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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 889
B.P. No.

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Not to be folded or rough

61. Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7th December 1876, No. 3,096:—

1 the following letter from Lieut.-Colonel R. H. BEDDOME, Conservator of Forests, to the Hon. D. F. CARMICHAEL, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Ootacamund, dated Tinnevely, 31st August 1876, No. 1,108-A:—

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report on the administration of the Forest Department in this Presidency for 1875-76.

2. SECTION I.—*Inspection Tour of the Conservator of Forests and the Forest Officers in executive charge.*—After an absence in England of twenty-three months on leave, I returned to Madras and took charge of my office from Captain Walker on the 23rd December 1875.

3. Inspection tours were limited. Captain Walker, as Acting Inspector, does not appear to have made any inspection tours, but on the 20th of September he proceeded to Simla to attend the Forest Conference, not returning to Madras until the 20th of November. On the Conservator's rejoining, he was detained in Madras by the Forest Act Committees until the 17th of February, but towards the end of that month he proceeded to Wynad, in the inspection of which division he was engaged till the 21st of March.

4. Since the close of the official year the Conservator has been fully employed in inspection work.

5. Forest officers appear to have made sufficient journeys within their ranges, and the subjoined statement shows the number of days they were absent from headquarters on inspection duty, and other special work they had to attend to:—

Name of Officer.	Division.	No. of Days absent from Head-quarters.	Remarks.
A. Roupell, Acting Principals.			
Assistant Collector	Golconda	No tour made.	
MacCally	Gunsur and Surada	109	
Yard	Cuddapah	182	
Boileau	Kurnool	268	
Williams		* 27	* Mr. Williams took charge in January.
Sheffield	North Arcot	190	
Woodbridge	South Arcot	131	
Hadfield	Trichinopoly	† 180	† The number of days absent from head-quarters are not stated. It is stated simply that Mr. Hadfield was out into the district for six months. These officers were, in addition to their legitimate work, engaged in boundary settlement.
Brougham	Madura	120	
Hayne	Tinnevely	192	
Douglas	South Coimbatore	167	
Morgan	North Coimbatore	295	
For Jago	Nilgiris	Not known.	
Thomas Ali Sahib	Salem	187	
J. W. Cherry	South Canara	165	Engaged in the settlement of forests in his division.
J. Ferguson	Nellambur	† 87	† Lives in the midst of his plantation and work.
Pect	Wynad	Not known.	Attended the Forest Bill Committee at Madras.
E. J. Sewell, Acting Head Assistant Collector	Palghat	Not known.	

6. SECTION II. A.—*Reserved Forests.*—The area of the forests conserved cannot be ascertained until survey and demarcation take place. The figures given in the Board's review on the administration of forests for 1874-75, as being the approximate area of the tracts under conservancy, will be adopted until they are surveyed and mapped. I have, in my Circular No. 2, dated 7th January 1876, instructed

all forest officers to prepare a map or maps of their division, which will not only facilitate the work of survey and demarcation, but will also show the position of all Government forest tracts, private forests, plantations, fuel reserves, rivers, principal towns, &c. The officer in charge of Golgondah forests, the Deputy Conservator of Wynaad and South Coimbatore state that no attempt can be made for the preparation of forest maps till the forest tracts are fully surveyed and demarcated. The Deputy Conservator of South Canara would defer the work till the settlement is made. For North Coimbatore, Salem, South Arcot, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Nellambur, and Palghat, the maps are either finished or under preparation.

7. The accompanying Statements, Nos. 1 and 2, show the quantity and value of timber, &c., felled and sold by departmental agency during the year under review. The subjoined abstract shows the results in comparison with the figures of 1874-75:—

		Timber, &c., felled.				Timber, &c., sold.			
		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Teakwood in ..	Cubic feet.	56,080	1,50,709	31,476	37,247	50,516	65,463	69,746	87,818
Ebony or Blackwood ..	Logs	12	899	303	755	287	230	301	237
Rosewood ..	Cubic feet.	427	6,156	576	4,217	7	147	14	204
Sandalwood ..	Do.	1,200	12,381	19,951	22,377	10,902	13,887	45,163	71,774
Red Sandalwood or Posts.	Cubic feet.	10,641	12	3,533	3,555	193	..	24,385	..
Other junglewood used as timber ..	Maunds	35,786	20,824	..	..	1,32,605	..	..	..
Railway fuel, firewood ..	Cart-loads	1,485	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charcoal ..	Cubic feet.	71,161	64,350	38,102	21,503	13,929	33,167	9,191	20,835
Bamboo ..	Logs	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saplings ..	Tons	88	2,226	617	5,838	1,479	1,370	8,124	6,651
Forest-produce ..	Cart-loads.	157	229	..	852	..	229	..	852
	No.	4,406	8,144	816	3,660	190	1,635	2,419	5,770
	Maunds	21,698	21,256	7,101	8,920	11,321	11,533	7,219	10,328
	Tholams	1,326	8,879	..	..	23,772	19,346	7,219	10,328
	Total	..	..	617	2,686	761	4,552	699	3,965
		..	..	1,03,292	1,09,650	..	..	1,67,161	2,06,704

8. *Departmental Felling.*—From the above it will be seen that a very large quantity of teak has been felled during the year, though there is no corresponding increase in the valuation of this article. The main increase, which is in Anamallai, is nominal: 623 trees containing 108,754 cubic feet having been felled and lopped and left in the forest to season, but not converted, so that only the actual working expenses, which amounted to Rupees 5,930, are set against them without even adding the seigniorage value, &c.

9. The increase in the quantity of rosewood felled is in North Coimbatore, where a contractor has been engaged to prepare a large stock of this timber which is said to meet with a ready market in Calicut.

10. The cause of felling a larger quantity of sandalwood than that of the previous year is attributable to the great demand there is for this produce and the consequent high rates at which it is sold; it is feared, however, that there has been a too heavy drain put on this valuable product.

11. Owing to less demand for redwood posts and roots a lesser quantity was felled during the year. The valuation of junglewood does not bear a correct

proportion to the results of the previous year. It is due to wood of different quality and descriptions having been felled and valued at different rates, and to timber felled in South Canara and Nellambur being valued at less rates. To meet the growing demand of the Railway Companies, firewood was felled in larger quantities than in the previous year. The increase in the quantity and value of other forest produce being small, no remark is called for.

12. *Departmental Sales.*—Although no redwood has been sold during the year under review, the sales on the whole show an increase as compared with those of 1874-75.

13. In Mudumallai, a large quantity of teak was sold for Rupees 53,650; the increase is owing to wood having been sold at Mysore at favorable rates, and a large supply having been made to the Department of Public Works. The other important cause for increase in the sales is the high rates at which sandalwood has been sold.

14. The increase in the quantity and value of junglewood sold during the year is in the Salem and South Canara forests, where no sales appear under this head in the accounts of 1874-75.

15. Out of a large quantity of fuel supplied to the Railway Company and to the Central Jail at Coimbatore from the North Coimbatore Division only a small quantity was paid for, which alone was exhibited in the accounts; hence the decrease in the quantity of fuel sold during the year. The decrease in value is caused by the sale of decayed firewood in South Arcot at an average rate of 1 Rupee per ton.

16. The increase in the sale of saplings is owing to that produce having been felled and floated to Calicut depôt early in the season, and the Kutch and Arab traders having bought them at favorable rates.

17. The departmental collection and sale of cardamoms in Wynaad have caused the increase in the receipts from minor forest produce.

18. *Supply to the Public Works and other Departments.*—There is a large increase in the value of timber supplied* to the Department of Public Works and other Public Departments as compared with the results of the previous year, and the details thereof are as shown below:—

	Supplied to Public Works and other Departments.	Sold to Public.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1874-75 ...	25,469	1,41,692	1,67,161
1875-76 ...	59,598	1,47,106	2,06,704

	1874-75.	1875-76.
	RS.	RS.
Gumsur ..	656	1,054
Kurnool ..	10	..
North Arcot ..	297	604
Madura ..	109	25
South Coimbatore (Anamallais) ..	6,728	15,762
Collegal ..	..	325
Sathiamangalam ..	77	140
Mudumallai ..	9,132	38,128
Salem ..	750	253
South Canara ..	3,709	952
Wynaad ..	4,004	1,628
Nellambur ..	..	727
Total ...	25,469	59,598

22. *Cuddapah*.—There are eight fuel reserves in this district whose area is estimated to be 16,830 acres. A sum of Rupees 5,751 has been spent in fencing the Nakanapully Reserve No. VIII. This is a heavy charge, but if the fence is really permanent, it may be justified. The question of fencing in the different divisions requires careful scrutiny by the Conservator, and will receive his attention during his tours. Much money appears to have been spent lately in putting up fences where they were not authorised, and in constructing such as have no chance of lasting more than one or two seasons. These reserves contain fuel-yielding trees of different descriptions, and some of them are ready for felling over.

23. *North Arcot*.—Nothing has been done in Amboor, as the enclosure of the tract has not been as yet sanctioned, pending settlement of rights of the villagers in the vicinity. The Mamandoor reserve, which is interspersed with redwood trees of luxuriant growth, contains also fuel-yielding trees which can be felled in a short time.

24. *South Arcot*.—During the year under review the cusbah reserve was extended by 1,550 acres. It is so called because it is intended for timber as well as for fuel for general supply. The rights of the people in the surrounding villages to pasturage and collection of brushwood in it are upheld.

25. The chief works done in the reserves were the putting up of thorn fences, clearing patrol and demarcation lines, and sowing seeds of different descriptions in bare places, &c. The reserves are not yet fully surveyed, but the boundaries are roughly demarcated and partly fenced.

26. *Madura*.—The Alageri Covil reserve and the Adensoth or Valasakani reserve, which appear in the report for 1874-75, have been given up: the former because, besides tamarind trees which should not be felled, and Portium trees, quite unfit for fuel, it contains nothing but scrub and small shrubs; and the latter, because it contains chiefly scrub and shrubs which do not grow to the size required for railway fuel. Five other reserves have been selected instead; these are all good fuel-jungle, chiefly *Albizia amara*, *Acacia planifrons*, *Canthium didymum*, *Cassia Roxburghii*, and *Wrightia tinctoria*, the greater portion of which are ready to be felled.

27. In addition to these tracts fifty-five tank-beds were formally handed over to the Deputy Conservator by the Revenue Department. The Deputy Conservator believes that the average annual yield will be twenty tons per tank. He reports that villagers who possess cultivable lands under these tank-beds complain that the growth of Babul tree affects the soil of their lands. A similar objection appears to have been started by certain villagers in Tinnevelly as per paragraph 17 of the Board's review on the Forest Report for 1874-75. The Collector of Tinnevelly thereupon ordered the Forest Department not to plant the deep beds of tanks with Babul. The Collector of Madura states that inquiries on the subject are being made in communication with the Collector of Tinnevelly, and remarks that when the ryots themselves were allowed to take trees from the tank-beds before their reservation, no such objection was ever made. Mr. Brougham also doubts whether the Babul is adapted for railway fuel, as it is apt to corrode iron, but the railway officers have always stated as yet that it is one of the best fuels for their purpose.

28. *Trichinopoly*.—During the year under review a reserve called Tuvagudi was added to the list.

29. *Tinnevelly*.—Out of the total area of the reserves in this district, which amounts to 5,526 acres, only 3,634 are cultivated: 1,117 acres were dibbled with seed, which proved a failure owing to unfavorable weather. The Collector of Tinnevelly remarks that these fuel reserves are a complete failure, and would not advise any further investment of capital on them. The Conservator will make a full report on them separately in his inspection report of the Tinnevelly forests.

30. *North Coimbatore*.—The Deputy Conservator reports that the soil of Mettapoliem reserves is barren and stony, and the reproduction very slow; there is also a total absence of water for nine months. He is of opinion that exclusion of cattle will effect the stocking of all bare places. The Conservator has lately inspected and reported on these tracts; it is very doubtful whether they should be kept up as reserves. During the year under review fire entered the Sholakurray reserve; little damage, however, was done.

31. *Salem*.—There are eleven reserves in this division, comprising a roughly estimated area of 19,369 acres; these reserves have not yet been surveyed, though a commencement was made in that direction. The chief work done was replacing casualties, keeping up the fencing with bush, thorns, and rough stone walls wherever necessary, and preventing the entry of fire and cattle. It is stated that trees that had been copied in the A Reserve are growing very freely from the stool.

32. *Palghat*.—Walliar fuel-reserve, whose area is about 4,000 acres, is composed of two blocks bought in successive years. As an experiment to ascertain whether wire fencing will pay or not, it is proposed to fence a portion of the reserve and compare the results with the yield of the remainder of the block.

33. In Salem, according to experiments made by the Acting Assistant Conservator, the yield per acre is estimated at one-third of a ton per annum calculating fifteen years to be the period of reproduction of trees in these reserves. From experiments in North Arcot the Deputy Conservator states that one ton in fenced reserves and half a ton in open fuel tracts will be the yield per acre for each year, and the Deputy Conservator of Cuddapah calculates one ton in his reserves. Some experimental fellings of firewood were carried on in certain reserves in South Arcot, and the yield amounted to twelve tons per acre; the period of reproduction has not been stated. The Deputy Conservator of Tinnevelly reports that when he felled 3 acres of his tank-bed reserves, he found ten tons to be the yield per acre. Assuming eight years to be the period of reproduction for Babul, which is the principal tree growing in these reserves, the yield per acre is $1\frac{1}{4}$ ton per annum; these reserves, however, are not fully stocked, and have not been very long under reservation.

