati Cona, and Balpully (Nos. 1 and 2).

The estimated areas of all these reserves are, I imagine, greatly below the actual extent. The Sulagonta Chaynoo and Vagati Cona reserves and a portion of Balpully (No. 2) are particularly fine, and great care has evidently been taken with success to exclude fire, cattle, and goats. The natural growth is very encouraging. I would suggest that experimental clearings of measured areas may at once be undertaken to give us an idea of the probable average yield per acre, and enable us to arrive at conclusions as to coppice-growth, &c. I have explained to Mr. Yarde the course which has been adopted in this respect in Salem, whence I have just received most valuable data, and impressed upon him the advantage of introducing cross-cut sawing in lieu of felling by the axe, and having the stools rounded off close to the surface of the ground to ensure the best coppice growth.

I am disappointed with what I have seen of the fencing which is imperfect and not well maintained in parts. Neither the ditch and bank with aloes nor the stone-walls are so substantial as those in Salem, although they have cost considerably more. The ditch in many places is not 3 feet deep and wide, which is the measurement required, and although this is doubtless, as Mr. Yarde suggests, partially due to the heavy rains having filled it up, I think, in some instances, the wudders must have scamped their work and the overseer not been sufficiently careful in measuring up. The matter has already formed subject of remark by the Collector and myself in the monthly progress reports.

As an imperfect fence is of no use for any purpose, I would suggest that Mr. Yarde be directed to take measures to have them all put in *thorough* order with water-gates or wire-fencing at nullahs and channels, and then hold the watchers responsible for their maintenance, and the overseer for seeing that they are properly maintained. A small annual maintenance allowance per mile of fence will be necessary. The watchers should certify in a weekly report to the overseer that they have been round the whole enclosure, and mention any breaks and repairs; and the overseer in his monthly report to the Deputy Conservator should certify that he personally inspected the fencing which he should, if possible, do thoroughly once a-month.

Scarcely any fence will really keep out cattle and goats if the owners drive them in; but it is necessary to keep these enclosures in good order if cattle are to be pounded and people punished for trespass. Hitherto I am inclined to attribute the comparative immunity of the Cuddapah fire-wood reserves from cattle trespass and fire rather to the moral influence of the Collector and forest officer, the large extent of open jungle available for grazing, and remoteness of the reserves from the railway line, than to the completeness of the fencing or watchfulness on the part of the overseer and special establishments.

I trust that the surveying and mapping of these reserves may soon be undertaken. At the same time they should be divided into blocks and a system of inspection paths laid out and kept clear to facilitate working by rotation. In many places the jungle is now too thick to admit of entrance.

The prevalent descriptions of trees found in these reserves are *Mimusops hexandra* and *Elenji* (Pala and Pogada), *Strychnos nux vomica* (Mushti), *Conocarpus latifolia* (Yellamah), *Pterocarpus santalinus* (Erra Chandanam), *Vatica Tambagaia* (Thambà,) &c.

4. Local rules and seigniorage lists framed on the general rules for the Presidency as at present in force are much required, and copies in English and vernaculars should be made everywhere available (as required by General Rule No. 4). At present, beyond the original notification in the District Gazette, I do not believe there is a copy of the fresh rules and seigniorage rates in the district,—at least there are none in the Deputy Conservator's Office. I have shown Mr. Yarde the Salem rules and those recently sanctioned for Coimbatore, and suggested that he should draw up and submit a set for approval in communication with the Collector.

5. Tickets for jungle-wood, bamboos, &c., should, I think, be made more readily available at out-villages, and all license and tickets should be carefully recovered and checked off; the places where felling is permitted being notified from time to time. Mr. Yarde has introduced a good modification by having licenses with counterfoil, which obviates the necessity of keeping register of issues. This recommends itself for adoption in other districts.

6. I fully discussed the subject of revision of establishment with Mr. Yarde, and drafted a scheme for submission to the Collector who will, I trust, send it on to me at an early date with any modifications he may think necessary.

The main features consist in dividing the district into forest ranges, north and south, with an overseer in immediate charge of each, having a sub-overseer as a responsible forest officer in each taluq, and getting our peons more with the forests as guards or foresters instead of keeping them in tannahs situated on public roads.

The system is not easy to work out on account of the extra expense which it will involve, but I am convinced it would well repay any moderate increase both in the shape of enhanced revenue and conservancy.

