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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Revenue DEPARTMENT

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RULES

FOR THE

ADMINISTRATION OF FORESTS

IN

BRITISH BURMA.

RANGOON.

PRINTED AT THE "CITY" PRESS.

1875.

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No. 15 F.

REVENUE.—FORESTS.

The 2nd August 1865.

Notification—The following Rules for the better management and preservation of the Government Forests in British Burma, drawn up under Act VII of 1865, have been confirmed by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, and are, in accordance with Section 6 of the Act, published in the *Gazette of India*:—

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RULES.

FOR THE

ADMINISTRATION OF FORESTS,

IN

BRITISH BURMA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

Forest Rules—their object.

The following Rules are published for the administration of the Government Forests in British Burma, and for the management of foreign and drift timber:—

Limits of the Forests.

II. The Government Forests of British Burma are bounded and limited as follows:—

FIRST.—*Forests between the Irrawaddie River and the range of hills East of the Sittang River.*

These forests comprise the hills and valleys of the Pegu Yoma range, and are bounded as follows:—

On the West by a line passing from the station of Meaday through the points of junction of the following streams:—

Boolay and Pudday,
North and middle Nawing;

thence to the head waters of the Meimakah River, East of Prome, and along that river to the mouth of the Myoungdagah Khyoung in the Rangoon District.

On the South by a line drawn from the mouth of the Myoungdagah Khyoung across to Pegu town.

On the East by a line drawn from Pegu town to Bawnee village, thence to Kanyinokdah village between the Binedah and Yainway streams, thence to the junction of the Woon and Koon streams, and thence across the Sittang River to Kyoukee town, and to the hills between the Sittang and Salween Rivers, and along the line of watershed between the Sittang and Salween Rivers, to the Northern frontier line.

SECOND.—*The Forests in the Tenasserim Division of British Burma.*

1. The Beeling Forests above the village Phawota on the Beeling River.
2. The Yoonzaleen Forests above the village of Kadinetitat on the Yoonzaleen River.
3. The Domdamee Forests above the junction of the Domdamee stream with the Salween River.
4. The Thoungyeen Forests between the hills bounding the Thoungyeen valley on the South West, and the Siamese boundary line.
5. The Attaran Forests above the junction of the Zimmay and Winyee Streams.

III. The Officers appointed for the administration of the forests are:—

Officers appointed to carry out these Rules.

1. The Conservator of Forests.
2. His Assistants, *viz.*, the Deputy and Assistant Conservators, and the Native Forest Assistants.
3. Subordinate officers, *viz*: Goungs, Goungwais and Peons, both in the forests and at the timber stations.

The administration of the forests throughout the whole Province of British Burma, shall be vested in the Conservator of Forests.

The administration of one division or sub-division of the forests, shall be vested in a Deputy or Assistant Conservator.

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IV. There will be a subordinate Forest Officer in charge of every Government Forest District. He must live within or close to the forests. He will be expected to be thoroughly acquainted with every part of the forest and whatever happens therein. In cases of unauthorized felling or other breach of the Forest Rules, it will be his duty to report the occurrence immediately. It will further be his duty to prevent, by all means in his power, the continuance or repetition of the acts constituting the breach. He will seize all wood, or other forest produce, unlawfully cut or removed, which he may find in the forests. He will use every lawful means for the defence of the property entrusted to his charge. He will be held responsible that no Teak trees, but those selected by the Conservator or his Assistants, are felled.

Duties of Subordinate Local Forest Officers.

V. No Forest Officer shall engage in any employment or office whatever, other than his duties under these Rules, unless expressly permitted to do so, in writing, by the Conservator of Forests.

Forest Officers not to engage in other employ.

CHAPTER II.

OF TEAK TREES AND TREES OF OTHER KINDS.

VI. No person is permitted, without orders from the Conservator or his Assistants, to mark, girdle, or fell any Teak trees, large or small, to cut or to break off branches from Teak trees, or to injure them in any way.

Teak trees—how protected.

VII. The felling and dragging of timber must be done in such a manner as not to break or injure any Teak trees. Owners of elephants are responsible for any injury done by their animals.

Precaution to be taken in felling and dragging of timber.