34. As was observed in my letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 24th June 1876, No. 906, the figures given in the administration report differ in a few cases from those entered in the special report on fuel reserves and plantations. I have in this report adopted the figures according to the special report to secure uniformity. As directed by the Board in paragraph 26 of their report on the administration of the Forest Department for 1873-74, I shall ascertain personally,

			Receipts.	Charges.
			RS.	RS.
*1874-75				
1875-76	...	...	2,481	27,188
	...	...	5,182 *	20,712

* Inclusive of Rupees 80,000 paid in 1872-73 for land purchased.

39. The Deputy Conservator originally proposed to extend the redwood plantations at Codur; but as he has since submitted his views altering his proposal, the

Government have accordingly ordered*
the extension to be given up.

* G.O., dated 19th April 1876, No. 509.

40. *North Arcot*.—Provision was made for planting three lakhs of trees, but owing to unfavorable weather a less number of plants was planted. Even the trees that were well established are reported to have suffered much from drought.

Mr. Sheffield states that the Trivellam plantation, which has cost up to the end of 1875-76 Rupees 13,569, has yielded up to that period a total revenue of Rupees 7,627, and expects a further revenue of Rupees 10,000 at least. The revenue would be much greater had not the plants been put out at 12 and 15 feet apart, and much damage done to them by drought and flood.

41. *South Arcot*.—With reference to G.O., dated 21st December 1874, eleven plantations, comprising an area of 3,532 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, were transferred from Jungle Conservancy to Imperial Works from 1st April 1875. Up to the date of transfer the total expenditure incurred by the forest officer, under whose charge they were placed, was Rupees 22,238-7-7. The area planted was entered at 497 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the saplings were calculated at 206,069. Planting operations are reported to have been carried on on a large scale and economically. During the year the number of trees planted has been 102,645, but the casualties amount to 64,407,—the result of a very long period of drought.

42. A portion of the Agaram plantation, containing 231 acres, was given up for the requirements of the surrounding villages.

43. *Madura*.—The Conservator does not believe that it will pay to keep up any of the four plantations in this division; at any rate they should not be extended. Planting at Kodaikanal on the Pulni Hills is quite unnecessary. It is not at all desirable to keep up small experimental teak plantations like the two in this division, even if the teak should grow well in the localities selected, which is very doubtful. The plantation at "Sathangudi" is a complete failure; the soil being impregnated with soda, nothing could grow on it except palmyrahs.

48. The mahogany plantation is only a tract selected for growing this tree should seed be procurable.

49. *Salem*.—Kanavenaga Soondram and Denkinkottai plantations.—Sandalwood forms the principal tree on these plantations. In the year under review there were many casualties owing to drought. The Goondoor plantation was given up under the orders of the Collector as it was pronounced a failure.

50. *Nilgiris*.—The Mudumallai and Benni teak plantations should not be extended. The Conservator has inspected them and submitted a special report; they have cost a great deal of money, and artificial planting of teak in the mountains is too expensive to be carried out with any chance of profit.

51. The Seegur sandalwood plantation, which contains 23,200 plants, appears to have been carefully conserved, and is a success. It has cost, however, more than it ought; the Conservator has inspected it and submitted a special report.

52. There are twenty plantations in the Nilgiri Division. They were re-transferred to "Imperial Forests" on the 1st April 1875 (G.O., No. 99, dated 16th January 1875, Revenue Department); they consist almost entirely of *Eucalyptus globulus* and *Acacia melanoxylon* and *Acacia dealbata*.

53. The Conservator has inspected them minutely and submitted a full report to Government.

54. The growth is perfectly wonderful, but without a railway there appears to be no market for the timber, so the policy of further extension is doubtful.

55. *Nellambur*.—Planting operations were vigorously carried on in these plantations as usual; 110 acres of land felled for fresh planting and 125 acres were planted out.

56. During the year thinning was more largely carried on than the previous year.

57. The general results of the plantations in this Presidency have not been very good; a large per-centage of casualties having occurred during the year by drought and unfavorable season. The breaking out of cholera in several districts has also tended much to scarcity of cooly labor.

58. The padugay plantations in the Trichinopoly Division, owing to rich soil and plenty of moisture, are a complete success. The plantations on the Nilgiris some of the sandalwood plantations, and the Nellambur teak plantations are also most successful; but it is found that many of the others can never be worked to a profit, and careful scrutiny is necessary before further sums are expended. Since the close of the official year and the submission of the report from North Arcot, an almost unprecedented drought has, it is reported, quite ruined the Casuarina plantations in that division which were supposed to be such a success. The Conservator is not familiar with the plantations in South Arcot, as they are of recent date, and he has not yet visited the Cuddapah plantations since his return from England.

59. The total charges incurred during the year are greater than those of the previous year caused by expenditure on the transferred plantations in South Arcot and the Nilgiri plantations.

60. The increase in the receipts is likewise from the plantations of the Nilgiri sholas.

61. SECTION III.—*License and Voucher System*.—The Statement No. 5 shows the collections in each forest under this head, and the following is an abstract of it in comparison with the results of the preceding year:—

Description of Timber.	Measurement.	QUANTITY.		AMOUNT REALISED.	
		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Teakwood	Cable feet	2,900	2,140	Rs. 725	Rs. 535
Elm or Blackwood	Do.	100	..	35	..
Rosewood	Do.	180	120	45	30
Other junglewood	Do.	*466,760	*463,715	65,944	62,170
Firewood	Posts	8	Trees 650	..	..
Charcoal	Tons	41,603	52,341	68,602	84,213
Bamboos	Tons	2,576	Tons 4,390	9,827	9,673
Palmyrah	Mounds	1,578	Paras 368	..	..
Forest-produce	Cart-loads	2,556	41,730	20,734	28,219
	Number	29,745	92,800	226	..
	Number	124,690	111,662	7,983	5,598
	Mounds	8,234	Canes 42	..	..
	Cart-loads	607	..	1,74,121	1,90,638
Total		..	..	..	..

* This does not include the quantity of timber removed in the Godavery forests.

62. From the above it will be observed that there is a total increase in the value of timber, &c., removed on license as compared with the results of 1874-75, which is mainly under firewood and bamboos. The increase in firewood is only nominal, as the revenue of the Nilgiri sholas transferred from Jungle Conservancy to Imperial Forests on the 1st April 1875 is included in the accounts of the year under review. The increase in the seigniorage on bamboos is in North Coimbatore and Salem Divisions. In the former it is attributable to the system of collecting seigniorage through the agency of the Monigars in the Bhowany Taluq, without leasing out to contractors as usual; and in the latter, no satisfactory explanation is given.

63. SECTION IV.—*Yield of Forests*.—The accompanying Statement, No. 6, shows the total yield of forests, i.e., the quantity of timber, &c., felled departmentally and that removed on paid and free licenses. The subjoined is its abstract:—

Description of Timber, &c.		QUANTITY REMOVED.					
		By Departmental Agency.		On License.		On Free Pass.	
		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Timber	C. R. 128,868	2,22,174	4,69,940	465,975	315,138	3,12,924	..
	Logs 50	Mds. 42,204	Posts 8	Trees 550	C. loads 7,151	Pieces 3,389	..
	C. loads 1,485	C. R. 12	..	..	..	Trees 136	..
	..	..	..	..	..	Yokes 2,989	..
Firewood and Railway fuel	Mounds	46,377	..	..	64,636	69,812	..
	C. loads 88	2,226	44,603	52,341	C. loads 22,920	..	..
Saplings	Tons	320	..	..	..	..	..
Bamboos	Tons	21,398	21,350	29,745	41,730	3,362	..
Charcoal	Nos.	157	8,986	No. 1,24,600	No. 92,800	H. loads 128	H. loads 243
	C. loads	No. 4,400	No. 50	Tons 2,576	4,672	B. loads 10	..
	Tons	..	229	C. loads 2,656	Paras 368	..	..
Forest produce	Mounds	1,326	3,870	Mds. 1,578	..	..	..
	..	..	..	8,234	11,662	..	..
	..	..	..	C. loads 607	Canes 42	..	..
	..	..	..	Canes 600	..	..	..
Palmyrah	Md.	..	..	..	..	..	..

64. SECTION V.—*Financial Results.*—The accompanying Statement, No. 7, shows the receipts and charges during the year, and the following is its abstract:—

Head.	Receipts.	Amount.	Head.	Charges.	Amount.
I.	<i>Revenue from Wood.</i>	RS.	I.	<i>Cost of Timber Operations.</i>	RS.
1.	Brought to Depot by Departmental Agency—		1.	On wood brought to Depot by Departmental Agency—	
(a.)	Timber and Bamboos	1,24,783	(a.)	Timber and Bamboos	69,715
(b.)	Firewood and Charcoal	5,784	(b.)	Firewood and Charcoal	6,221
(c.)	Sandalwood	71,774	(c.)	Sandalwood	7,902
2.	Wood removed from the Forests by Purchasers, License-holders, and Permit-holders—		2.	On wood removed from the Forest by Purchasers, License-holders, and Permit-holders—	
(a.)	Timber and Bamboos	94,944	(a.)	Timber and Bamboos	2,010
(b.)	Firewood and Charcoal	89,988	(b.)	Firewood and Charcoal	3,039
3.	Confiscated drift and waif timber	4,598	3.	Confiscated drift and waif wood	1,515
II.	<i>Revenue from Minor Produce.</i>		II.	<i>Cost of Collecting Minor Produce.</i>	
1.	Grazing dues and sale of grass	872	1.	Grazing and sale of grass	...
2.	Other minor produce	20,734	2.	Other forest produce	4,103
III.	<i>Duty on produce of foreign or private Forests imported into British Territory.</i>		III.	<i>Cost of Forest Organisation.</i>	
1.	On wood	...	1.	Demarcation lines and boundary pillars or marks	1,498
2.	On other forest produce	...	2.	Working plans	1,442
IV.	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		3.	Surveys	...
1.	From fines and forfeitures	760	IV.	<i>Cost of Treatment and Creation of Forests.</i>	
2.	From refunds to the department	7,768	1.	Natural Forest—	
3.	From other sources	4,354	(a.)	Protection from fire	1,955
			(b.)	Fencing and enclosing	5,020
			(c.)	Improvement and conservation	13,545
			(d.)	Reboisement or restoration of denuded areas	...
			2.	Artificial Forest—	
			(a.)	Formation	14,155
			(b.)	Protection from fire	875
			(c.)	Improvement and conservation	35,863
			(d.)	Fencing and enclosing	998
			V.	<i>Rent of leased Forests.</i>	6,180
			VI.	<i>Cost of Collecting Duty on produce of foreign or private Forests imported into British Territory.</i>	...
			VII.	<i>Works of Utility for the Development of Forests.</i>	
			1.	Roads and bridges	6,706
			2.	Buildings and offices	10,260
			3.	Compensation for lands taken up for Forest purposes and for extinction of forest rights	15,060
			4.	Other works	5,598
			VIII.	<i>Cost of Departmental Cattle.</i>	
			1.	Purchase of stock	520
			2.	Hire of stock	1,235
			3.	Feed and keep of cattle	11,946
			IX.	<i>Cost of Departmental Plant and Tools.</i>	
			1.	For Timber and Wood operations	1,100
			2.	For other purposes	789
			X.	<i>Miscellaneous Charges.</i>	
			1.	Refunds	2,273
			2.	Law charges	54
			3.	Other charges	2,128
				Total A, Conservancy	2,39,945
				Total of B, Establishment	1,90,138
				Grand Total of all Expenditure	4,30,083
	Total Receipts	4,36,369			

65. From the above it will be observed that the total receipts of the forests compared with those of 1874-75 show an increase of Rupees 62,083, and deducting the revenue from the Nilgiri Sholas, which have been transferred to the department in the beginning of the year, the true increase is only Rupees 48,833. The cause of the increase as previously stated is generally due to larger supply of timber made to the Department of Public Works and to increased rates at which sandalwood has been sold.

	<i>Working Charges.</i>	RS.
1875-76	...	2,39,945
1874-75	...	2,21,864
		18,081

66. There is a total increase under working charges of Rupees 18,081, as shown in the margin. It is attributable to increased felling, purchase of Chinna Kulroyen Hill forests, and an office building in Salem.

	<i>Establishments.</i>	RS.
1875-76	...	1,90,138
1874-75	...	1,76,008
		14,130

67. Certain officers of the department having been promoted to higher grades during the year, the charges under B—Establishments have exceeded those of the previous year.

68. As stated by the Board in paragraph 51 of their Forest Report for 1874-75, it is not possible to ascertain the profits of departmental working until the valuation of timber is correctly prepared. On this subject I have reported my views to the Board in my letter, dated 12th May 1876, No. 669, recorded in their Proceedings, dated 5th July 1876, No. 59—1,715-A, and trust that the method suggested therein will be fully approved of by Government.

69. The apportionment of general establishment charges indicated in paragraphs 27 and 28 of the Board's report on the Administration of Forests for 1873-74 does on the whole appear to be correct. The Board suggest that the fixed establishments should be distributed between—

- (1.) Sale-proceeds of timber, &c., felled departmentally.
- (2.) Receipts under the license and voucher system.
- (3.) Sums spent during the year on plantations and fuel reserves.
- (4.) Miscellaneous receipts.

70. Properly speaking establishment charges ought not to be apportioned to the revenue realised by the sale of timber felled departmentally, as the timber sold in one year is generally from stock prepared in previous years. Debiting establishment charges to receipts from license system is likewise not very correct; for the system does not require that portion of supervision charges that will be debited to it; but as there is no other alternative for either of the above cases, the principle suggested by the Board will be adopted. The method proposed for debiting establishment charges to plantations, fuel reserves, and miscellaneous receipts is also correct.