7. The western slopes of the range of hills, generally known as "the Palcondahs," and the low hills in the south-west of the Voilpad Taluq bordering on the North Arcot District, are not under conservancy. There is, it is true, a small and fluctuating revenue realised under the Jungle Conservancy Rules; but as there is no system nor establishment to check the felling and removal of timber, &c., the only wonder is that people consider it necessary or expedient to go through the form of taking out Permits which are issued to any applicant, and for checking or recovering which there is no machinery. A portion of these forests formed the subject of paragraph 11 of Board's Proceedings, No. 152/2,478, dated 2nd September 1874, with regard to which I am not aware that anything has since been done. There is also a boundary dispute regarding the Cuddapah and North Arcot limits (referred to in paragraph 7 of Mr. Sheffield's letter, recorded with G. O., No. 1,152, dated 9th September 1874), which will, however, probably be settled by mutual agreement before this report is before Government.

8. The forests are singularly devoid of mature trees of any description which would appear to have been removed for local requirements. Although the soil is rocky and arid, and the jungles are regularly burnt over each year, and much damage done by goats and cowherds, there is a fair show of saplings; the most valuable descriptions being Red Sanders (*Pterocarpus santalinus*), Thumbà (*Vatica Thambagaia*), Jalaree (*Vatica laccifera*), and Nummai, called here Chiriman or Yettama, (*Conocarpus latifolia*). On the tops of the hills the Kadukai (*Terminalia Chebula*) is the prevalent tree with here and there a little Vengay (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), and a few stunted Teak trees. There is a considerable area covered with bamboos, which is very valuable owing to the scarcity of this useful article in the high table-land of the sub-division.

9. I would certainly advocate some steps being taken to preserve these forests both on account of their value as regards climatic considerations, and affording a supply of timber, &c., for local purposes.

I would leave an outer belt of considerable breadth for the free use of villagers and extension of cultivation, grazing of cattle and goats, removal of jungle and fire-wood, &c., and conserve the inner portion, including the slopes and summits of the hills.

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6th July 1875.*

The Acting Sub-Collector and myself are satisfied that this could be done without any hardship to the people, as there is an ample extent of jungle available betwixt most of the villages and the forest at the foot of and on slopes of the hills.

A few forest guards under a sub-overseer would be required as a protective establishment, the cost of which would be more than repaid by the seigniorages levied on such trees of the reserved descriptions as were allowed to be removed on paid licenses, and miscellaneous collections for bamboos, jungle-wood, &c. Eventually, the reserved timbers and red wood roots might be worked by direct Government agency.

If the above meets with approval, I would place the management under charge of the district forest officer, although the revenues and disbursements may be retained as local if deemed advisable.

10. I cannot conclude this report without an allusion to the much-vexed question of the collection of "minor forest-products," which include myrobalans, tamarinds, barks, gums, and resins, &c., which are now collected for merchants by the Yenadies and coolies from the plains.

I find that in the adjoining district of Nellore the jungle-tribes collect for Government and get two-thirds of the net proceeds in cash or grain (*vide* Mr. Boswell's Nellore Manual, pp. 8—152 and 153). If this or some similar system were adopted here, and generally throughout the Presidency, we should be enabled to make much more progress in real conservancy, our revenues would be doubled, and the position of the jungle-tribes very greatly improved. Many of them are now employed by us as jungle-watchers, for which they are eminently adapted; and Mr. Yarde informs me that they would gladly collect the forest-products for us on any reasonable terms rather than continue to be robbed by the merchants.

I have already written so frequently and earnestly on this important point, which presents itself in every district, that I need do no more than allude to it as above, and beg that Government will believe that I have the best grounds for submitting that, by the present arrangements, we are sacrificing conservancy and a very considerable legitimate revenue without any return in the shape of securing the welfare of the jungle-tribes and improving their condition, or doing good to any, save the traders against whom and their practices complaints are universal.

11. I inspected the office-books and records which are carefully kept. A curtailment of the number of returns and improvement of the system of cash accounts and stock registers is very desirable. At present the scope and method of compilation of many returns differs in each range.

Proposed Revision in the Cuddapah District.

	RS.	RS.
1 Overseer, 1st Class	100	
Travelling allowance	25	125
1 Gumastah		15
1 Peon		6
1 Overseer, 3rd Class	60	
Travelling allowance	15	75
1 Gumastah		15
1 Peon		6
2 Sub-Overseers, at Rs. 25		50
2 " at " 20		40
5 Foresters, at Rs. 8		40
10 " at " 7		70
15 " at " 6		90
		200

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	RS.	RS.
Deputy Conservator's Office.		
1 Head Clerk	30	
1 2nd Clerk	20	
1 Vernacular Clerk	15	
3 Peons, at Rs. 7	21	
		86
Total		618

DISTRIBUTION.