VIII. No Government Teak Forests may be sold, and no grant of land may be given within the limits of a Government Teak Forest, without the special sanction, in every instance, of the Government of India with the exception mentioned below. Nor shall any lease

Sanction of Government of India required for sale and lease of forests.

be given for any Government Teak Forest, which includes the permission to girdle or otherwise to kill or fell green Teak trees, without the special sanction, in every instances, of the Government of India. In forests thus leased, grants of waste land may be given without the special sanction of the Government of India. But the grantee will be bound, over and above the price of the land, to pay to the lessee of the forests, an indemnification for every tree above a certain size standing on the land at the time the grant is made. The rate of this indemnification to be the same as the rate paid to Government by the lessee for the timber under his lease.

IX. No Toungya is to be formed on any spot on which stand Teak tress, large or small, green or seasoned, without the permission of the Officer in charge of the Forest District. It shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner to exempt certain Forest Districts from the operation of this rule, and also to cancel the order of exemption at any time.

Toungyas where prohibited.

X. All Teak timber which may be lying in a place selected for a Toungya, must be protected against destruction by fire. The cultivators of the Toungya will be held responsible for all injury done to such Teak timber by fire.

Teak in Toungyas to be protected from fire.

XI. Whoever sets fire to any Teak Forest, or causes the conflagration of a Teak Forest, is liable to punishment under the Indian Penal Code. Travellers will be held responsible for the extinction of their camp fires, and Toungya cultivators must, to the best of their ability, prevent the spread of Toungya fires into Teak localities.

Setting fire to Teak Forests prohibited.

XII. All trees (except Teak) as also bamboos are free. But it shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner to authorize the levying of duty or the felling, cutting, or otherwise using of trees of other kinds; as also of prohibiting these being felled, cut, tapped, or in any way made use of, if they are below a certain size. It shall also be lawful for the Conservator of Forests or his Assistants to prohibit the felling, cutting, or otherwise using of any trees which they may have marked or girdled.

Other trees and bamboos are free, with certain exceptions.

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CHAPTER III.

Of Reserved Forests.

XIII. Certain tracts of forest land or waste will be reserved as the exclusive property of the State. Such waste or forest lands will be termed "*Government Reserved Forests*." Unauthorized felling, cutting, marking, killing or injury of trees, shrubs or bamboos, or the collection of leaves, wood-oil, resin or other forest produce within the limits of the Government Reserved Forests, or any act which violates the rights of the State as proprietor of these forest lands, will be punished. Toungya cultivation, and interference of any kind with the ground or its produce, without the special permission of the Officers in charge of the Government Reserved Forests, is prohibited. The right of using existing roads through the Government Reserved Forests, will be free, if compatible with the conservancy of the forests. But the Conservator of Forests, with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, shall be at liberty to close any existing roads through a Reserved Government Forest, wherever he may deem it requisite to do so.

Reserved tracts defined.

XIV. The boundaries of each Government Reserved Forest will be marked off as the Chief Commissioner may direct. Where the boundary is not an established road, the bed of a river or other line easily traced, a path at least 6 feet wide must be cleared through the jungle along the whole boundary line, and the marks should not be more than 200 yards apart. A proclamation must be issued and published in the nearest villages within a month of the final demarcation of the forest, stating in a general way the boundaries of the forest, and warning against trespass, theft or mischief. It shall ordinarily be the duty of the Deputy Commissioner of the District to issue this proclamation. A copy of it is to be deposited in the Office of the Deputy Conservator of the District.

Demarcation and boundaries of Government Reserved Tracts.

The Officer in charge of a Government Reserved Forest must, twice a year, after the close and before the commencement of the rains go along the whole of his boundary lines and state in his report the state of the boundary lines and marks.

It is the duty of the Officer in charge of a "Government Reserved Forest" to report immediately every encroachment of the boundaries of his forest.

Demarcation of villages within Reserved Tracts.

XV. Should villages be situated so as to be surrounded on all sides by a Government Reserved Forest, the boundaries around their lands must be demarcated in the same manner as the boundaries of a Government Reserved Forest; or should the villages be merely temporary settlements, they be allowed to remain for a period not exceeding three years, under such conditions as the Conservator of Forests and the Deputy Commissioner of the District may determine under approval of the Chief Commissioner.