71. The apportionment of the cost of establishments on the principle above suggested is as shown below :—

Receipts.	Amount.	Charges.	Amount.
1. From departmental working (exclusive of the receipts from plantations and reserves) ...	Rs. 1,73,378	Working charges ...	Rs. 1,55,334
2. From plantations and fuel reserves. ...	33,426	Establishments ...	70,648
3. From working under the license system ...	1,90,838	Working charges (exclusive of fixed establishment charges included in the statement) ...	73,435
4. Miscellaneous ...	28,817	Establishments ...	29,928
		Other charges ...	5,109
		Working charges ...	6,067
		Establishments ...	11,767
Total ...	4,26,859	Total ...	4,30,083

72. The total increase in the charges as compared with the receipts from departmental operations is chiefly attributable to the inclusion of the sums paid for purchase of Chinna Kulroyen Hills and an office building in Salem, as well as to charging rent of leased forests to Revenue and not to Capital expenditure on treatment and creation of forests.

73. The total income and charges in each forest, taking into account the increase or decrease in the valuation of timber stock during the year, are as entered below :—

Divisions.	Working Charges.	Establishment and Contingencies.	Total Cost.	Receipts.	Difference.	Add or deduct the increase or decrease of Stock.	Net Results.
Central Office ...	Rs. 1,454	Rs. 35,098	Rs. 36,552	Rs. 36,552	—	—	—
Gumsur and Surada ...	2,582	4,056	6,638	5,376	+ 1,262	+ 677	+ 2,017
Golcondah ...	294	1,528	1,822	66	+ 1,756	+ 228	+ 14,581
Bhuddrachellum ...	1,055	16,109	17,164	37,362	+ 16,197	+ 3,517	+ 19,703
Cuddapah ...	1,378	11,210	12,588	26,930	+ 14,342	+ 706	+ 15,014
Kurnool ...	11,200	10,401	21,601	17,814	+ 3,787	+ 239	+ 3,448
North Arcot ...	17,490	8,667	26,157	8,276	+ 17,881	+ 1,422	+ 14,359
Trichinopoly ...	11,818	4,959	16,777	1,894	+ 14,883	—	+ 14,883
Madura ...	8,876	10,343	19,219	17,614	+ 1,605	—	+ 1,605
Tinnevely ...	7,723	12,082	19,805	16,602	+ 3,203	—	+ 3,203
North Coimbatore ...	35,115	17,112	52,227	70,742	+ 18,515	+ 6,073	+ 30,588
South do. ...	30,446	16,130	46,576	22,074	+ 24,502	—	+ 24,502
Mudumalai ...	27,693	9,144	36,837	53,929	+ 17,092	—	+ 17,092
Seegur ...	4,825	4,805	9,630	7,815	+ 1,815	—	+ 1,815
Nilgiri ...	5,577	10,765	16,342	13,200	+ 3,142	—	+ 3,142
Salem ...	22,351	12,058	34,409	64,015	+ 29,606	—	+ 29,606
South Canara ...	7,377	5,076	12,453	10,326	+ 2,127	—	+ 2,127
Wynaad ...	4,529	5,108	9,637	13,517	+ 3,880	—	+ 3,880
Nellambar ...	18,367	1,480	19,847	19,533	+ 314	—	+ 314
Palghaut ...	1,761	—	1,761	3,465	+ 1,704	—	+ 1,704
Total ...	2,39,945	1,90,138	4,30,083	4,26,859	— 3,224	— 16,067	— 19,791

74. The above statement shows a net deficit of Rupees 19,791, but excluding the cost and receipts of plantations and fuel reserves, most of which have not yet commenced to yield, as well as the proportionate establishment charges debitable

to the above items of expenditure, the transactions of the year show a fair surplus of Rupees 84,148 as exhibited in the subjoined statement :—

Divisions.	Working charges (exclusive of charges on account of plantations and fuel reserves).	Establishment and Contingencies (exclusive of charges on account of plantations and fuel reserves).	Total Cost.	Receipts (exclusive of those derived from plantations and fuel reserves.)	Difference.	Add or deduct Increase or Decrease of Stock.	Net Results.
Central Office ...	Rs. 20,597	Rs. 20,597	Rs. 41,194	Rs. 41,194	—	—	—
Gumsur and Surada ...	1,418	2,519	3,937	5,376	+ 1,439	+ 677	+ 2,116
Golcondah ...	294	1,528	1,822	66	+ 1,756	—	+ 1,756
Bhuddrachellum ...	1,055	16,109	17,164	37,362	+ 16,197	+ 3,517	+ 19,703
Cuddapah ...	1,378	11,210	12,588	26,930	+ 14,342	+ 706	+ 15,014
Kurnool ...	11,200	10,401	21,601	17,814	+ 3,787	+ 239	+ 3,448
North Arcot ...	17,490	8,667	26,157	8,276	+ 17,881	+ 1,422	+ 14,359
Trichinopoly ...	11,818	4,959	16,777	1,894	+ 14,883	—	+ 14,883
Madura ...	8,876	10,343	19,219	17,614	+ 1,605	—	+ 1,605
Tinnevely ...	7,723	12,082	19,805	16,602	+ 3,203	—	+ 3,203
North Coimbatore ...	35,115	17,112	52,227	70,742	+ 18,515	+ 6,073	+ 30,588
South do. ...	30,446	16,130	46,576	22,074	+ 24,502	—	+ 24,502
Mudumalai ...	27,693	9,144	36,837	53,929	+ 17,092	—	+ 17,092
Seegur ...	4,825	4,805	9,630	7,815	+ 1,815	—	+ 1,815
Nilgiri ...	5,577	10,765	16,342	13,200	+ 3,142	—	+ 3,142
Salem ...	22,351	12,058	34,409	64,015	+ 29,606	—	+ 29,606
South Canara ...	7,377	5,076	12,453	10,326	+ 2,127	—	+ 2,127
Wynaad ...	4,529	5,108	9,637	13,517	+ 3,880	—	+ 3,880
Nellambar ...	18,367	1,480	19,847	19,533	+ 314	—	+ 314
Palghaut ...	1,761	—	1,761	3,465	+ 1,704	—	+ 1,704
Total ...	1,61,149	1,31,569	2,92,718	3,92,933	+ 1,00,215	— 16,067	+ 84,148

75. The value of stock on hand at the commencement and close of the year is shown in Statement No. 8. Its abstract is as follows :—

Divisions.	At the commencement of the Year.	At the close of the Year.	Difference	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gumsur and Surada ...	688	1,365	677	...
Golcondah ...	...	...	...	...
Bhuddrachellum ...	390	3,907	3,517	...
Cuddapah ...	848	142	...	706
Kurnool ...	119	358	239	...
North Arcot ...	785	2,207	1,422	...
South Arcot ...	610	610	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	21,252	17,300	...	3,952
Madura ...	9,854	8,723	...	1,131
Tinnevely ...	11,284	17,805	6,521	...
North Coimbatore ...	1,25,773	1,19,700	...	6,073
South Coimbatore ...	71,434	53,615	...	17,819
Madumalai ...	3,398	2,898	...	500
Seegur ...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri ...	5,911	1,798	...	4,113
Salem ...	24,496	22,506	...	1,990
South Canara ...	18,549	19,722	1,173	...
Wynaad ...	45,754	52,392	6,638	...
Nellambar ...	1,570	1,600	30	...
Palghaut ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,42,715	3,26,648	20,217	36,284

Divisions.	At the commencement of the Year.	At the close of the Year.	DIFFERENCE.	
			In favor of the Year.	Against the Year.
Add value of timber felled as per Statement No. 1	Rs. 1,09,680	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Add increase in the valuation of timber	28,507	1,38,137.		
Deduct valuation of timber, &c., sold during the year	1,49,868	4,80,852		
Wastage, &c.	4,836			
Balance of stock at the close of the year 1876-76		1,54,204		
		3,26,648		

76. From the above it will be observed that the valuation of stock at the close of the year shows a decrease as compared with that of the beginning of the year. It is owing to more sales than felling.

77. SECTION VI.—*General Remarks—Gumsur and Surada.*—The Ranger in charge of these forests reports that residents of villages adjoining Government forests were found to encroach on them by extending cultivation, and that supervision is not sufficient to prevent illicit felling which goes on under cover of passes from the proprietors of the Zemindari forests. The Collector concurs with the views of the Ranger as to the inadequacy of the subordinate establishments, in the range.

78. As stated by the Collector in the absence of any defined boundaries it will be impossible to prevent encroachments. Until the forests are properly demarcated, and until we can establish some market beyond the district for Sal timber, any proposals for increase of establishments, either permanent or temporary, will be premature.

79. A larger quantity of timber than in the preceding year was felled to meet the indents of the Department of Public Works. The receipts on the whole are less than those of 1874-75; it is owing to the proprietors of the Zemindari forests underselling the department.

80. *Goleondah.*—This is in charge of the Principal Assistant Collector of the Vizagapatam District. The revenue is very small.

81. *Cuddapah.*—During the year under review a part of the Codoor Hill reserve was claimed by the Vellalavarikhandri Kai Shrotriendar, but it was settled in favor of the department by the Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

82. *Kurnool.*—The Deputy Conservator dwells at length on the necessity of taking non-passed men into the service as Foresters, though no orders have been issued on the subject of examination rules for that grade. Evidently he is under the impression that the Uncovenanted General Test Rules operate in this case also.

83. *North Arcot.*—Mr. Sheffield states that the revenue from the Imperial forests has been very low owing to the absence of sale of Redwood, and to the Railway having taken their supply of fuel from Carvetnugger and Kangundi Zemindaris. But the revenue (Rupees 21,142) from *Local Fuel Jungles* has

trebled the estimate. This remarkable increase is stated to be due to improved conservancy and working since their transfer to his control, though nothing is mentioned as to why the disadvantages which affected the Imperial revenue have not exerted the same influence on the revenue from local jungles.

84. During the year under review the Napier Foundry Company have negotiated with the department to set apart forty-two square miles of forest near Mamandoor for the manufacture of charcoal.

85. The Company will manufacture 3,600 tons of charcoal within two years from the date of the agreement, and pay a seigniorage of Rupees 2-4-0 per ton, and after the expiration of the period the seigniorage is to be raised to Rupees 3-8-0 per ton.

86. *Madura.*—As the several estates which adjoin Government forest limits have not been demarcated, there is much opening for smuggling under cover of licenses from the estates. The work of demarcation is now in progress under the Survey Department in certain portions of the division.

87. *Tinnevely.*—The Deputy Conservator does not explain how much of the boundary settlement work was done during the year.

88. *South Coimbatore.*—The revenue from the Anamalais is very unsatisfactory; the division has been inspected and specially reported on; the establishment is in excess of what is necessary. With economical working these Teak forests should pay well if we are paid fair rates by the Department of Public Works for the timber; but the latter department has been paying us less than the actual cost of the timber and its seigniorage, and much less than the market rate.

89. *North Coimbatore.*—As stated in my letter to Government, No. 462, dated 3rd April 1876, the floating operations in the Bhowany were suspended during the year, the Nerinjapett raft channel having breached.

90. The forests on both sides of the Cauvery from Nerinjapett to Cauverypooram to a length of ten miles, with a breadth of six miles, might be reserved and marked off into blocks as supply tracts for railway fuel purposes.

91. *Salem.*—During the year under review, the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, decided in favor of Government the long-standing dispute between the Forest Department and the Ariagounden Poligar and Chekkadiputti Mittadar concerning their claims to the forest on the western slopes of the Periya Kulroyen Hills and some other hills.

92. The Civil Suit of Timmalvode Mittadar concerning the claims of Government to the northern and southern slopes of Yeri Mallai and Mailgherry ranges was finally settled in favor of the department.

93. The district boundary line between South Arcot and Salem was marked by the Revenue Survey Department.

94. The Sub-Collector is stated to have undertaken to finish the Cauvery ghaut road, by which the extensive Acha forests on the banks of the Cauvery river will be opened.

95. *Nilgiris.*—The Nilgiri sholabs, which had been transferred from Imperial to Jungle Conservancy in 1863 G.O., dated 11th March 1869, No. 653 were retransferred to Imperial forests as per G.O., dated 16th January 1876, No. 99. These, as well as the forests of Mudumallai and Seegur, were constituted into one

correspondence between District Forest Officers and the Conservator, including bills for travelling allowance, periodical reports, estimate, &c., are to be sent through the Collector, who will make such comments as he may deem advisable. With reference to the above provision, Collectors, with the exception of the Collectors of Madura, Ganjam, and Tinnevely and Nilgiri Commissioner, have not appended their remarks on the several Administration Reports of the Forest Officers now submitted to Government. The Collector of Godavery has not forwarded any report on the forests in his district. It is hoped that Collectors will take an interest in forest matters and co-operate with the department in securing the common object of better conservancy of our forests.

111. As the rights to timber, &c., of Government, Zemindars, or other private owners, and ryots have not been settled in this Presidency, systematic conservancy has been almost impossible, and operations have been more or less of a desultory nature since the commencement. Government have lately become alive to the necessity of forest laws and of demarcation, and in their Order, dated 17th September 1875, No. 1,371, nominated certain gentlemen of the Revenue and Forest service who were requested to consider and determine the provisions of a Forest Act. As directed by Government in the Government Order above quoted, they have divided forests into three classes, viz., State, communal, and private forests. They would appoint officers to inquire into and settle the boundaries of forests and provide for the preservation and management of communal and private forests in the interests of the general public. The Committee proposed that after any tract has been settled as a State forest, rules should be framed with reference to the use of forest roads, felling and removal of timber, collecting minor produce, allowing cattle to gaze, and clearing land for cultivation, &c.