NORTH—TWO TALUQS, DHOOR AND BUDWAIL.

Headquarters.

	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Overseer, 3rd Class		75	
1 Gumastah		15	
1 Peon		6	
2 Sub-Overseers, 1 at Rs. 25 and another at Rs. 20		45	

Dhoor Talug.

1 1st-class Forester, at Rs. 8	8	
2 2nd " " 7	14	
4 3rd " " 6	24	
		46

Budwail Talug.

1 1st-class Forester, at Rs. 8	8	
3 2nd " " 7	21	
4 3rd " " 6	24	
		53
		240

SOUTH—TWO TALUQS, SIDHOUT AND PULLAMPETT.

Headquarters, Pullampett.

1 Overseer, 1st Class	125	
1 Gumastah	15	
1 Peon	6	
2 Sub-Overseers, 1 at Rs. 25 and another at Rs. 20	45	

Pullampett Talug.

2 1st-class Foresters, at Rs. 8	16	
3 2nd " " 7	21	
3 3rd " " 6	18	
		55

Sidhout Talug.

1 1st-class Forester, at Rs. 8	8	
2 2nd " " 7	14	
4 3rd " " 6	24	
		46
		292

Deputy Conservator's Office Establishment

Total 618

CUDDAPAH,
4th May 1875.

(Signed) W. D. HORSLEY,
Collector.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
6th July 1875.*

No. 695.

SUBMITTED through the Collector of Cuddapah and Revenue Board, in accordance with G. O., No. 1,511, dated 7th December 1874.

SALEM,
15th March 1875.

(Signed) C. WALKER, Captain,
Officiating Inspector of Forests.

SUBMITTED for the information of Government.

2. The Board concur with the Collector as to the inadvisability of extending the Red Sanders plantation, on which there has been already large expenditure without return, and which is of doubtful necessity, as the wood grows freely in the natural forest.

3. As to the fencing of the reserves, the Board see no objection to the assignment of a portion of the sums allotted for the reserves as fence maintenance allowance. It is a matter which may be arranged by the Collector. The Board have in separate Proceedings dwelt on the importance of a survey of these reserves.

4. As to the extension of conservancy to the western slopes of the Palkonda and Cuddapah Hills, the letter referred to by the Collector is under disposal in connection with a separate reference. Mr. Horsley anticipates only a small local demand, and thinks that measures of protection are not much required. He recommends, however, the extension of forest conservancy operations to these tracts. The arrangements suggested by Captain Walker seem good, but the matter should be made the subject of special report. The tracts are now under Jungle Conservancy.

5. The Inspector suggests that the jungle tribes should be engaged to collect forest produce for the department, receiving a fixed proportion of the proceeds. The Collector, however, is strongly opposed to any such measure. Before anything of the kind is done, detailed information must be furnished with reference to paragraph 9 of G.O., dated 1st March 1873, No. 240.

6. The report is on the whole very satisfactory, and the good condition both of plantations and reserves reflects credit on the care and industry of Mr. Yarde, the Deputy Conservator.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 68.

ORDER THEREON, 6th July 1875, No. 1,016.

Forests, No. 7.

WITH their Proceedings the Board submit the Inspector of Forests' report on the Cuddapah District with the remarks of the Collector on the same.

2. The Government agree with the Board that the report is on the whole satisfactory.

3. Before deciding on the question of extension of the Red Sanders plantations, the Government desire to have a memorandum from the Inspector embodying the calculations on which he bases the opinion that the plantations must be remunerative.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
6th July 1875.*

4. Further Proceedings on the subject of taking up the conservancy of the western slopes of the Palkonda and Cuddapah hills is awaited.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. MACGREGOR,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
„ the Officiating Inspector of Forests.

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

FOREST No. 103.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 8th June 1875, No. 1,537.