But no cultivation, by clearing or burning the jungle, is, on any account, to be permitted within the boundaries of a Government Reserved Forest.

Reserved Tracts Procedure.

XVI. The Conservator of Forests, or any Deputy Conservator in charge of a Forest Division, may reserve any tract in the forests not exceeding one hundred acres, provided such tract does not contain houses or cultivation. Forests of a larger size can only be reserved by the Chief Commissioner. The procedure to be observed in the reservation of forest tracts is described in Schedule I. The Chief Commissioner may at any time sanction alterations in the rules of this Schedule.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the use of Streams and Canals, of Marking Hammers and management of Drift Timber.

Streams and canals to be blocked up.

XVII. The right of floating timber by natural streams and artificial canals in British Burma is reserved in all cases, subject to the control of the District Officer and other Government authorities. A list of streams, in each district which may neither be closed nor blocked up, partially or entirely, for fisheries, irrigation or other purposes, is given in Schedule II. The Chief Commissioner may at any time add streams to this list. The throwing in of Toungya refuse into these streams is prohibited.

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Poisoning of streams may be prohibited.

XVIII. The Chief Commissioner may prohibit the poisoning of streams for the purpose of fishing in any division of the forests.

Teak timber—how protected.

XIX. No Teak timber which is subject to the control of the Forest Department, or found adrift in the creeks and rivers of the country, shall be marked, neither shall any mark on it be effaced. It shall not be converted, reinto pieces, nor burnt; neither shall it be concealed, cut moved, nor disposed of by sale or otherwise without orders from the Conservator of Forests or his Assistants.

The marking of timber—where prohibited.

XX. The use of marking hammers, except by an order of an Officer of the Forest Department, on the rivers enumerated in Schedule III., and on such other rivers as the Chief Commissioner may direct, is prohibited.

Government Teak timber—how to be disposed of.

XXI. The disposal of timber from the Government Forests of British Burma, either by sale or gratuitously for the common public benefit, will take place according to the regulations of Schedule IV. The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, amend these regulations.

Marks and Passes for Government timber sold.

XXII. All timber disposed of by the Forest Department will be stamped with such mark or marks as the Conservator of Forests may, from time to time, direct; and the purchasers or grantees will, on application, receive a Pass in the form exhibited in Schedule V.

Foreign Teak timber—how to be dealt with on the Irrawaddie and Sittang Rivers.

XXIII. Foreign Teak timber when brought across the frontier on the Irrawaddie and Sittang rivers, must be reported at such stations as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, direct. Such timber will receive a Pass in the form exhibited in Schedule VI.

Teak timber brought to Maulmain—how to be dealt with.

XXIV. All Teak timber which is brought down the Salween, Beeling, Attaran, or any other rivers to Maulmain, whether from beyond the frontier or from the forests in British Territory, must be reported and passed in the manner described in Schedule VII.

XXV. All Teak timber which is brought to Rangoon or Bassein will be examined at the river stations named in Schedule VIII. No rafts of timber shall leave or pass these stations without an order from the Forest Department.

Teak timber brought to Rangoon and Bassein.

XXVI. All drift and unclaimed Teak timber within the Province of British Burma, will be considered the property of Government, unless proof of ownership be given according to Rules XXXI., XXXII, and the provisions of Schedule VII.

Drift timber—the property of Government.

XXVII. Scales of salvage for the different parts of the country are given in Schedule IX. They may be altered by the Chief Commissioner. Notifications exhibiting these rates will, from time to time, be published for general information.

Scales of salvage for drift timber.

XXVIII. Permission to parties wishing to collect their own timber which may have gone adrift, will be granted on application at the discretion of the Conservator of Forests or such Assistants as he may authorize to give this permission. The permit will be made out according to form in Schedule X. These permits must show the marks which should be on the timber, and the holders will only be permitted to take away such logs as bear these marks.

Permission to save drift timber—how given.

XXIX. Parties who have saved Teak timber are bound to deliver the same, on receipt of salvage money, to such persons as are authorized by the Conservator of Forests to receive it.