112. To prevent private forests from being denuded, the Committee empower Government to close certain portions, if their destruction is injurious to the public, by paying compensation to the owners for any loss that may be sustained by them. The validity of the right of Zemindars, Inamdars, &c., to forest tracts in their possession will be inquired into and settled; and in the absence of satisfactory proof of their exemption at the time of the permanent settlement, those tracts will be assessed at a rate not exceeding 25 per cent. of the value of timber and forests produce taken from them. They would also impose a duty on all timber, &c., imported into Madras Presidency from any foreign State. The Bill further provides for the preservation of all forests if the exigencies of public health, water-supply, &c., require it. In the concluding part of the Bill penalties for forest offences, the processes by which they are to be detected and punished are stated; this bill, if enacted, will be sufficient for the better working of our forests and soon enable the Forest Officers, the ryots, and landed proprietors to understand their relative position, their privileges, and responsibilities.

113. During the year under review Mr. Winter, one of the Deputy Conservators, resigned owing to ill health. Mr. Gass, a trained Forest Assistant, joined from England on the 23rd of December, and Captain Campbell Walker, 1st-Class Deputy Conservator, proceeded to New Zealand on leave to undertake forest organisation in that country.

114. The Botanical Artist, whose training in this office was a work of some years and much trouble, has been transferred permanently to the Madras Museum; he has turned out much work that has practically been of great value in the department, besides much that has been of scientific interest, but much work still remains to be done, and without the assistance of an artist it will be impossible for the Conservator to attempt to draw up proper manuals of the different forest produce, such as dyes, gums, resins, and fibres,—a work much required.

115. The Conservator regrets the delay that has unavoidably occurred in the submission of this report. It is chiefly owing to certain officers having sent in their reports much later than the prescribed time. The report of the Tinnevely forests was received only on the 21st August, and others were only submitted during August and July, long after the Conservator had started on his regular tours of inspection; the report, too, is necessarily brief this year, as the Conservator only rejoined from a two years' leave at the commencement of the last quarter of the year, and he was then prevented for some time from visiting his divisions and making himself acquainted with what was going on, &c., as he was detained at Madras on the important work of drafting a Forest Act; it has besides been impossible for him to give the time to drawing up this report that he is generally able to, a thorough inspection of all the divisions being all-important owing to their having for some years, whilst under the Revenue Department, been under no proper control as to expenditure, cost of establishment, opening of plantations or operations in general; the Conservator's time, therefore, has been fully occupied with travelling and in being out all day in the forests, plantations, and reserves, and it has been no easy task to get through the regular correspondence and office work (which has enormously increased since the reconstitution of the department), besides tour reports and numerous other reports and returns now required.

FORWARDED to Government through the Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
Madras.

(Signed) R. H. BEDDOME, Lieut.-Colonel,
Conservator of Forests.

No. 1.—Statement showing the quantity of Timber, &c., felled departmentally in the several Forests for 1875-76.

Range.	Teakwood.		Ebony or Blackwood.		Rosewood.		Sandalwood.		Red Sanders Roots or Posts.		Other Junglewood used as Timber.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gunsur and Surudah	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	MS.	RS. A. P.	C. FT. MDS.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.
Golconda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,003	2,019 10 8
Budrachellum and Rakapally ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000	3,516 14 10	..	..
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	8	8 14 10	228	222 1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Coimbatore ..	248	170 15 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Coimbatore ..	2,631	337 2 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madumallay ..	109,330	5,933 10 11	..	..	6,159	4,316 8 4	8,269	15,621 0 4	..	..	..	..
Sigur ..	20,772	19,329 3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nailgherry Sholas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wynaad ..	2,510	1,254 12 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelumboor ..	10,270	10,212 1 3	671	363 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghaut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	150,769	37,246 13 4	899	765 5 6	6,159	4,316 8 4	12,380	22,376 12 1	20,824 & 12 c.ft.	3,555 6 10	64,350	21,503 0 6

No. 1.—Statement showing the quantity of Timber, &c., felled departmentally in the several Forests for 1875-76—(Continued).

Range.	Bamboos.		Railway Fuel and Firewood.		Charcoal.		Mineral Produce.		Savings.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gunsur and Surudah ..	C. LOADS.	RS. A. P.	TONS.	RS. A. P.	TONS.	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Golconda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Budrachellum and Rakapally ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	..	..	603	1,352 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	..	..	963	1,170 4 2	229	852 3 0	3,870	281 8 4	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madumallay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sigur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nailgherry Sholas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wynaad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelumboor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghaut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	892 & 8,144 No.	3,679 11 8	2,226 & 56 lots.	3,837 14 5	229	852 3 0	3,870	2,686 0 6	21,250	8,920 10 0	1,09,630	6 2

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
2nd March 1877.

No. 2.—Statement showing the quantity of Timber, &c., sold departmentally in the several Forests during 1875-76.

Names of Ranges.	Teakwood.		Ebony or Blackwood.		Rosewood.		Sandalwood.		Red Sanders Roots or Posts.		Other Junglewood.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gunnur and Surada ..	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS. A. P.	C. FT.	RS. A. P.
Godavery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,969	1,426 2 1
Golconda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oudupah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	466	699 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	402	1,110 12 0	..	..	7	6 8 0
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,760	2,274 1 8
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	469	537 5 11	218	223 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,262	3,607 3 5
Tinnevely ..	611	535 0 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,976	3,783 14 9
North Coimbatore ..	79	81 10 9	..	..	113	135 2 3	9,515	51,215 4 0	..	..	1,385	1,035 5 8
South Coimbatore ..	11,907	15,645 13 11	..	..	34	67 11 8	..	..	..	..	232	141 11 11
Mudumalay ..	37,180	53,879 9 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sigur ..	800	300 0 0	..	..	..	..	1,218	6,894 12 0	..	..	..	..
Neigherry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,752	12,652 1 8	..	..	6,692	4,625 9 9
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,659	3,510 11 6
Wynad ..	6,114	7,419 9 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelumboor ..	7,317	7,219 11 2	12	13 13 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,335	391 0 0
Total ..	65,463	87,818 1 4	230	236 13 6	147	204 4 11	13,887	71,772 13 8	..	..	33,167	20,805 5 9

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2nd March 1877.

No. 2.—Statement showing the quantity of Timber, &c., sold departmentally in the several Forests during 1875-76—(Continued).

Names of Ranges.	Firewood and Railway Fuel.		Charcoal.		Bamboo.		Sapling.		Minor Forest Products.		Total Value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Gunnur and Surada ..	TONS.	RS. A. P.	TONS.	RS. A. P.	R. LOADS.	RS. A. P.	NO.	RS. A. P.	MDS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Godavery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,426 2 1
Golconda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oudupah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	604	4,080 4 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	705 12 0
South Arcot ..	716	723 7 4	239	852 3 0	712	255 7 6	..	..	3,489	134 3 0	5,200 0 11
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,209 6 6
Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinnevely ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,367 9 4
North Coimbatore ..	50	238 3 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,069 0 11	6,390 0 4
South Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,708 1 11
Mudumalay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,855 5 6
Sigur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,879 9 2
Neigherry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,694 12 0
Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	823	4,500 5 8	..	..	1,283	510 2 9	22,188 3 10
Wynad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,510 11 6
Nelumboor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Totals 41	1,251 13 6	8,671 7 3
Palghant ..	..	..	..	..	No. 11,633	1,044 6 10	19,346	10,228 5 10	Mds. 80	..	13,506 5 4
Total ..	1,370	5,050 15 6	229	852 3 0	C.L. 1,535 No. 11,633	5,770 4 0	19,346	10,228 5 10	Mds. 4,552 Totals 41	3,965 4 2	2,06,704 7 8

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2nd March 1877.

No. 4.—Statement of the existing Plantations.

Name of the Division.	Name of the Plantations.	Year in which the Plantation was formed.	Area in Acres.	Description of the Trees.	Number of Trees.	Cost		RECEIPTS		Remarks.
						During the Year.	Up to the end of the Year.	During the Year.	Up to the end of the Year.	
Ganjam	Gumsur and Surada ..	1869-70	34	Tectona grandis, &c., &c.	367	Rs. A. P. 36 0 0	Rs. A. P. 237 0 4	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	11
	Codoor Experimental ..	1865	60	Perocarpus santalinus, Albizia Lebbek, Tectona grandis, Cassia florida, Inga saman, &c.	20,000	236 10 0	5,731 12 4			
	Ooperapully Railway Fuel.	1868	85	Pterocarpus santalinus, Acacia Arabica, Albizia Lebbek, Acacia amara, Melia Azadirachta, Eugenia Jambolana, &c.	68,000	286 4 0	7,333 7 7			
	Reddipully do. ..	1869	450	Acacia Arabica, Albizia Lebbek, Melia Azadirachta, Acacia amara, &c.	360,000	319 12 0	12,117 4 11			
Cuddapah ..	Pallampett do. ..	1871	169	Acacia Arabica, Albizia Lebbek, Melia Azadirachta, Acacia amara, &c.	169,000	318 0 0	6,948 6 6			11
	Canalapore do. ..	1869	222	Acacia Arabica, Albizia Lebbek, Casuarina equisetifolia, Cassia florida, &c.	88,800	323 0 0	9,123 12 6	25 0 0	25 0 0	
	Ghoofy ..	1869	976		705,800	1,477 10 0	41,254 11 10	25 0 0	25 0 0	
Kurnool	Wancarrum and Mutti-condah.	1865 and 1870.	..		..		9,168 1 8			11
	Trivellam ..	1868	434	Casuarina equisetifolia	83,996	1,961 0 0	13,569 0 0	4,173 0 0	7,627 0 0	
	Verinjepoornam ..	1870	210	Do. ..	260,000	2,920 0 0	10,104 0 0			
North Arcot	Thengal ..	1872	9	Do. ..	192,737	294 0 0	803 0 0			11
	Kuelminnel ..	1873	160	Do. ..	160,000	1,163 0 0	2,043 0 0			
	Cheyneoor ..	1871	81	Albizia Lebbek, Cassia florida, Azadirachta indica, Acacia Arabica, &c.	81,000	283 0 0	4,937 0 0			
Gazetiamandum ..	Gazetiamandum ..	1871	44	Casuarina equisetifolia	44,600	728 0 0	2,796 0 0			11
		..	..		..					

Transferred to
Jungle Conservancy, vide G.O., No. 593, of 5th May 1875.
Abandoned, vide Board's Proceedings, No. 32-568, dated 10th March 1875.

Transferred to
Jungle Conservancy,
vide G.O.,
No. 692, of 5th
May 1875.
Abandoned,
vide
Board's Proceedings,
No. 23-568,
dated 10th March
1875.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
2nd March 1877.

No. 4.—Statement of the existing Plantations—(Continued).

Name of the Division.	Name of the Plantations.	Year in which the Plantation was formed.	Area in Acres.	Description of the Trees.	Number of Trees.	Cost.		Receipts.		Remarks.
						During the Year.	Up to the end of the Year.	During the Year.	Up to the end of the Year.	
North Arcot— (Continued).	Vanavadoo ..	1873	30	Casuarina equisetifolia ..	20,000	425 0 0	893 0 0			21
	Amundandy ..	1873	10	Do. ..	10,000	772 0 0	1,512 0 0			
	Amundury ..	1867	25	Experimental plantation containing different species of timber and fire-wood.	11,250	155 0 0	2,894 0 0			
			995		773,683	7,817 0 0	40,551 0 0	4,173 0 0	7,639 0 0	
			114	These plantations contain 28 different kinds of trees.	8,973	159 4 3	757 9 11			
South Arcot	Chengam Experimental and Trissomallay plantations.	1871								This block has not been planted at all as yet.
	Trivandellur ..	1872	172	Casuarina for railway supply ..	48,874	2,191 9 6	2,191 9 0	59 15 11	59 15 11	
	Yedayur ..	1873	304	Do. ..	6,364	314 12 3	314 12 3	6 12 0	6 12 0	
	Andrayanur ..	1873	21	Do. ..	5,000	99 0 3	99 0 3	13 12 6	13 12 6	
	Gramam ..	1873	62	Do. ..	34,130	1,393 4 3	1,393 4 3	0 6 0	0 6 0	
	Kannamambut ..	1873	69	Do. ..	38,681	1,673 1 3	1,673 1 3	4 7 6	4 7 6	
	Aracoor ..	1874	..	Do. ..	..					
	Valour ..	1873	224	Valarium mixed, Casuarina, Katvalai, &c.	10,456	611 10 6	611 10 6			
	Poniar Asicut ..	Not given.	49	Mixed Casuarina, Katvalai, and Pongon for railway supply.	11,392	553 2 1	553 2 1	1 12 0	1 12 0	
	Merkanam ..	Do.	25	Casuarina for railway supply ..	10,320	247 5 0	247 5 0	11 7 0	11 7 0	
Trichinopoly	Agaram ..	Do.	79	Do. ..	55,196	917 11 6	917 11 6			
	Achicadool ..	1874	22	Do. ..	14,493	489 4 0	489 4 0			
			569		246,398	8,460 0 4	9,052 5 0	98 8 11	98 8 11	
	Elamanoor ..	1871	81	Casuarina, &c., for railway supply.	137,700	776 0 0	8,282 0 0	52 0 0	1,310 0 0	
	Kuttalalai ..	1871	62	Do. ..	74,400	1,309 0 0	6,737 0 0	42 0 0	251 0 0	
	Maustalai ..	1874	10	Do. ..	87,000	940 0 0	1,611 0 0	70 0 0	93 0 0	
	Sittalalai ..	1871	110	Do. ..	132,000	1,201 0 0	5,343 0 0	29 0 0	327 0 0	
	Sittalai ..	1874	70	Acacia Arabica, &c.,	84,000	811 0 0	1,631 0 0	30 0 0	553 0 0	
	Sekkanam ..	1871	40	Casuarina, &c.,	34,800	1,141 0 0	4,669 0 0	90 0 0	121 0 0	
	Kuttalai ..	1874	69	Do. ..	61,330	1,167 0 0	1,734 0 0	100 0 0	160 0 0	
Trichinopoly	Kolamanikkum ..	1874	30	Do. ..	26,100	678 0 0	1,012 0 0	45 0 0	46 0 0	
	Aramanahurehi ..	1874	26	Do. ..	21,750	285 0 0	635 0 0			
	Karapakkum ..	1874	26	Do. ..	21,750	285 0 0	635 0 0			
	Truvenganoor ..	1874	14	Do. ..	12,180	172 0 0	502 0 0			

This block has not
been planted at
all as yet.