Read the following letter from W. D. HORSLEY, Esq., Collector of Cuddapah, to H. E. STOKES, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 4th May 1875, No. 100:—

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3. I am, as the Inspector says, strongly opposed to the extension of any of the plantations, and among the rest of the redwood experimental plantation. It has been ten years in existence, and has yielded nothing, while it has cost Rupees 5,415 without taking into account the salary of the Deputy Conservator, whose attention to the plantation has been unceasing. The hills are in places covered with Red Sanders, and I am taking steps to enclose portions of the forest where this tree grows so freely. After fencing the enclosures, there will be no further outlay. The soil of the plantation is red clay. Red Sanders requires a rocky soil; consequently the trees in the plantation do not form heartwood so readily as do the trees in the forests, and, therefore, the forest trees are more valuable than the plantation trees. There is, in my opinion, absolutely nothing to be gained by extending the plantation. The supply of the wood is now far in excess of the demand, so that prices are not likely to prove remunerative.

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Contd. of 118761 30/10/1875

REVENUE.

TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

As. As. As.

For July 1875.

For

For

G. O. 6th July 1875, No. 1,018.

JULY.

No. 67-68.

For the Cuddapah District.—Concerning with the Board that the report on the — is on the whole satisfactory; desiring to have a memorandum from the Inspector of Forests embodying the observations on which he bases the opinion that the Red Sanders wood plantations would be remunerative, and a view of the conservancy of the subject of taking up the conservancy of the Red Sanders wood plantations and Cuddapah hills.



6. The water-gates or wire-fencing at the nullahs will require renewing twice a-year after each monsoon. The streams at the foot of the hills where the reserves are discharge a great deal of water which rises very rapidly. A great deal of debris is brought down by the streams in the shape of hill grass, bushes, &c., which will choke the fence, and the weight of the banked-up water will carry fence and everything before it. Heavy wood is sometimes brought down these streams, and before them the fences would very soon disappear. The best plan will be to put a fence of thorn-bushes across the streams. These when washed away can be replaced very readily and at small cost.

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11. *Paragraph 4.*—A set of rules were published in the Gazette some years ago. It will be unnecessary to republish them, because, as suggested by the Inspector, I have told Mr. Yarde to draw up rules applicable to this district with reference to those already published and to the rules in force in other districts.

12. *Paragraph 5.*—Licenses might be made more available at out-villages with advantage; but, if this is done, they must be issued and checked by Reddies.

13. *Paragraph 6.*—The establishment proposed by the Inspector is very necessary, and nothing could be better than his division of the work. I do not think that the result will be an increase of revenue, but more will be known of the forests. There is little or no local demand for wood of any value, and but for the railway burning up the forests so fast the revenue derived from the forests would be very small. The increased establishment is required to stop injudicious felling and to keep down fires. A general demand for the wood on the hills in Proddatur and Budwail may some years hence arise, and for other considerations it is advisable that the forests should be carefully tended. It is just possible that the railway may be obliged to look to the remote taluqs I have named for its fuel supply, and, therefore, no time should be lost in husbanding the resources of those forests.

14. *Paragraph 7.*—Regarding the conservancy of the western slopes of the Palkonda hills in the Raichote Taluq, I addressed the Board in my letter, No. 261, dated November 25th, 1874. The boundary-dispute between this and North Arcot District has been settled by mutual agreement in all but two villages. The line, as it concerns them, has been referred to the Settlement Department for determination under the Act.

15. *Paragraph 10.*—The Inspector raises again the question of the collection of jungle produce by Government agency. It has already been so fully discussed that it is scarcely necessary that I should raise my voice against it. The people who live by gathering the produce are perfectly contented with existing arrangements, as they can dispose of the produce to whom, and for what price, they please. It is not advisable that Government should interfere in the matter in any way.

16. Enclosed will be found the list of establishment proposed by the Inspector. The office establishment of the Deputy Conservator should be increased by another clerk on Rupees 15. Three peons are not sufficient. He requires a head peon on Rupees 8 and four peons on Rupees 7. The establishment which I formerly proposed was to cost Rupees 1,131 a-month, but in that sum I included the salaries of the Deputy Conservator and gardeners. The latter I presume the Inspector intends should be paid from the working charge of the district.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Report of Inspector of Forests.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Its enclosure, list of establishment.

SUBMITTED for the information of Government.

2. The Board concur with the Collector as to the inadvisability of extending the Red Sanders plantation, on which there has been already large expenditure without return, and which is of doubtful necessity, as the wood grows freely in the natural forest.

3. As to the fencing of the reserves, the Board see no objection to the assignment of a portion of the sums allotted for the reserves as fence maintenance allowance. It is a matter which may be arranged by the Collector. The Board have in separate Proceedings dwelt on the importance of a survey of these reserves.