Parties who have saved drift Timber—how to act.

XXX. At the stations of Rangoon, Prome, Toungoo and Maulmain, and at such other stations as the Conservator of Forests may direct, notices shall be published on the last day of every month, stating the number and description of pieces of drift timber brought in during the month.

Monthly notices of drift timber brought in, to be issued.

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XXXI. Not less than thirty days notice will be given for the reception of claims to the ownership of drift timber by the office from which the notice was issued, after which, no claimant appearing, the timber, with such exceptions as are provided for in Schedule VII., will be sold on account of Government. Claims for drift timber must be sent in with full particulars and according to form given in Schedule XI.

Notices inviting claimants to come forward.

XXXII. All such claims will be decided by the Conservator of Forests, or such Officers as he may authorize so to do, provided however that they shall be at liberty to decline to arbitrate regarding such timber, in case they may see fit so to do, and refer claimants to the Civil Courts.

Claims to drift timber—how decided.

XXXIII. Timber awarded to claimants must be redeemed by payment of the salvage and other expenses which may have been incurred on account of such timber.

Claimed timber—how redeemed.

CHAPTER V.

Procedure and Penalties in case of a breach of these Rules.

XXXIV. It is the duty of the Forest Goungs, Goungwais, and Peons of the Department, and of all Police Officers, to see that these Rules are not violated; and should they in any case be infringed, to report the same without delay to the Forest Officer in charge of the division or sub-division in which the offence took place; and it shall be lawful for any Forest or Police Officer to take into custody, without a warrant, any person who hinders or obstructs him in the discharge of his duties under these Rules, provided that the person thus apprehended be brought before a Magistrate within three days from the date of his apprehension.

Duty of Forest Department Subordinates to report breach of these Rules.

XXXV. Any person who infringes any provisions of the Forest Rules, or any subordinate of the Forest Department who wilfully neglects his duty will be liable to imprisonment, without labor, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, commutable, if not paid, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months without labor. In cases where the infrigment involves fraud or theft, or any other offence provided in the Penal Code, the offender will be liable to be proceeded against in a Criminal Court, under the provisons of the Penal Code.

Penalty for breach of Forest Rules.

XXXVI. Any axes, dahs, marking hammers, or other tools or implements used in an act which constitutes an offence against these Rules and all timber that has been marked or obtained in a manner contrary to these Rules, or that has not been reported and passed in accordance with Rules XXI. to XXIV, and Schedules V. to VIII, whether entire or cut up, or sawn up, may be seized by any Officer of the Forest Department or Police Officer, and such tools or implements and timber may be confiscated by the orders of the Forest Department of the District, or any Forest officer exercising the powers of a Magistrate, or a Subordinate Magistrate.

Tools, timber, and other articles may be confiscated.

XXXVII. The Conservator of Forests shall have the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, but shall exercise those powers subject to such limitations as may, from time to time, be imposed by the Chief Commissioner.

Powers of the Conservator of Forest under these Rules.

XXXVIII. The Chief Commissioner may vest any Deputy or Assistant Conservator of Forests with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, subject to such limitations as he may deem proper.

Powers of the Deputy and Assistant Conservators.

XXXIX. All cases of violation of these Rules may be tried and determined by the Magistrate of the District, by the Conservator of Forests, or any Deputy or Assistant Conservator who may have been vested with the powers of a Magistrate, or a subordinate Magistrate. The mode of procedure in the trial of forest cases will be that provided in Act XXV., of 1861.

Procedure in cases of violation of there Rules.

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XL. The appeals against the decision of the Conservator of Forests while exercising the powers of a Magistrate under these Rules, will lie to the Court of the Commissioner of the Division where the offence was committed. And the appeal against any decision of a Deputy or Assistant Conservator of Forests acting as a Magistrate under these Rules, will lie to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

Appeals where to lie.

A monthly Register of all cases tried and determined by each Forest Officer in any Division or District of a Deputy Commissioner, is to be submitted to the Appellate Court. The Register is to be kept in the form given in Schedule XII.

SCHEDULE I.

On the procedure to be observed in setting apart Reserved Forests.