No. 4.—Statement of the existing Plantations—(Continued).

Name of the Division.	Name of the Plantations.	Year in which the Plantation was formed.	Area in Acres.	Description of the Trees.	Number of Trees.	Cost.		Receipts.		Remarks.
						During the Year.	Up to the end of the Year.	During the Year.	Up to the end of the Year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tichinopoly— (Continued).	Varappakurichi	1873	61	Acacia Arabica, &c., for railway supply.	53,070	370 0 0	318 0 0	185 0 0	9 0 0	
	Sattambadi	1874	251	do.	21,700	587 0 0	702 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	
	Pudur	1874	80	Acacia Arabica, &c.	139,200	182 0 0	183 0 0	20 0 0	207 0 0	
			6671		875,280	9,619 0 0	34,891 0 0	604 0 0	3,093 0 0	
Madras	Vaathapalayam	1869-70	4	Tectona grandis (Teak)	4,315	27 0 0	1,317 0 0			
	Kodakal	1870-71	131	Eucalyptus	6,254	101 11 4	2,436 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	
	Velamambai	1870-71	41	Acacia	4,196	100 2 2	89 2 0			
	Sathagudy	1873-74	58	Tectona grandis (Teak)	4,470	84 0 0	760 0 0			
Tinnevely South Coimbatore, Annamalai.			802	Neem, Babul, &c.	18,235	312 14 1	6,313 8 9	15 0 0	15 0 0	
		1870	7	Tectona grandis	8,686	223 8 0	3,758 8 0			
		1873	7		8,180					
		1874	3		7,276					
North Coimbatore	Tallamalai	1863	17	Sandalwood.	24,136	223 8 0	3,758 8 0			
	Bhowary	1871	80	Fire-wood	73,745	2,142 0 0	14,704 0 0			
	Ghandy	1874	Square Yards 64. Acres 6	An experimental Mahogany plantation with some Sandalwood.	5,700		768 5 10			
				Not given.			177 0 0			Description of trees not given.
Nilgiris	Bylone	1870	64	Sandalwood	68,600	3,270 0 0	16,718 0 0			
			150 and sq. yds. 64		155,045	5,412 0 0	22,367 5 10			
	Mudumalai.	1863	101	Tectona grandis	101,000	2,375 0 0	29,740 0 0			
	Sezgar	1869	23	Sandalwood.	23,000	2,048 0 0	7,377 0 0			
	Ootacamund and Coor- door.	1873	1,039	Eucalyptus and Acacia	4,053	0 0	10,819 0 0	13,200 0 0	16,337 0 0	
		Not given.	1,163		124,000	8,478 0 0	46,745 0 0	13,200 0 0	16,337 0 0	

No. 4.—Statement of the existing Plantations—(Continued).

Name of the Division.	Name of the Plantations.	Year in which the Plantation was formed.	Area in Acres.	Description of the Trees.	Number of Trees.	COST.		REVENUE.	Remarks.
						During the Year.	Up to the end of the Year.	During the Year.	Up to the end of the Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Salem	Shervaray Hill	1867	3 or 4			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
						...	3,367 12 1	...	...
	Gondoor	1874	25		6,038	485 13 0	181 13 0	...	...
	Kanavanasandrum and Dendricotiah.	1873	5			...	1,177 11 5	...	...
South Canara				Add amount spent on Pachoor plantation that was abandoned in 1873.		...	483 14 2	...	...
			34		6,038	485 13 0	5,931 2 8	...	...
	Parappa	1864-65	109	Tectona grandis	109,000	1,451 0 0	9,751 0 0	...	...
	Nelumbur and Amara- palliem.	1841-42 and 1873-74	3,138	Teak, &c.	3,118,800	14,411 4 6	2,277 0 0	10,228 5 10	1,11,614 4 2
Malabar.				Add expenditure on Noolchully and Pulamully plantations given up and merged with the Cheat Nair forest.		...	3,908 0 0	...	...
						...	...	...	...
			3,188		3,118,800	14,411 4 6	2,277 0 0	10,228 5 10	1,11,614 4 2
			7,652 and 64 sq. yards.		6,139,673	58,084 1 11	4,71,664 4 0	28,243 14 9	1,38,821 13 1
Wynaad.				Total..					
				Add unplanted Acres.					
				Total..					

Nothing is stated about the condition of these plantations in the divisional reports.

Statement showing Timber, &c., disposed of under the License and Voucher System in the several Forests for the official year 1875-76.

Forest Ranges.	TEAKWOOD.			ELDER OR BLACKWOOD.			ROSEWOOD.			OTHER FINE-LEAF WOOD.			FINE-LEAF WOOD AND RAILWAY FUEL.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Rs. A. P.	Quantity.	Value.	Rs. A. P.	Quantity.	Value.	Rs. A. P.	Quantity.	Value.	Rs. A. P.	Quantity.	Value.	Rs. A. P.
Guntur and Suralah	C. FT.	..	..	G. FT.	..	..	C. FT.	..	..	C. FT.	..	..	TONS.	..	..
Goleendah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badrachallam, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Timoreilly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Coimbatore ..	2,140	535 0 0	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mademallay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Segur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelgherry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wynaad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelambur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,140	535 0 0	..	..	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	62,170 6 9	52,341	84,212 13 9

Statement showing Timber, &c., disposed of under the License and Voucher System in the several Forests for the official year 1875-76—(Continued).

Forest Ranges.	CHARCOAL.			BAMBOOS.			FOREST PRODUCE.			TOTAL.			Remarks.
	Quantity.	Value.	Rs. A. P.	Quantity.	Value.	Rs. A. P.	Quantity.	Value.	Rs. A. P.	Quantity.	Value.	Rs. A. P.	
Guntur and Suralah	TONS.	..	..	CART-LOADS.	..	..	MAUNDS.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goleendah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badrachallam, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Timoreilly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mademallay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Segur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelgherry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wynaad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nelambur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	TONS. 4,690 Parcels 368	9,672 8 6	..	CART-LOADS 41,730 No. 92,800	28,219 3 2	..	MAUNDS 111,662 Cans 42	6,907 12 3	..	..	1,90,837 12 6	..	..

No. 6.—Yield of Forests.

No. 6.—Yield of Forests.																					
RANGES.	TIMBER.				FUEL AND SAWINGS FOR RAIL- WAY AND OTHER PURPOSES.				BAMBOOS.			FOREST PRODUCE.		CHARCOAL.			PALM- LEAVES.				
	Departmentally.		Free.		Departmentally.		Free.		Departmentally.		Free.		Departmentally.		Free.			Departmentally.		Free.	
	C. FT.	MDR.	C. FT.	C. FT.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	C. LOADS.	C. LOADS.	C. LOADS.	C. LOADS.	MDR.	MDR.	TONS.	TONS.		MDR.	MDR.	TONS.	TONS.
Gumsur and Surudah.	7,003	Sandalwood.	68,240	244,460	1	454	61,532	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Golconda.	...	Redwood	66,320	14,080	...	12,790	407 1/2	...	720	9,421	...	...	...	8,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cuddapah.	...	...	177,180	...	...	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kurnool.	...	...	...	...	603	4,544	3,800 1/2	...	5,787	...	48	...	...	23,120	...	279	...	...	...	...	
North Arcot.	...	Redwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Arcot.	...	C. feet 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Trichinopoly.	4,098	...	23,081	2,770	963	681	330	...	3,330	...	14 1/2	...	3,370	47,840	229	16	...	...	...	...	
Madura.	775	...	...	...	...	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	283	...	...	...	...	
Tinnevely.	1,142	...	46,306	21,563	...	7,584	547	...	1,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,103	...	...	...	...	
South Coimbatore.	109,330	...	48,050	4,225	...	3,187	1,892	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	
North Coimbatore.	11,561	...	...	...	...	1,833	17 1/2	...	2,245	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Neelgherry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	
Mudumalai.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Salem.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
South Canara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wynaad.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nelumboor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Palghat.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.	222,174	Sandalwood	465,975	3,12,924	69,812	62,541	69,812	...	41,730	3,362 1/2	3,370	11,562	220	4,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Mds. 12,350 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Redwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		C. feet 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

No. 7.—Detailed Statement of Receipts of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency for the Official Year 1875-76.

Districts.	Divisions.	I. REVENUE FROM WOOD.						II. REVENUE FROM OTHER MINOR PRODUCE.		III. Duty on Produce of foreign or private Forests imported into the British Territory.		IV. MISCELLANEOUS.		
		1. Brought to Depot by Departmental Agency.			2. Removed from the Forests by Purchasers, License and Permit holders.			1. Grazing Dues and Sale of Grass.		2. From Refunds to the Department.		3. From other Sources.		
		(a) Timber and Bamboos.	(b) Firewood and Charcoal.	(c) Sandalwood.	(a) Timber and Bamboos.	(b) Firewood and Charcoal.	(c) Sandalwood.	1. From Dues and Sale of Grass.		2. From Refunds to the Department.		3. From other Sources.		
Madras	Central Office.	1,426	2	...	3,767	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gumour and Surudah.	Golconda.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golconda.	Badrachallum.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah.	Kurnool.	706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot.	South Arcot.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly.	Madura.	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely.	Tinnevely.	4,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Coimbatore.	South Coimbatore.	4,321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madumalai.	Salem.	16,877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neelgherry.	Neelgherry.	63,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara.	Wynaad.	8,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelumboor.	Nelumboor.	2,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palghat.	Palghat.	18,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	Total.	1,24,753	5,784	71,774	94,944	89,988	4,608	872	20,734	760	7,765	4,354	4,354	4,354

Detailed Statement of Expenditure under A Conservancy and Works of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency for 1875-76.

Districts.	Divisions.	I. Cost of Timber Operations.				II. Cost of Collecting Minor Produce.		III. Cost of Forest Organisation.		
		1. On wood brought to Depot by Departmental Agency.		2. On wood removed from the Forests by Purchasers, Licensee or Permit holders.		3. Condensed drift and waste Wood.	1. Grading, Dressing and Sale of Grains.	2. Other Minor Produce.	1. Demarcation lines, Boundary pillars, and marks.	2. Working & Surveys, Plans.
		(a) Timber and Bamboos.	(b) Firewood and Charcoal.	(c) Sandal-wood.	(d) Timber and Bamboos.	(e) Firewood and Charcoal.				
Madras ..	Central Office ..	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam ..	Ganjam and Suradiah ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatnam ..	Goelondah ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavary ..	Bedrachellum ..	2,447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ..	36	1,728	348	296	121	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool ..	2,169	466	99	...	148	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot ..	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot ..	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly ..	...	...	...	...	714	...	...	...	...
	Madura ..	...	...	...	...	501	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely ..	...	...	...	...	323	...	...	...	...
	North Coimbatore ..	...	...	...	...	208	...	...	...	...
	South Coimbatore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mudumallay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sigur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Neigherry ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wynad ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Neelambur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palghat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	66,715	6,224	7,902	2,010	3,099	...	4,103	1,458	1,442

Detailed Statement of Expenditure under A Conservancy and Works of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency for 1875-76—(Continued).

IV. COST OF THE TREATMENT AND CREATION OF FORESTS.											
Districts.	Divisions.	1. Natural Forests.				2. Artificial Forests.				V. Rent of Leased Forests.	VI. Cost of collecting Duty on Produce of foreign or private Forests imported into British Territories.
		(a.) Protection from Fire.	(b.) Fencing and Enclosing.	(c.) Improvement and Conservation.	(d.) Reclamation or Restoration of Denuded Areas.	(e.) Formation.	(f.) Protection from Fire.	(g.) Improvement and Conservation.	(h.) Fencing and Enclosing.		
Madras	Central Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam	Gunsur and Suradiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatnam	Goelcondah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavary	Bedrachellum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	1,125	5,651	71	...	1,094	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	19	...	...	...	1,010	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	150	370	3146	...	904	...	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly	...	30	2,138	...	3,784	...	...	...	...	...
	Madura	...	460	1,937	...	82	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely	45	...	2,093	...	33	...	...	...	...	...
	North Coimbatore	3	...	81	...	916	...	...	...	...	...
	South Coimbatore	...	...	1,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mudumallay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sigur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Neilgherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara	184	957	1,226	...	1,340	...	...	...	...	...
	Wynnad	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Neelambur	5	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palghaut	399	252	...	...	587	...	...	...	...	...
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Detailed Statement of Expenditure under A Conservancy and Works of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency for 1875-76—(Continued).