4. As to the extension of conservancy to the western slopes of the Palkonda and Cuddapah Hills, the letter referred to by the Collector is under disposal in connection with a separate reference. Mr. Horsley anticipates only a small local demand, and thinks that measures of protection are not much required. He recommends, however, the extension of forest conservancy operations to these tracts. The arrangements suggested by Captain Walker seem good, but the matter should be made the subject of special report. The tracts are now under Jungle Conservancy.

5. The Inspector suggests that the jungle tribes should be engaged to collect forest produce for the department, receiving a fixed proportion of the proceeds. The Collector, however, is strongly opposed to any such measure. Before anything of the kind is done, detailed information must be furnished with reference to paragraph 9 of G.O., dated 1st March 1873, No. 240.

6. The report is on the whole very satisfactory, and the good condition both of plantations and reserves reflects credit on the care and industry of Mr. Yarde, the Deputy Conservator.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

H. G. S.

Acting Secretary.

To the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
,, the Collector of Cuddapah,
,, the Inspector of Forests.

Exd. J. W. Fischer.

Proposed revision in the Cuddapah District.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Total
1. Overseer 1 st class	100	-	-	100
Travelling allowance	25	-	-	125
1. Gummatah	-	-	-	15
1 Peon	-	-	-	6
1. Overseer 3 ^d class	60	-	-	60
Travelling allowance	15	-	-	75
1. Gummatah	-	-	-	15
1 Peon	-	-	-	6
2 Sub Overseers at Rs 25	-	-	-	50
2 " " at Rs 20	-	-	-	40
5 Foresters at Rs 8	40	-	-	40
10 " " at Rs 7	70	-	-	70
15 " " at Rs 6	90	-	-	200
10 Clerk	30	-	-	30
1 2 ^d Clerk	20	-	-	20
1 Vernacular Clerk	15	-	-	15
3 Peons at Rs 7	21	-	-	26
Total Rupees				612

Deputy
Conservator
his office

Distribution

BOARD of BECHENNE,

MADRAS.

1875.

Rev: 1675, 246

246 4/4

PROCEEDINGS, 8TH JUNE 1875, No. 1,537.

Deputy Conservator

Received 26: June

JUNE.
Forest No. 103.

Forest matters.—Letter from Collector of Cuddapah stating his opinions on report of Inspector of Forests regarding —, submitted to Government with Board's remarks. Report on the whole considered very satisfactory.

Ch 1016-6 July 1875

Received

C. 26: June 1875

Distribution

North

2 Taluqs Dhoor and Budmair

Head Quarters

1 Oversee 3^d class

1 Guinastah

1 Peon

2. Sub Oversee 1 at Rs 25, and
another at Rs 20

Dhoor 1. 1st class Forester at Rs 8

Taluq 2. 2^d class Forester at Rs 7

4. 3^d class Forester at Rs 6

7

Budmair 1. 1st class Forester at Rs 8

Taluq 3. 2^d class Forester at Rs 7

4. 3^d class Forester at Rs 6

8

South

2 Taluqs Sihont and Pullampett

Head Quarters Pullampett

1 Oversee 1st class

1 Guinastah

1 Peon

2. Sub Oversee 1 at Rs 25, and
another at Rs 20

Pullampett 2. 1st class Forester at Rs 8

Taluq 3. 2^d class Forester at Rs 7

3. 3^d class Forester at Rs 6

7

Sihont 1. 1st class Forester at Rs 8

Taluq 2. 2^d class Forester at Rs 7

4. 3^d class Forester at Rs 6

7

Deputy Conservator's Office

Establishment

Total Rupees

618

618

618

618

W. M. S. S.
Collector

Cuddalore Coll. Office
4 May 1875

Compt. C. H.

10/16

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 2454

From *Genl. M. J. P. M.*

Dated 8 June 1875.

FOR ORDERS.

The only point which
at present calls for
actual disproof
is the extension
of the Red Landers
Good Plantation,
strongly advocated by
Capt. Walker. but
objected to by the

Enclosure No 2

See letter from the
Colonial of Queensland
dated 4th May 1875
No 100

J. G. M. M. 11/11/75

Recd 11/11/75

See 2 2454/75

Col -

The Inspector
might be called
on for a memo
showing the calc
ulations on which
he bases his
opinion as to
the decidedly
favorable financial
prospects.

Yes. Unless
he can show
reasonable
expectation of
a financial
gain. I do not
go any further
of course.