1. Whenever a Forest Officer proposes to reserve a forest tract, he shall personally go round and through it to ascertain its natural boundaries, and hold a valuation survey of it.

2. A report containing full particulars regarding the tract, whether any inhabitants are included within it, and the reasons for reservation, together with a map of the district showing the exact situation of the tract in question (a sketch map two miles to the inch if no district map exists,) shall be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the District, who will attach his opinion to the report and forward it through the Commissioner to the Conservator of Forests, who will submit it to the Chief Commissioner for his final orders, after attaching any remarks he may have to make.

3. The Depnty Commissioner, should he see no objection to such reservation, will, on receipt of the report from the Forest Officer, issue immediate instructions to prevent the cutting of Gardens and Toungyas within the locality which it is proposed to reserve, pending the final orders of the Chief Commissioner.

4. The Chief Commissioner will pass orders on the report, and if he approve of the tract being reserved, the Forest, Officer will proceed finally to demarcate it in accordance with Rule XIV.

SCHEDULE II.

STREAMS WHICH ARE TO BE KEPT OPEN UNDER RULE XVII.

Rangoon District.

The Pegu or Zamayee River down to Pegu town and all its tributaries.
Pounglin and all its tributaries.
Mayzellee and all its tributaries.
Thayet ditto.
Thaibew ditto.
Magayee ditto.
Oakkan ditto.
Thongzai ditto.

Myaoung District.

Beeling and all its tributaries.
Wayhla ditto.
Tanapo ditto.
Mokkha ditto.
Minhla ditto.
Tsapoke ditto.
Tymyoke ditto.
Myoung ditto.
Kadet ditto.
Gamoung ditto.
Toung choung ditto.
Boben ditto.
Mimboo ditto.
Toungyoh ditto.
Shway-lay ditto.
Meimakah or Hline River from Tsaimay up to Engmah.

Prome District.

Nawing and all its tributaries.
Boolay including the Choung Goungyee, the Puddaay, and all their tributaries.
Keenee and all its tributaries.

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Partly Rangoon District and partly Toungoo District.

Kawleyah and all its tributaries.
Binedah ditto.
Pyoontazah and Yainway ditto

Toungoo District

Koon and all its tributaries.
Phyoo ditto.
Ngagyat ditto.
Kwaymathay ditto.
Khaboung ditto.
Swah ditto.
Myolah ditto.
Bimbyay ditto.
Gwaythay ditto.
Koonoung or Shwaydoyah ditto.
Kannee ditto.
Thoukyaghat ditto.
Youkthawah ditto.
Moong ditto.
Padah ditto.
The Sittaung River above Toungoo town.

SCHEDULE III.

Names of rivers on which the use of making Hammers is prohibited within the British territory.

The Salween River.
The Sittang River.
The Pegu River at and below Pegu town.
The Poozoondoung River below Kyoongalay village.
The Meimakah, Hline, and Rangoon Rivers.
The Irrawaddie River and its branches, including the Bassein River.

SCHEDULE IV.

Exhibiting the rules under which Government timber, in the Province of British Burma, may be disposed of.—

1. By public auction sales at stations or in the forest. At all public sales one portion of the payment (not less

than twenty per cent on the amount) is to be made on the day of sale either in cash, public securities, or promissory notes, and the balance within a term not exceeding three months after the day of sale. No timber to be delivered before payment in full shall have been received ; but the timber to be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment it is knocked down.

2. By private sales on indent approved of by the Conservator of Forests or the chief Forest Officer at the station, or in the division where the sale is held.

Private sales shall not be effected at the rates below the average rates realized at the public sales of the preceding year, unless by special order from the Conservator of Forests.

No private sale of Government timber is to be considered as concluded, and no timber is to be delivered on account of the same, unless the full amount of the purchase money is paid to the Forest Officer conducting the sale.

3. By sale of the seasoned timber standing or lying in a certain Forest District, to Permit or Lease-holders. This timber remains the property of Government until the full amount of purchase money is adjusted. These sales hold good for a certain period. Timber not brought out within the time fixed, whether paid for or not, remains the property of Government. Sales of timber under this Rule are not ordinarily to concluded for a longer period than three years.