Districts.	Divisions.	VII. WORKS OF UTILITY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORESTS.				VIII. COST OF DEPARTMENTAL CASTLE.			IX. COST OF DEPARTMENTAL PLANT AND TOOL.		X. MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.			Grand Total of Expenditure under A Conservancy and Works.
		1. Roads and Bridges.	2. Buildings and Offices.	3. Compensation for land taken up for Forest purposes or for extension of Forest rights.	4. Other Works.	1. Purchase of Stock.	2. Hire of Stock.	3. Feed and keep of Cattle.	1. For Timber wood operations.	2. For other purposes.	1. Refunds.	2. Law Charges.	3. Other Charges.	
Madras	Central Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam	Ganjam and Suralah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatnam	Golconda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavery	Badrachellum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Canintore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canintore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madamallay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Neigherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wynad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nelamur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5,706	10,216	16,060	4,333	630	1,285	11,346	1,100	789	2,373	64	2,126	2,30,945

Detailed Statement of Expenditure under B Establishment of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency for the official year 1875-76—(Continued).

Districts.	Divisions.	I.—SALARIES.				II.—TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.				III.—CONTINGENCIES.					Total of A. Conservancy and Works.	Grand Total of all Expenditure.	Remarks.
		1. Pay of Conservator of Forests.	2. Executive Officers and Uncommissioned Assistant.	3. Protective Establishment.	4. Office Establishment.	5. Population and Special Allowances.	1. Conservator of Forests.	2. Control and Executive Officers.	3. Protective Establish-ment.	4. Office Establishment.	1. Stationery.	2. Carriage of Tools and Office-records.	3. Pay of Police Guards.	4. Sundries.			
Madras	Central Office	11,697	1,182	3,600	...	4,539	4,318	746	...	678	...	...	...	...	...	30,668	30,668
Ganjam	Ganjam and Suralah	...	...	...	...	408	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	2,582	2,582
Vizagapatnam	Golconda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294	294
Godavery	Badrachellum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,628	1,628
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	300	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,115	10,115
	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	788	...	1,474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,832	9,832
	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	3,431	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,200	11,200
	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	1,121	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,401	10,401
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	288	...	1,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,667	8,667
	Madura	...	...	...	...	1,063	...	1,902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,400	17,400
	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	735	...	3,418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,818	11,818
	North Canimbatore	...	...	...	...	1,273	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,343	10,343
	South Canimbatore	...	...	...	...	863	...	3,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,723	7,723
Coimbatore	Mudumallay	...	...	...	...	894	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,130	16,130
	Sigur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,144	9,144
	Neigherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,688	27,688
	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	631	631
	South Canara	...	...	...	...	1,145	...	921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,808	4,808
	Wynad	...	...	...	...	612	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,766	10,766
	Nelamur	...	...	...	...	1,008	...	2,210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,958	12,958
	Palghaut	...	...	...	...	1,438	...	1,362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,876	8,876
		...	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,108	9,108
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,867	18,867
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,761	1,761
	Total ..	11,697	53,030	3,600	55,190	16,267	4,318	24,272	8,081	1,556	63	661	2,311	1,482	239	1,90,138	1,90,138
																239,945	239,945
																4,30,633	4,30,633

No. 8.—Statement showing the particulars of Stock in hand at the commencement and close of the official year 1874-75.

Ranges.	Teakwood.		Ebony and Blackwood.		Rosewood.		Sandalwood.		Red Sandalwood Boora or Posts.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gumier and Surudah										
Gokundah										
Buduchellum, &c.										
Chidambah										
Kurnool	560	890 4 0							578 C. ft.	390 6 0
North Arcot										119 4 6
South Arcot										
Trichinopoly										
Madras	1,565	1,403 2 4	666	613 3 10						
Tinnevely										
North Comblatore	2,169	693 0 0								
South Comblatore	79,188	96,413 9 8			2,679	1,717 10 3	2,931	6,699 5 8		
Mudunallay	78,342	71,434 1 6			32,825	27,740 7 0				
Segur	4,233	2,739 6 0	296	297 4 6						
Neligherry										
Salem	196	106 3 6	3,213	2,778 12 8			468	1,462 2 0		
South Canara	24,221	18,170 0 0	166	78 0 0						
Wynaud		6,745 0 0	129	97 0 0						
Nelumboor										
Falghant										
Total	185,626	1,96,603 11 0	4,570	3,864 9 9	25,504	29,458 1 3	3,699	7,061 7 8	578 C. ft.	509 10 5

No. 8.—Statement showing the particulars of Stock in hand at the commencement and close of the official year 1874-75—(Continued).

Ranges.	OTHER GUYLER WOOD USED AS TIMBER.		BAMBOO.		RAILWAY FUEL.		FOREST PRODUCE.		SAPLINGS.		Total.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Gumier and Surudah											
Gokundah											
Buduchellum, &c.											
Chidambah											
Kurnool	10	8 16 9									
North Arcot											
South Arcot											
Trichinopoly											
Madras	20,776	19,175 1 3									
North Comblatore	5,113	9,884 0 0									
South Comblatore	5,180	2,277 4 1	621	998 12 0							
Mudunallay	968	361 4 3									
Segur	2,725	3,915 10 3									
Neligherry	42,454	21,610 8 11									
Salem	667	301 0 0									
South Canara	34,927	30,981 0 0									
Wynaud		1,670 0 0									
Nelumboor											
Falghant											
Total	116,614	94,146 13 7	621	1,006 12 0	1,271	633 3 9	25,109	8,931 0 0	25,109	8,931 0 0	3,42,715 5 6

Add increase in the Valuation of Timber .. 28,567 0 0
 Add Valuation of Timber felled as per Statement No. 1 .. 1,09,630 6 2
 Total Stock .. 4,80,852 11 7
 Deduct Total Valuation of Timber sold during the year .. 1,49,868 0 0
 Deduct Wastage .. 3,20,984 11 7
 Balance of Stock at the close of the year .. 3,26,648 11 7

No. 3—Statement showing the List of Forest Acquisitions made during the year 1875-76.

Division.	Name and Description of the Tract acquired.	Area in Acres.	Position and Boundary of the Tract acquired with its distance to the Market or Railway.	Processes by which the Acquisition was made.	Nature of inquiry into rights and the proof of their non-existence or otherwise.	Estimated Value of the Property acquired.	Description of Important Trees in each Tract.	Remarks.
Cuddalore	Gathala and Nakapalli Reserve.	3,000	Not given	In 1874 the Collector accompanied the Deputy Conservator and instituted inquiries. Being satisfied that there were no claims to the tract, he ordered its reservation for fuel supply.	No inquiry appears to have been made.	Not given.	Redwood trees are said to be densely grown.	This was not acquired during the year 1875-76 but in the previous year.
	Ballamangalam Timber Reserve.	Estimated between 5 to 6,000 acres.	It is a portion of the grant leading to Royahampett.	Decided in favor of the Department by the Deputy Director and the Revenue Officer.	The Shrotriamdars claimed this tract on the plea that their boundary extended right up to the border line of this district and Nellore on the summit of the Vallikondah. They adduced evidence which was not conclusive. They said that according to the Revenue Register the expression "forest" was inserted in these hills and jungles. The Deputy Director interpreted that it meant uncultivable land lying in open ground and accordingly gave a decision in favor of the Department.	Do.	Pterocarpus santalinus, Chloroxylon Swietenia, and Coccolarpus latifolia.	
	Vallavarikandam Shrotriam Jungle.	Not known.	A tract of hill and jungle situated to the east of Vallavarikandam. This is fit for a railway fuel reserve.	Do.	The Shrotriamdars maintained that their boundary should run right up to the borders of the district on the top of the main range of the Vallikondah.	Do.	Do.	
	Notivariapally Jungle.	Do.	A large extent of hill and jungle situated to the east of the Netivariapally Shrotriam Village in the Fullampett Taluk.	Do.	They adduced the purnash accounts in their favor. The Deputy Director on measuring the several numbers (pieces of land) therein mentioned found their claim was not valid. Mr. Yards proved from his book that timber was felled on license in 1866, while the Shrotriamdars admit they have never realized any thing from sale of timber. The Deputy Director accordingly cancelled the claim of the Shrotriamdars.	Not known.	Do.	
	Maharazapuram	Not known.	A portion of these jungles was given to the Shrotriamdars after compensating the same with the old purnash accounts, and the rest was taken by the Forest Department with the permission of the Deputy Director.	Do.		Do.	Not stated.	

Statement showing the List of Forest Acquisitions made during the year 1875-76—(Continued).

Division.	Name and Description of the Tract acquired.	Area in Acres.	Position and Boundary of the Tract acquired with its distance to the Market or Railway.	Processes by which the Acquisition was made.	Nature of inquiry into rights and the proof of their non-existence or otherwise.	Estimated Value of the Property acquired.	Description of Important Trees in each Tract.	Remarks.
South Arcot	Forests on the eastern slopes of the Javadi Hills.	23,040		These tracts continued to be worked as a portion of the South Arcot Forest since 1866, although there was one officer for both Salem and South Arcot. From 1870 when the two ranges were placed under distinct officers, the South Arcot Officer carried on felling in these tracts while the Salem Forest Officer disputed that they had belonged to his division as they were within the revenue boundary. These disputes were finally settled in the presence of the three Forest Officers of Salem, North Arcot, and South Arcot, as per G. O., dated 19th October 1874, No. 1,346, and G. O., dated 14th April 1875, No. 692, Revenue Department, and the tracts transferred to South Arcot.		Not known.	Not stated.	
	Thammalla Foresta (to be reserved for railway fuel).		It is situated at about 10 miles south-east of Dindigul.	The tracts were worked as a portion of the South Arcot Forest since 1866, although there was one officer for both Salem and South Arcot. From 1870 when the two ranges were placed under distinct officers, the South Arcot Officer carried on felling in these tracts while the Salem Forest Officer disputed that they had belonged to his division as they were within the revenue boundary. These disputes were finally settled in the presence of the three Forest Officers of Salem, North Arcot, and South Arcot, as per G. O., dated 19th October 1874, No. 1,346, and G. O., dated 14th April 1875, No. 692, Revenue Department, and the tracts transferred to South Arcot.		Do.	Albizia amara.	
Madura	Goovanath or Sirumalai reserve (fuel).	1,920	It is situated at about 10 miles south-east of Dindigul.	The tracts were worked as a portion of the South Arcot Forest since 1866, although there was one officer for both Salem and South Arcot. From 1870 when the two ranges were placed under distinct officers, the South Arcot Officer carried on felling in these tracts while the Salem Forest Officer disputed that they had belonged to his division as they were within the revenue boundary. These disputes were finally settled in the presence of the three Forest Officers of Salem, North Arcot, and South Arcot, as per G. O., dated 19th October 1874, No. 1,346, and G. O., dated 14th April 1875, No. 692, Revenue Department, and the tracts transferred to South Arcot.		Do.	Do.	
	Kamareputty which is subdivided into Uthamarakudi and Kappamankuro	1,600	It is situated at about 10 miles south-east of Dindigul.	The tracts were worked as a portion of the South Arcot Forest since 1866, although there was one officer for both Salem and South Arcot. From 1870 when the two ranges were placed under distinct officers, the South Arcot Officer carried on felling in these tracts while the Salem Forest Officer disputed that they had belonged to his division as they were within the revenue boundary. These disputes were finally settled in the presence of the three Forest Officers of Salem, North Arcot, and South Arcot, as per G. O., dated 19th October 1874, No. 1,346, and G. O., dated 14th April 1875, No. 692, Revenue Department, and the tracts transferred to South Arcot.		Do.	Do.	
	Iyalar reserve which is divided into Sundamalai and Thammakurudi	2,500	It is 3 miles north of Kappamankuro and 1.5 miles from Dindigul Station.	The tracts were worked as a portion of the South Arcot Forest since 1866, although there was one officer for both Salem and South Arcot. From 1870 when the two ranges were placed under distinct officers, the South Arcot Officer carried on felling in these tracts while the Salem Forest Officer disputed that they had belonged to his division as they were within the revenue boundary. These disputes were finally settled in the presence of the three Forest Officers of Salem, North Arcot, and South Arcot, as per G. O., dated 19th October 1874, No. 1,346, and G. O., dated 14th April 1875, No. 692, Revenue Department, and the tracts transferred to South Arcot.		Do.	Do.	
	35 Tank-beds	1,920	It is 3 miles east of Iyalar and 4 miles from the railway line.	The tracts were worked as a portion of the South Arcot Forest since 1866, although there was one officer for both Salem and South Arcot. From 1870 when the two ranges were placed under distinct officers, the South Arcot Officer carried on felling in these tracts while the Salem Forest Officer disputed that they had belonged to his division as they were within the revenue boundary. These disputes were finally settled in the presence of the three Forest Officers of Salem, North Arcot, and South Arcot, as per G. O., dated 19th October 1874, No. 1,346, and G. O., dated 14th April 1875, No. 692, Revenue Department, and the tracts transferred to South Arcot.		Do.	Do.	
Trichinopoly	Tuvagoddy	2,240	It is 3 miles south by east of Iyalar and 4 miles from the railway line.	The tracts were worked as a portion of the South Arcot Forest since 1866, although there was one officer for both Salem and South Arcot. From 1870 when the two ranges were placed under distinct officers, the South Arcot Officer carried on felling in these tracts while the Salem Forest Officer disputed that they had belonged to his division as they were within the revenue boundary. These disputes were finally settled in the presence of the three Forest Officers of Salem, North Arcot, and South Arcot, as per G. O., dated 19th October 1874, No. 1,346, and G. O., dated 14th April 1875, No. 692, Revenue Department, and the tracts transferred to South Arcot.		Do.	Do.	
		1,155	It is situated at about 2 miles south of the railway line and bounded by patta lands on all sides.	The tracts were worked as a portion of the South Arcot Forest since 1866, although there was one officer for both Salem and South Arcot. From 1870 when the two ranges were placed under distinct officers, the South Arcot Officer carried on felling in these tracts while the Salem Forest Officer disputed that they had belonged to his division as they were within the revenue boundary. These disputes were finally settled in the presence of the three Forest Officers of Salem, North Arcot, and South Arcot, as per G. O., dated 19th October 1874, No. 1,346, and G. O., dated 14th April 1875, No. 692, Revenue Department, and the tracts transferred to South Arcot.		Do.	Do.	