AM 1/4 ME [Signature]

Office of Inspector of Forests
Camp Salem 15th March 1875

No 694
From

Captain Campbell Walker
Off^r Inspector of Forests.
To,
D. F. Carmichael, Esq^r
Secretary to Government
R. D.

Sir,
I have the honor to submit my inspection report for the Cuddapah District. I entered the District from Kurnool, and was met by the Deputy Conservator Mr. Garde at Camalapore, whence we proceeded to Codoor. After inspecting the forests and plantations in the neighbourhood I left the District for North Arcot via Balpully & Mamundoor, and subsequently visited a portion of the forests in the Voilpad taluq near Bhakrapett, Chintagoota and Mudacheroo, at present under jungle Conservancy.

I regret that I was unable to meet the Collector who was engaged in the annual settlement. We were both anxious to arrange a meeting, especially with a view to discussing the pending revision of the Establish^{ts}

Forst. - Cuddapah

FOR ORDERS.
Dated 10th July 1875

Write then Pro. the Board submit the Inspection of Forests report in the Cuddapah District with the remarks of the Govt on the same.

We get agree with the Board that the report is on the whole satisfactory.

Before deciding on the question of extension of the Nerb. Landers plantations the Govt desire that a memo from the Inspector embodying the calculations on which he bases the opinion that the plantations must be remunerative.

Further Pro. op on the subject of taking up the Conservancy of the Western slopes of the Polkudon & Cuddapah hills. etc.

148000 Acres of the Western slopes of the Polkudon & Cuddapah hills. etc.

establishments, but our duties led us in different directions, and the miscarriage of a telegram, which I have sent to Mr. Horsely prevented my taking advantage of the only opportunity which presented itself. -

I have, however, fully explained my views to Mr. Yarde, and requested him to communicate them to Mr. Horsely prior to his forwarding this report. -

2. - I visited those at Camplapore & Codoor. - Plantations -

The Babul in the former has grown well. I think the older trees should be cut down at once so as to admit of their springing freely from the stool. - Those to be removed should be marked & numbered, and the yield and financial results carefully noted. -

The sandy portions of the plantation should I think be planted up with Casuarina, which is growing well in the upper corner near the river bank though a number of trees have been swept away by the recent floods. - Pitting and transplanting from nursery beds of other descriptions has been put a stop to. -

Broad cast sowing and natural reproduction being the only means likely to prove financially successful in producing firewood (other than Casuarina) in this District. -

The Codoor red sanders plantation is a great success

12
success, and Mr. Yarde deserves much credit for it as his predecessors tried to rear the tree and failed probably from want of care. - The growth is regular and the trees are growing straight and cleaning themselves with little or no pruning. - A tree measured 14 months ago by Colonel Beddome has since increased $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height and 3 inches in circumference being now $34\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and 24 inches in circumference. - I have asked Mr. Yarde to submit a memorandum of his method of rearing the tree. -

The other species planted experimentally in the plantations do not thrive on the whole, and I would discontinue the attempt to rear them and after fully planting up the available area with the red sanders, reduce expenditure to a minimum retaining only one permanent gardener and employing a few coolies as required. - A considerable extent of adjoining land suitable for planting is likely to be shortly available, and the question arises whether we should extend the plantation or not. - I believe the Collector is opposed to doing so, as he considers that there is plenty of the wood available in the natural forests of the District. - Considering

Considering, however, the marked success which has attended Mr. Yarde's recent planting, the great commercial value of the roots, and local demand for straight posts of which a plantation will yield a far larger percentage than any indigenous forest, I am inclined to advocate its extension on the land becoming available. If this is approved of, Mr. Yarde should submit careful estimates of cost and results framed in accordance with recent orders. — Prior to these being approved of and funds made available nothing should be done.