4. By grant gratuitously to parties residing in the district, near the forests, and at a distance from the principal rivers, for the erection of buildings for the common benefit of the public as Christain churches or chapels, schools, kyoungs, zayats, bridges, &c. Applications for the timber under this Rule may be made to the Conservator of Forests, or his Assistants. Final orders regarding such applications granting timber for these purposes or otherwise, will be issued by the Conservator of Forests, or by such Assistants as he may specially empower so to do. Timber granted under this Rule will be pointed out to the grantees by the Forest Goungwais. The grantees must fell and remove the same to the place where the timber is to be used, within a fixed time.

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Timber for these purposes will be given gratuitously, but on a certain date, which will be mentioned on the grant, this document must be returned to the Assistant or Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge of the division, with an account showing how it has been used. Should it not have been expended for the purposes specified in the application, the timber will revert to Government ; and the parties who received the grant, will, if they should have applied the timber to other purpose, be liable to punishment under the Forest Rules.

SCHEDULE V.

Form of Pass for Timber sold by the Forest Department.

No.	Date.	Owner or Consignee.	Place of Destination	Description of Timber.	Timber Marks.	No. of logs or pieces.	Total.	REMARKS.

SCHEDULE VI.

Form of Pass for Foreign Timber imported into the British Territory.

No.	Date.	Owner or Consignee.	Place of Destination.	Description of Timber.	Timber Marks.	No. of logs or pieces.	Total.	Amount paid on account of Duty.	Amount still to be paid.	Where to be paid.

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SCHEDULE VII.

Rules for the management of the Kadoe Revenue Station.

1. All timber passing down the Salween and Attaran Rivers must be reported at the Kadoe Revenue Station, within seven days of its arrival, failing which, on discovery, it will be liable to pay double duty before the timber is cleared.

All timber to be reported at Kadoe within seven days.

2. Attaran timber to be declared for duty at the Nantay Station where it will be passed, all other timber to be declared for duty at Kadoe.

Attaran timber declared for duty at Nantay.

3. The report must contain full particulars regarding the timber, its position at the station, number and description of logs, their marks, and other particulars. Owners of timber or their agents who give incomplete or incorrect reports, render themselves liable to punishment under the rules for the administration of forests.

Report to contain full particulars.

4. The reports will be open to public inspection for seven days, before a certificate of registry will be granted. Copies of the reports will be forwarded daily to the Maulmain Office for public inspection.

Report open for inspection for seven days.

5. After the lapse of seven days, the Officer in charge of the Revenue Station will grant a certificate, and will mark each log with such marks as may from time to time be directed, except in the case of an incorrect report, when a fresh report will have to be made under Rule I., before certificate of registry will be granted. No timber will be passed without a certificate.

Granting of certificate.

6. The following rates of duty are to be paid before the timber can be allowed to leave the station :—

Rates of duty to be paid.

	Rs.	As.	P.	
For logs of and above 5 feet in girth	2	12	0	₱ log.
For logs of and from Attaran ...	4	0	0	do.
For logs below 5 feet in girth ...	1	6	0	do.
Ditto from Attaran	2	0	0	do.

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	Rs.	As	P.	
Stem pieces...	0	9	0	₱ log.
Ship crooks	0	4	0	do.
Boat do.	0	1	0	do.
Small do.	0	0	6	do.
Small pieces	0	2	0	do.

On the payment of these rates the timber will be passed and marked with the Pass Hammer of the Timber Revenue Station. In measuring timber the middle girth must be taken.

7. All timber which passes the limit of the Revenue Stations without the Pass marks of the Forest Department, is liable to be seized and confiscated.

Timber passing limit of stations unmarked, liable to confiscation.

8. All duty must be paid and timber removed within two years of date of certificate, failing which it will be advertised and sold to recover the duty and clear the depôt.

Two years allowed for payment of duty, and removal of timber.

9. Time which has been passed must be removed within one month, or be subjected to a fine of eight annas per log per day during one month, after which, if not removed, notice will be given by advertisement, and the timber removed from the limits of the station, at the risk and expense of the owner. If from any natural cause beyond the control of the owner, it is impossible to remove the timber within the period named, application should be made to the Revenue Officer who will pass special orders in the case.