These were formally handed over by the Revenue Department to the Forest Department for railway fuel supply. The villages of Sathumangudi complained that growth of babool in the tank-beds tends to impregnate the soil of their lands with alkaline matter. These complaints are not yet settled. Handed over by the Revenue Department to the Forest Department.

It is stated that it is worth Rs. 20,000. How far it is an accurate estimate, it is not stated.

Do. and Lencophylla.

Do. and Umbrella Acacia.

Do. and Umbrella Acacia.

Do. and Umbrella Acacia.

Do. and Umbrella Acacia.

Do. and Umbrella Acacia.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
2nd March 1877.

Statement showing the List of Forest Acquisitions made during the year 1875-76—(Continued.)

Division.	Name and Description of the Tract acquired.	Area in Acres.	Position and Boundary of the Tract acquired with its distance to the Market or Railway.	Process by which the Acquisition was made.	Nature of inquiry into rights and the proof of their non-existence or otherwise.	Estimated Value of the Property acquired.	Description of Important Trees in each Tract.	Remarks.
South Canabatore.	Manapetty and Kallapuram Forest.	660	This tract is situated on the north bank of the Ambavathi River in the Odumipattin Taluk. Boundaries were demarcated by the Revenue Survey.	It was purchased for Rupees 2,400.	This belonged to a private individual without any communal rights, who enclosed it on payment of certain tax. It was sold for arrears of rent and bought by the Forest Department.	Probable value at present as cultivable land is Rupees 2,400. Future value as fuel reserve Rupees 4,000. Rupees 15,000.	Acacia Arabica and Acacia amara.	* Purchased with reference to Board's Proceedings dated 28th March 1874, No. 712.
	China Kulroyan Hills Forests.	Not known.	It is in Abhoor Taluk. Bounded on the north by Area Goundan Nad Jag-hira Forests, south by Cheladipetty Metta and Peria Kulroyan Hills, east by Peria Kulroyan Hills, west by Ullengherry Taluk boundary. Distance to Salem Market and Railway Station is 36 miles. It is bounded on the north by Naripully and Tirumalai Taluk, south by China Kulroyan Forests, east by Gooda-rumudi, and west by Andiputti and villages. Distance to Salem is 45 miles. They are bounded by Thirumalvadi Natta and Amery villages. Distance to Palode 12 miles, and to Morapore Station is 44 miles. A large tract between Conuth and Peria Ghaut.	By cash payment of Rupees 12,500.	..	..	Young sandal-wood and trees of different kinds.	† Purchased with reference to G.O., dated 12th August 1874, No. 1,310, Rev. Dept.
..	Western slopes of Area Goundan Nad Hill Forests.	Do.	..	This was decided by the Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, in favor of Government.	Proved by pyramth accounts, &c.	Rupees 8,000.	Timber trees of different kinds.	..
..	Malagharry and Yermalai Range Slopes.	900	..	This was decided by the District Court in favor of the Department.	Do.	Rupees 10,000.	Do. and bam-boc.	† This Forest (Karkery) is worth nothing as felled land at present, since the greater portion of the timber has been felled. Important ant from its position as much sug-ging well on from Govern-ment.
..	Canoth	Not given.	..	This was taken by the Collector.	It was an old escheat land of Govern-ment, and some small patches were required by payment of compensa-tion.	Not given.	Teak, black wood, bentak.	..
Wynad.	† Karkery and Balgoor.	Do.	..	Government resumed possession for arrears of tax.	They were formerly part of the Govern-ment Forests, but were bought by certain Coffee Planters.	Do.	Do.	..

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
2nd March 1877.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 10 to 26.—Original letters from Divisional Officers with their enclosures.

The foregoing paper is the Conservator's Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department for 1875-76, which is forwarded through the Board. Colonel Beddome has gone sufficiently into details in the various sections of the report, and the Board, in submitting it to Government, will confine themselves to a few general remarks.

2. The most important subject which calls for notice for the year under report was the reconstitution of the department as a separate one, and the transfer of the control of the administration from the Board and Collectors to the Conservator in pursuance of G.O., 19th November 1875, No. 1,662-A. This change took effect from the 1st January 1876. Rules were drawn up, which should, the Board think, be included among the Appendices to the present report for regulating the future administration of the forests. They are modelled on the Bombay system, and while vesting the administrative power in the Conservator, provide for reports and orders to District Forest officers being sent through the Collectors, who are thus kept informed of what is going on, and enabled to watch and interest themselves in the working of the department. The Board concur with the Conservator in hoping that they will afford hearty co-operation in securing better conservancy.

3. The value of timber, &c., felled departmentally was slightly in excess of the return for the previous year, but still considerably below that of 1873-74.

The Conservator, however, points out a large quantity of Teak felled in the Malai forests for the supply to the Public Works Department in 1876-77 has been brought to account at the mere cost of felling. The value of timber, &c., sold has increased, but is still below that of 1873-74. The increase is entirely due to the larger supplies to the Public Works Department in the Anamallai and Mudumalai forests; though, as stated by the Deputy Conservator, the department did not take more than a small proportion of the quantity indented for, the scantlings not being suitable. It is to be hoped that better arrangements will be made in future to ascertain exactly what is wanted, so that the timber may be prepared accordingly. It appears also that the value of fuel supplied (amount not stated) to the Coimbatore Jail and to the Railway Company in the North Coimbatore range has not been brought to account, as the proceeds were not realised during the year. In the former case at least the account ought to have been adjusted within the year; in the latter, it appears that the fuel, though ready for delivery, was not actually taken over.

4. The area of fuel reserves as shown by Colonel Beddome is 134,315 acres against 108,610 according to the special report for 1874-75. The increase is accounted for almost entirely by the inclusion of forest in South Arcot, which Colonel Beddome claims as a fuel reserve. The area of the Madura reserves is not included in either of the figures above given, the tracts to be finally reserved not

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yet being fully fixed on. There have, however, been important additions during the year in the shape of fifty-five tank-beds containing a quantity of Babul which promise a high yield, and have been made over by the Revenue Department. The measure appears to be very unpopular with the ryots, though the particular objections urged are doubtless frivolous. Further report is awaited on the subject. The only other new reserve constituted during the year was one at Tavagudi in Trichinopoly, as to the nature of which no particulars are given. Some important experiments in the yield of fuel reserves have been made during the year, but the Conservator promises a comprehensive report upon the reserves as a whole next year.

5. The number of plantations in charge of the department increased from fifty-six in 1874-75 with an area of 5,748 acres planted and 5,846 unplanted, to seventy-eight in 1875-76 with area planted 7,952 acres and unplanted 7,431 acres. The increase is due not to extension of operations, but to the transfer of plantations, chiefly Casuarina, in South Arcot, and of Eucalyptus and Acacia plantations on the Nilgiris which were previously managed under Jungle Conservancy. The plantations had cost up to the end of 1875-76 Rupees 4,71,664, inclusive of Rupees 2,27,771 at Nellambur, and the receipts to the same date Rupees 1,38,822, of which Rupees 1,11,614 were paid by Nellambur and Rupees 16,337 by the Nilgiri plantations. The North Arcot plantations which have cost a large sum are reported to have suffered heavily from drought, but the matter is the subject of separate correspondence.

6. The value of timber, &c., removed under license has risen from Rs. 1,74,121 to Rupees 1,90,838; but the increase is to a great extent nominal, and due to the inclusion of the Nilgiri sholas transferred from Jungle Conservancy.

7. The financial results cannot be satisfactorily analysed until a proper system of valuation of stock is introduced. On this subject Government have recently passed orders, and the Board hope that the next report will afford materials for a comparison of the cost of working departmentally and under the license and voucher system. Taking the figures as reported, however, it seems that the value of stock decreased by Rupees 16,067, and adding the excess of expenditure over receipts the net result of the year is a deficit of Rupees 19,791. Excluding the receipts and charges of fuel reserves and plantations, the profit on the working of the year is stated at 84,148 Rupees. It is not clear how these figures have been arrived at. The receipts from plantations and fuel reserves are given in paragraph 71 as Rupees 33,426 and in Statements 3 and 4 as Rupees 33,447. The receipts and charges of fuel reserves in paragraph 35 differ from those in Statement 3. The charges given in Statements 3 and 4 amount to Rupees 78,880, which, however, include certain charges for fixed establishment debitable entirely to reserves and plantations. From paragraph 71 these would seem to cost Rupees 5,445, leaving Rupees 1,84,693 to be

Receipts	Rs.
Charges	4,26,359
	4,30,083
Excess charges	—3,724
Decrease in value of stock	—16,067
	—19,791

78,880
73,435
5,445

graph 71 these would seem to cost Rupees 5,445, leaving Rupees 1,84,693 to be

distributed as in that paragraph. The proportionate share chargeable to fuel reserves and plantations is therefore 29,082 Rupees, and the total debit for establishment would, therefore, be Rupees 34,527. In paragraph 71, however, Rupees 29,928 are charged, and the whole sum set against the two items is Rupees 1,03,363, made up of working charges, &c., Rupees 73,435 and establishment Rupees 29,928. In paragraph 74, however, working charges, as shown in Statement No. 7, are diminished by Rupees 78,796, and establishment charges by Rupees 58,568, and the total charges of the year come to Rupees 2,92,718. The charges for establishment under other heads than plantations and fuel reserves are also wrong. They should be as follows:—

1. Departmental working	Rs. 68,622
2. Plantations and Fuel Reserves	34,527
3. License and voucher system	75,577
4. Miscellaneous	11,412
Total	1,90,138

The difference is due to the Conservator having distributed the whole establishment charges without first deducting the portion chargeable entirely to plantations and reserves. The discrepancies and errors above noticed should be explained.

8. The ranges which, according to Colonel Beddome's figures, paid best, were Cuddapah (surplus Rupees 36,201) and North Coimbatore (Rupees 33,063). The Mudumalai Range, which in 1874-75, showed a deficit in the year under report, has a surplus of Rupees 2,442. The range in which the heaviest deficit occurs is South Coimbatore (Anamallai) amounts to Rupees 30,253. The range is mainly dependent on the Public Works Department demand, and the short supply made to the department in the year as above noticed accounts in great part for the unsuccessful working. Colonel Beddome also states his opinion that the establishment is excessive, and that the rates paid for timber by the Public Works Department are too low. This question, however, has been amply discussed, and should be considered settled; and the remedy for other causes of deficit is in the hands of the Conservator. The range ought to pay well. In South Canara (which is in a transition state) the deficit was Rupees 8,661, in Madura Rupees 4,021, and in the Nilgiris Rupees 3,468.

9. Colonel Beddome does not notice the subject of free felling in his report. The quantities removed from the forests on free pass are merely stated in paragraph 63 and Statement No. 6. The Gumsur and Surada forests account for the greater portion so far as the statement exhibits the facts.

10. Under the heading "General Remarks" the Conservator has noticed most of the points of interest in the Forest Officer's reports.

(True Copies and Extract.)

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

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Rules for the Administration of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency.

The administration of the forests is a branch of the Revenue Administration of the Presidency. Subject to the following restrictions, it is placed under the direction of the Conservator of Forests.

The relative position of the District Forest Officers to the District Collector is analogous to that of the District Police Officer to the District Magistrate. In all forest matters the District Forest Officer is to be subordinate to the Collectors, subject to the following restrictions.

II. All orders of a professional character relating, for example, to felling, planting, and other operations, will emanate from the Conservator, but to reach the District Forest Officer through the Collector. If the latter sees any reason to object to them, he can do so; and differences of opinion between him and the Conservator, which cannot otherwise be settled, are to be referred to the Revenue Board and, if necessary, to Government. The Conservator will be held specially responsible for the economical working of the department.

The Conservator will be at liberty to communicate direct with District Forest Officers for the collection and dissemination of scientific or professional knowledge.

III. In like manner all correspondence between District Forest Officers and the Conservator, including bills for travelling allowance, periodical reports, estimates, &c., are to be sent through the Collector, who will make such comments as he may deem advisable.

IV. The Collector is not, as a rule, to issue orders to the District Forest Officer direct; but, in the event of his deeming it necessary to order him to proceed to a particular locality, or to take special action in any forest matter, he may do so, taking care to send a copy of such order for the information of the Conservator.

V. The Conservator is to be the controlling authority in all matters of promotion in the subordinate branches and in all matters of departmental discipline.

VI. The control of forest expenditure rests with the Conservator, subject to the approval of the Revenue Board and Government. The Conservator may sanction expenditure on any one work up to Rs. 500, and the Revenue Board up to Rs. 5,000, provided that funds are available in the budget grant. The Conservator may sanction any transfers of funds sanctioned under major head "A, Conservancy [and ...] Budget, intimating the same to Government through the Revenue Board (or Accountant-General). In all other respects, existing arrangements regarding provision of funds and rendering of accounts will be adhered to.

VII. An annual plan of forest operations is to be prepared by each District Forest Officer, and forwarded, through the Collector, to the Conservator. The Conservator will, in like manner, submit, through the Revenue Board, a sketch of proposed operations in the several forest divisions or districts for the information and orders of Government.

VIII. The Conservator shall submit "tour notes" or "inspection reports" on the forests visited by him. These tour notes shall be transmitted to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, through the District Collector and Revenue Board for any remarks or suggestions which they may have to offer.

Referred to in the Proceedings of Government, dated 19th November 1875, No. 1,662-A.

No. 62.

ORDER THEREON, 2nd March 1877, No. 889.

Forest, No. 1.