3. — I visited the firewood reserves known as Fire wood reserves Kodur hill, Sulagoonta, Chaynoo, Thomaconda, Yerragoonta, Cotta, Vagati Cona, and Balpilly (No. 1 & 2). —

The estimated areas of all these reserves are I imagine greatly below the actual extent. —

The Sulagoonta, Chaynoo, and Vagati Cona reserves and a portion of Balpilly (No. 2) are particularly fine, and great care has evidently been taken with success to exclude fire cattle and goats. — The natural growth is very encouraging. — I would suggest that experimental clearings

clearings of measured areas may at once be undertaken to give us an idea of the probable average yield per acre, and enable us to arrive at conclusions as to coppice growth &c. I have explained to Mr. Yarde the course which has been adopted in this respect in Salem whence I have just received most valuable data, and impressed upon him the advantage of introducing cross cut sawing in lieu of felling by the axe, and having the stools rounded off close to the surface of the ground to ensure the best coppice growth. —

I am disappointed with what I have seen of the fencing which is imperfect and not well maintained in parts. — Neither the ditch and bank with aloes, nor the stone walls are so substantial as those in Salem, although they have cost considerably more. — The ditch in many places is not 5 feet deep and wide which is the measurement required and although this is doubtless as Mr. Yarde suggests partially due to the heavy rains having filled it up, I think in some instances the wudders must have scamped their work &c. —
the

the Overseer, not been sufficiently careful in measuring up. - The matter has already formed subject of remark by the Collector & myself in the monthly progress reports. -

As an imperfect fence is of no use for any purpose. - I would suggest that Mr. Yarde be directed to take measures to have them all put in thorough order with water gates or wire fencing at Nullahs and Channels, and then hold the watchers responsible for their maintenance and the Overseer for seeing that they are properly maintained. - A small annual maintenance allowance per mile of fence will be necessary. - The watchers should certify in a weekly report to the Overseer that they have been round the whole enclosure and mention any breaks and repairs, and the Overseer in his monthly report to the Deputy Conservator should certify that he personally inspected the fencing which he should if possible do thoroughly once a month. -

Scarcely any fence will really keep out cattle and goats if the owners drive them in, but it is necessary to keep these enclosures in

in good order, if cattle are to be pound^{ed} and people punished for trespass. - Hitherto I am inclined to attribute the comparative ^{immense} immensity of the Cuddapah fire-wood reserves from cattle trespass and fire rather to the moral influence of the Collector and Forest Officer, the large extent of open jungle available for grazing, and remoteness of the reserves from the Railway line than to the completeness of the fencing or watchfulness on the part of the Overseer, and special establishments. -

I trust that the surveying and mapping of these reserves may soon be undertaken. - At the same time they should be divided into blocks and a system of inspection paths laid out and kept clear to facilitate working by rotation. - In many places the jungle is now too thick to admit of entrance. -

The prevalent descriptions of trees found in these reserves are Mimusops Alexandra and Elenji (Pala and Pagoda) Strychnos ny ronica (Mushti) Conocarpus latifolia (Yellamah) Pterocarpus santalinus (Esra Chandanam) Vatica Thunbacia (Thumba)

4. Local rules and seigniorage lists framed on the general rules for the Presidency as at present in force are much required, and copies in English and vernaculars should be made every where available (as required by general rule No. 15). - At present beyond the original notification in the District Gazette I do not believe there is a copy of the fresh rules and seigniorage rates in the District at least there are none in the Deputy Conservator's Office. - I have shown Mr. Yarde the Salem rules and those recently sanctioned for Coimbatore and suggested that he should draw up and submit a set for approval in communication with the Collector. -

5. Tickets for jungle wood, bamboos &c. should I think be made more readily available at our Villages, and all License and Tickets should be carefully recovered and checked off the places where felling is permitted being notified from time to time. Mr. Yarde has introduced a good modification by having Licenses with counterfoil which obviates the necessity of keeping register of issues. - This recommends itself for

for adoption in other Districts. - 15/10/16

6. I fully discussed the subject of revision of establishment with Mr. Yarde & drafted a scheme for submission to the Collector who will I trust send it on to me at an early date with any modifications he may think necessary. -

The main features consist in dividing the District into Forest ranges North and South with an Overseer in immediate charge of each, having a Sub Overseer as a responsible forest Officer in each taluq, and getting our peons more with the forests as guards or foresters instead of keeping them in tanmahs situated on public roads. -

The system is not easy to work out on account of the extra expense which it will involve, but I am convinced it would well repay any moderate increase both in the shape of enhanced revenue & Conservancy. -

7. The Western slopes of the range of hills generally known as the "Palcondahs" and the low hills in the South-West of the Uvilpad Taluq bordering on the North Arcot District