Time allowed for passed timber to remain at depôt.

10. The time for the removal of timber from the station is from sun-rise to sun-set, and no timber must be removed at any other time without special permission from the Revenue Officer, who will judge of the necessity of the case. Breach of this rule will be punished under the Forest Rules.

Timber when to be removed.

11. Timber from the Government Forests will be passed by the Timber Revenue Officer upon a certificate granted by the Forest Officer showing that the Forest Revenue has been adjusted.

Timber from Govt. forests—how to be passed.

12. Parties wishing to transact business through Agents must duly appoint these Agents as required by law. The names of Agents must be registered at the Revenue Office.

Agents—how appointed.

13. All timber on which marks have been purposely obliterated by fire, or otherwise obliterated or defaced, will be retained by the Kadoe Revenue Department, and be treated as drift timber under Rules 27 and 28 of this Schedule.

Obliterations of marks—how punished.

14. Government to have a lien on all timber, whether decreed by the Civil Courts or not until payment of all Government demands on the timber has been made.

Lien on timber to be held by Government.

15. Timber brought to the Revenue Station is not to be placed in any part of the channel on the East side of the Koutsing Island. Any timber found lying there will be removed at the risk and expense of the owner.

Channel where timber is not to be placed.

16. Parties desiring to have river frontage allotted to them at Kadoe for placing and collecting their timber, must apply to the Revenue Officer who will pass the necessary orders. The portion allotted will be registered in the office, and the application must be renewed on the first of January of every year.

River frontage at depôt—how obtained.

17. Timber owners wishing to collect and mark their timber at the Kyodan, must register their marks and hammers at Kadoe.

Marks and Hammers to be registered.

18. After the receipt of certificate of registration, the timber may be stamped by purchasers at Kadoe, but the marks or stamps put upon it must be reported at the office either in Maulmain or Kadoe, to be entered in the original certificate which should bear a complete record of all marks on the logs entered in it.

Certificate to contain all marks put upon timber,

19. A fee of ten Rupees must be paid for every mark or hammer registered at the Kadoe Revenue Office, and a certificate will be granted on payment of fee.

Fee for registration of hammers.

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20. This registration to hold good for two years, that is to say, from 1st May in each year to 1st May of the second year, when parties are required to register their hammers, either in person or by duly appointed Agent.

Registration to extend over 2 years.

21. Breaches of these Rules by subordinates of the Forest Department and others, will be punishable under the Rules for the administration of the forests in British Burma.

Breaches of Rules—how punished.

22. Appeals from the decisions of the Kadoe Revenue Officer shall lie with the Deputy Conservator in charge of the Salween Division, and from the latter with the Conservator. Appeals from the decision of the Conservator of Forests shall lie with the Chief Commissioner.

Appeal—where to lie.

23. In the absence of the Conservator of Forests or Deputy Conservator from Rangoon or Maulmain, an appeal from the orders of the Kadoe Revenue Station Officer shall lie with the Deputy Commissioner of the District of Amherst, who will pass orders, should he consider it necessary to do so, after inquiry into the matter. Such orders may be appealed from to the Commissioner, Tenasserim, whose orders shall be final.

Appeals in special cases—where to lie.

24. Parties who have salved timber, below Kadoe must bring it to one of the Government Drift Timber Depôts, reporting their having done so with full particulars, at the Forest Office, Maulmain, where the amount of salvage, at per Schedule IX., will be paid to them on the timber being taken charge of.

Drift timber, below Kadoe.

25. Parties who have salved timber above Kadoe must bring it to one of the stations mentioned in Schedule IX, where they will be entitled to receive the salvage due.

Drift timber above Kadoe.

26. Salvage of timber below Kadoe will be in the hands of Salvors (not to exceed four in number), to be named by the Trade and approved of by the Forest Department, who will issue a "Letmhat" to each, and register their names in the Forest Office. These "Letmhats" will be cancelled by the Forest Department on sufficient grounds being shown.

Salvors to be appointed for salving of drift timber.

27. All drift and unclaimed timber coming down the Salween, Beeling, Attaran, and other rivers to Maulmain, will be considered the property of Government, unless proof of ownership be given within the time provided in Rule 28.