Conservancy

to be supplied by District

to be supplied by District

District are not under Conservancy. There is, it is true, a small fluctuating revenue realized under the Jungle Conservancy rules, but as there is no system nor Establishment to check the felling and removal of timber &c., the only wonder is that people consider it necessary or expedient to go through the form of taking out permits which are issued to any applicant and for checking or recovering which there is no machinery. A portion of these forests formed subject of para 11 of Boards Proceedings N^o ¹⁵²/₂₄₇₈ dated 2^d September 1874, with regard to which I am not aware that anything has since been done. - There is also a boundary dispute regarding the Cuddapah and North Arcot limits (referred to in para 7 of Mr. Sheffield's letter recorded with G.O. N^o 1152 dated 9th September/74) which will however probably be settled by mutual agreement before this report is before Government. -

8. - The forests are singularly devoid of mature trees of any description which would appear to have been removed for local requirements. - Although the soil is rocky

15
rocky and arid, and the jungles are regularly burnt over each year, and much damage done by goats and Cow herds, there is a fair show of saplings, the most valuable descriptions being Red Sanders (Pterocarpus Santalinus) Shumba (Vatica Lumbajia) Jalaree (Vatica lacifera) and Nummai, called here Chiruman or Yettama (Conocarpus latifolia). - On the tops of the hills the Kadukai (Terminalia chebula) is the prevalent tree with here and there a little Vengay (Pterocarpus marsupium) and a few stunted Teak trees.

There is a considerable area covered with bamboos which is very valuable, owing to the scarcity of this useful article in the high table land of the Sub-division. - I would certainly advocate some steps being taken to preserve these forests both on account of their value as regards climatic considerations and affording a supply of timber &c. for local purposes. - I would leave an outer belt of considerable breadth for the free use of villagers and extension of cultivation, grazing of cattle and

and goats, removal of jungle and firewood
&c. and conserve the inner portion includ-
-ing the slopes and summits of the hills.

The Acting Sub Collector, and myself are
satisfied that this could be done without
any hardship to the people as there is an
ample extent of jungle available betwixt
most of the villages and the forest at the
foot of and on the slopes of the hills.

A few Forest guards under a Sub-Overseer
would be required as a protective establish-
-ment, the cost of which would be more
than repaid by the seigniorages levied on
such trees of the reserved descriptions as
were allowed to be removed on paid licenses,
and miscellaneous collections for Bamboos,
jungle wood &c. Eventually the reserved
timbers and red wood roots might be work-
-ed by direct Government Agency.

If the above meets with approval I would
place the management under charge of
the District Forest Officer although there-
-venues and disbursements may be retain-
-ed as local if deemed advisable.

I cannot conclude this report without
an

an allusion to the much vexed question
of the collection of "Minor forest products"
which include Myrobalans, Tamarinds,
barks, gums and resins &c. which are now
collected for merchants by the Nyanadies and
coolies from the plains.

I find that in the adjoining districts of
Vellore the jungle tribes collect for Govern-
-ment and get $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the net proceeds in
cash or grain (Vide Mr. Boswells Vellore
Manual p. p. 8-152 & 153.)

They are quite
a special class
of men and
locality. The
operation shows
an entire change
then to the
Avolentia. The
object is to civilise
them

Similar system were adopted here, and
generally throughout the Presidency we
should be enabled to make much more
progress in real Conservancy, our revenues
would be doubled, and the position of
the jungle tribes very greatly improved.
Many of them are now employed by us
as jungle watchers for which they are
eminently adapted, and Mr. Yarde
informs me that they would gladly
collect the forest products for us on any
reasonable terms rather than continue
to be robbed by the merchants.

I have already written so frequently and
earnestly

earnestly on this important point,
which presents itself in every district
that I need do no more than allude to,
as above, and beg that Government will
believe that I have the best grounds for
submitting that by the present arrangements
we are sacrificing conservancy and a very
considerable legitimate revenue without any
return in the shape of securing the wel-
fare of the jungle tribes and improving
their condition, or doing good to any save
the traders against whom and their prac-
tises complaints are universal.

11. I inspected the office books and
records which are carefully kept. A
curtailment of the number of returns and
improvement of the system of Cash ac-
counts and stock registers is very desirable.
At present the scope and method of compila-
tion of many returns differs in each range.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedt. Servant
Cumphae Walker Captain
Off^r Inspector of forests.

N^o 695

19
10/16

Submitted through the Collector of
Cuddapah and Revenue Board in ac-
cordance with G.O. N^o 1511 dated 7th
December 1874.

Office of Insp^r of forests
Camp Salem 15th March
1875.

Cumphae Walker

Captain

Off^r Inspector of forests.

Received of the Treasurer of the
General Land Office
for the sum of \$1874-75 \$100.00

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