Ownership to drift timber arriving at Maulmain—how to be proved.

28. Monthly notices will be issued of the number of drift logs brought in during the month. List containing the description of the logs and their marks (so far as they have been ascertained), will be open for inspection at the Kadoe and Maulmain Offices. Claims to drift timber will be admitted up to date of preliminary notice of sale.

Regarding time allowed for claim.

29. Public sales of drift timber (should sufficient have been collected to render a sale advisable) will take place every six months, on the 15th January and 15th July in each year. At these sales no timber will be sold, the receipt of which has not been publicly notified, inviting claimants to come forward under Rule 28, six months previously.

Regarding public sales of drift timber.

30. Logs found beached, or aground below the mouth of the Attaran, and not in charge of any person, will be considered to be drift timber and treated as such.

Logs found beached to be treated as drift timber.

SCHEDULE VIII.

Names of River Stations where all Timber will have to stop to be examined.

Rangoon Station.

Timber arriving from the Sittang River.	At the mouth of the Poozoondoung Creek.
Timber arriving from the Irrawaddie River.	At the mouth of the Tsan Khyoung, below Kemendine.

Bassein Station.

Timber arrived at Bassein must stop above the town at such a place as the Collector of Timber Revenue may direct.

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SCHEDULE IX.

Rates of Salvage for Timber saved from the undermentioned Rivers:—

		Rs.	As.
I.—Sittang River Station above and including Kyassoo ...	per log	3	0
If brought to Rangoon	„	6	0
II.—Irrawaddie River Stations above and including Henzadah	„	2	0
If brought to Rangoon or Bassein	„	4	0
III.—Hline, Pegu, and Pounglin Rivers, also Rangoon River from and above Monkey Point, delivered at Government Depôt, ...	„	2	0
Below Monkey Point and lying on Sea shore, delivered at Government Depôt, expenses incurred to be paid.			
One-half only of the rates set down will be paid for drift timber saved, but not brought into Government Stations and made over to Forest Officers.			

Salween River.

Below Kadoe.

Between Kadoe and Battery Point Depôt.	„	3	6
Between Battery Point Depôt and Kulwee Channel	„	7	0

Above Kadoe.

At Kyodan	„	0	4
„ Kamanlay	„	0	8
„ Koman or Komoung ...	„	1	0
„ Meebong to Pahan	„	2	0
„ Kadoe	„	3	0

For logs in length below twelve cubits, or in girth below two cubits, and for logs that are burnt or otherwise of inferior value, reduced rates will be paid.

SCHEDULE X.

Form of Permit to collect Drift Timber.

_____ is permitted to pay salvage on, and collect the logs which bear the marks entered below in this Permit.

Timber marks.

KADOE, _____

_____ 18 .

N. B.—This Permit is good only up to the 1st January 18 .

For salvage rates, see back of Permit.

SCHEDULE XI.

Form in which claim for Drift Timber must be prepared.

_____ claims ____ logs of drift timber lying at _____ as per description and marks entered below :—

Depôt. No.	Description and number of logs.	Marks.	Orders of Revenue Officer and Remarks.

The _____ 18 .

SCHEDULE XII.

18 .

Register of Forest Cases tried and decided by Forest Officers.

Number of Register.	Name, residence, and occupation of the accused.	Date and locality when and where the offence was committed.	Nature and description of offence.	Nature of evidence.	Date of sentence.	Sentence.	Commutation of punishment.	REMARKS.

Rev 2/2722/75

Revenue Dept.

1865/17

From Secy Govt Bo[illegible]

To. No 1231

The Secretary to the Govt of Bengal.

Sir

I am directed to request that you will be good enough to favor this Govt with copies of rules framed under Section 3 of the Forest Act VII of 1865, in the Bengal Presidency

Bombay Act

Similar Letter to
Same to the
Secy to the Govt N.W. Provinces dd 18 June 1875
Secy to the Chief Comr of the Central — — —
Chief Commissioner of Burmah
Chief — Dr — of Assam

Kaufl

Rabatt

Netto

Skonto

Tara

Brutto