THE Board submit with their observations the Conservator's report on the operations of the Forest Department during the year ending 31st March 1876, accompanied by the reports of the various division officers. During the year the department was reconstituted a separate

department in pursuance of the orders of Government, 19th November 1875, No. 1,662.

2. The rules adopted by Government under that order for the regulation of Forest affairs were based on those in force in the Bombay Presidency. For convenience of reference they will be appended to the report. The changes took place so shortly before the close of the official year that small opportunity was afforded of observing their working. Experience may suggest the modification or enlargement, but some time must, in the opinion of His Grace the Governor in Council, elapse before they can be fairly criticised. The retransfer of the management from the Collectors to the Conservator has been generally effected without difficulty.

3. His Grace in Council regrets that most of the Collectors have refrained from expressing their opinions on the working of the department, when forwarding the reports of the forest officers, whose charges fall within their districts. The cause of this reticence is not apparent, but presuming that it is due to the fact, that the rules do not provide for this expression of opinion, His Grace observes that though they contain no distinct provision on the subject, yet from their general tenor it is clear that the Collectors should regard such expression as fully within their province. In future, they will be careful to record their remarks, more especially as respects the relations of the forest officers to the people, before passing on their Administration Reports to the head of the department. The Government observe the absence of any report from the Godavery District. The Collector should have forwarded a review of the year's transaction, there being no forest officer in charge of the forest of his district.

4. The Board in paragraph 3 remark on the increase which has taken place in the quantity of timber felled, as well as on the quantity of that sold. But it is observed that whilst the quantity felled was more than that felled in the previous year, the quantity sold was less, though the sum realised was higher than in the year previous. The reasons for this extensive felling should have been stated by the Conservator. Nor has he alluded to the large quantity of timber, 26,400 cubic feet, at Annamalai, converted for the Public Works Department on requisition, a small portion, 5,745 cubic feet, only of which was accepted by that department, owing to the scantlings not being of the sizes required. The Board, however, draw special attention to this default, and express a hope that arrangements will be made in future to ascertain exactly what is wanted, so that timber may be prepared accordingly. The Deputy Conservator is apparently holds that the fault lies with the Public Works Department, but it is manifest that had the Forest Department insisted on a detailed specification of the timber needed, all difficulty might have been avoided. The matter was one of much importance, and should not have been passed over by the Conservator in silence.

5. The Board remark on the failure to realise the value of some of the fuel supplied to the Coimbatore Jail and to the Railway Company from the North Coimbatore range. The Inspector-General of Jails will explain the cause of the delay in adjusting the charge against his department.

6. The statements of the quantity and value of timber and wood sold or felled call for attention, as exhibiting the operations of the department and the

system of valuation pursued. It is observed that the Conservator speaks of large fellings of Rosewood in North Coimbatore on the ground of the probable demand at Calicut. His Grace in Council, however, remarks that he does not explain how it is that, though 1,200 cubic feet of this timber were felled in 1874, only 7 cubic feet were sold. His Grace considers that some reliable information was necessary before increased felling should have been permitted. Again in regard to junglewood timber, he observes that out of 71,191 cubic feet besides 1,481 cubic feet of this timber felled in 1874-75, only 13,929 cubic feet were sold, leaving probably at least 80,000 cubic feet on hand at the close of that year, a supply sufficient for six years' sales at the above rate. In the year past an additional quantity of 64,350 cubic feet was felled, raising the stock on hand to about 150,000 cubic feet. Of this large quantity only 33,100 cubic feet were sold, which although a more than double the quantity sold in the preceding year is only two-fifths of the old stock, and but slightly over one-fifth of the entire felling of the two years. Thus supposing nothing remained on hand at the close of 1873-74, the fellings were five times as great as necessary to meet the demand. In the opinion of His Grace in Council figures such as these exhibit either much carelessness in bringing to account the quantities of timber felled, or great waste and destruction by fire or otherwise of timber felled, but never sold. There is reason to fear that much valuable junglewood is felled for timber without due consideration as to the demand for the same.

7. His Grace also observes in the case of Sandalwood especially that the system of valuation of stock seems still defective, the stock in 1874-75 being valued at less than a half, and in 1875-76 at less than one-third of the amount realised. The result of these low valuations is generally in accordance with the orders of Government, is so as to give a fictitious importance to any increase in receipts from sale, e.g., in the case of the timber just mentioned, it keeps out of sight the excess of stock in proportion to probable demands. Further, referring to the Conservator's remarks in paragraph 8, regarding the charges set against the Anamallay Teak felled, but not converted, it is manifest that a system of lumping together, apparently, the values of converted and unconverted timber must greatly enhance the evil above noticed. His Grace the Governor in Council considers that the subject still requires careful consideration, although the principle of valuation recently recommended by the Board and approved by Government is, in the opinion of His Grace, in the main correct. The Board and the Conservator will accordingly consider how far it may be desirable to modify the system now in force, so that the estimated value of the stock may bear a nearer and more just proportion to its market value, due allowance being made for all possible losses or charges.

8. *Fuel Reserves.*—The area of the fuel reserves is returned as 134,315 acres, or 20,238 acres above the area given in 1874-75. This increase is more than accounted for by the constitution of the Thenmallai forest in South Arcot, containing 23,040 acres, a reserve. The area taken up in Madura is not included, but the area of the Alagirikovil reserve, relinquished, was upwards of 10,000 acres. It does not appear that the sanction of Government has been obtained either for the relinquishment of the old or the formation of new reserves in Madura, nor for the

constitution of the Thenmallai forest a reserve. The action of the department in effecting these apparently unauthorised changes should be explained. The transfer of so many tank-beds in Madura to the Forest Department, seemingly without special orders, requires explanation. The Board will report whether they have approved such transfer.

9. The expenditure on the reserves up to the end of the year is stated as Rupees 1,48,931 against receipts Rupees 9,685. The apportioned share of the cost of establishment to be included, the total charges amount to Rupees 1,91,688. During the year under review, however, as stated by the Conservator, it is satisfactory to observe that while the receipts were more than double the amount realised in 1874-75, the charges had been reduced by more than 20 per cent. The Conservator remarks that "till the fuel reserves have been thoroughly inspected, it is not possible to state their present and prospective value. It is feared that many tracts quite unfit for the purpose have been taken up." Considering the very large charge the State has already incurred, and is still incurring on these reserves, His Grace in Council thinks it very desirable that the Conservator should carry out a thorough inspection at an early date, and advise Government regarding the reserves that should be retained. Many of these reserves cannot be of any importance from a climatic point of view, being more or less open park or scrub jungle, consequently their retention is to be deprecated, unless they are likely soon to yield a return, as their reservation is a cause, in some cases at least, it is to the ryot and loss to agriculture in general.

10. Colonel Beddome, however, completing his tour the report called for of the reserves "will be valuable as a guide to the Companies will be much dependent on firewood." Many things, however, affect the probability of this sanguine use of coal by the Railway Companies. Government in connection with Board upon which orders will be shortly passed.

11. *Plantations.*—The area of the Arcot plantations, aggregating about 4,000 acres, furnished with the last report, viz., 7,900 acres, received, and now under the consideration of the Board, the extent should have been 11,600 acres are probably still defective.

12. The plantations are reported to be nearly 50 per cent. has been laid out and the expenditure, however, from the return for December 1876, No. 3,148, appears to be proportionate cost of establishment, and Government in this department will have interest.

shortly to submit after as an opinion that many reafter, as the Railway their future supply of trace in Council may specially the increasing however, is now before April 1875, No. 1,030,

doubled during the the Nilgiri and South the erroneous returns the special report, since t, it appears that the e returns now furnished

rupees 4,71,664, of which r Teak plantations. The Board's Proceedings, 12th If to this is added the 0, the total cost to 18,783, exclusive of

forests, plantations, fuel reserves, rivers, principal towns, &c. The officer in charge of Golgondah Forests, the Deputy Conservator of Wynaad and South Coimbatore state that no attempt can be made for the preparation of forest maps till the forest tracts are fully surveyed and demarcated. The Deputy Conservator of South Canara would defer the work till the settlement is made. For North Coimbatore, Salem, South Arcot, Cud-dapah, Trichinopoly, Nellambur, and Palghat the maps are either finished or under preparation.

7. The accompanying Statements Nos. 1 and 2 show the quantity and value of timber, &c., felled and sold by departmental agency during the year under review. The subjoined abstract shows the results in comparison with the figures of 1874-75:—

		TIMBER, &c., FELLED.				TIMBER, &c., SOLD.			
		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Teakwood in	Cubic feet.	68,080	1,50,769	RS. 31,476	37,247	80,616	65,403	RS. 69,746	87,818
Ebony or Blackwood	Do.	427	899	203	755	247	230	301	237
Rosewood	Do.	1,200	6,156	676	4,217	7	147	14	204
Sandalwood	Mannds.	10,841	12,381	12,951	22,877	10,902	13,887	45,183	71,774
Red Saundor Roots or Posts	Cubic feet.	35,790	22,324	3,833	3,555	1,32,606	...	24,395	...
Other junglewood used as timber	Cart-loads.	1,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway fuel, firewood	Cart-loads.	71,191	64,350	38,102	21,503	13,929	33,197	9,191	20,806
Charcoal	Tons	38	2,226	517	3,835	1,479	1,370	8,124	5,051
Bamboos	Cart-loads.	83	229	...	852	...	229	...	852
Saplings	No.	157	382	...	...	190	1,535	...	...
Forest produce	No.	4,109	8,144	816	3,580	11,321	11,833	2,419	6,770
	Mannds.	21,598	21,250	7,101	8,920	23,772	19,348	7,279	10,238
	Tholams.	1,328	3,870	617	2,686	761	4,852	599	3,985
							41		
Total ..				1,03,292	1,03,630			1,67,161	2,06,704

8. *Departmental Felling.*—From the above it will be seen that a very large quantity of teak has been felled during the year, though there is no corresponding increase in the valuation of this article. The main increase, which is in Anamallai, is nominal: 628 trees containing 108,754 cubic feet having been felled and lopped and left in the forest to season, but not converted, so that only the actual working expenses, which amounted to Rupees 5,930, are set against them without even adding the seigniorage value, &c.

9. The increase in the quantity of rosewood felled is in North Coimbatore, where a Contractor has been engaged to prepare a large stock of this timber which is said to meet with a ready market in Calicut.

10. The cause of felling a larger quantity of sandalwood than that of the previous year is attributable to the great demand there is for this produce and the consequent high rates at which it is sold; it is feared, however, that there has been a too heavy drain put on this valuable product.

11. Owing to less demand for redwood posts and roots a lesser quantity was felled during the year. The valuation of junglewood does not bear a correct proportion to the results of the previous year. It is due to wood of different quality and descriptions having been felled and valued at different rates, and to timber felled in South Canara and Nellambur being valued at less rates. To meet the growing demand of the Railway Companies, firewood was felled in larger quantities than in the previous year. The increase in the quantity and value of other forest produce being small, no remark is called for.

12. *Departmental Sales.*—Although no redwood has been sold during the year under review, the sales on the whole show an increase as compared with those of 1874-75.

13. In Mudumallai, a large quantity of teak was sold for Rupees 53,650; the increase is owing to wood having been sold at Mysore at favorable rates, and a large supply having been made to the Department of Public Works. The other important cause for increase in the sales is the high rates at which sandalwood has been sold.

14. The increase in the quantity and value of junglewood sold during the year is in the Salem and South Canara forests, where no sales appear under this head in the accounts of 1874-75.

15. Out of a large quantity of fuel supplied to the Railway Company and to the Central Jail at Coimbatore from the North Coimbatore Division only a small quantity was paid for, which alone was exhibited in the accounts. Hence the decrease in the quantity of fuel sold during the year. The decrease in value is caused by the sale of decayed firewood in South Arcot at an average rate of 1 Rupee per ton.

16. The increase in the sale of saplings is owing to that produce having been felled and floated to Calicut depôt early in the season, and the Kutek and Arab traders having bought them at favorable rates.

17. The departmental collection and sale of cardamoms in Wynaad have caused the increase in the receipts from minor forest produce.

18. *Supply to the Public Works and other Departments.*—There is a large increase in the value of timber supplied* to the Department of Public Works and other Public Departments as compared with the results of the previous year, and the details thereof are as shown below:—

	Supplied to Public Works and other Departments.	Sold to Public.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1874-75...	25,469	1,41,692	1,67,161
1875-76...	59,598	1,47,106	2,06,704

	1874-75.	1875-76.
	RS.	RS.
Gumsur	658	1,054
Kurnool	10	...
North Arcot	297	604
Madura	109	25
South Coimbatore (Anamallais)	6,723	15,762
Collegal	...	325
Sathiamungalam	77	140
Mudumallai	9,132	38,128
Salem	750	253
South Canara	3,709	952
Wynaad	4,004	1,628
Nellambur	...	727
Total ...	25,469	59,598

19. From the above it will be observed that the principal increase is in the ranges of Anamallai and Mudumallai.

20. No reasons are assigned by the Deputy Conservator for increase in the quantity of timber supplied to the Department of Public Works in the Mudumallai range. It is evidently due to a large demand for barracks and other works on the Nilgiris.

21. *Section II.B—Fuel Reserves.*—The accompanying Statement No. 3 shows the area, expenditure, and receipts of each reserve. The following is an abstract of it:—

No.	Divisions.	Area in Acres.				Chintara.				Reserves.			
		1874-75.		1875-76.		During the Year.		1876-76.		During the Year.		1876-76.	
		According to the Administration Report.	Differences.	According to Special Report.	Differences.	According to the Administration Report.	Differences.	According to the Administration Report.	Differences.	According to the Administration Report.	Differences.	According to the Administration Report.	Differences.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Cuddapah	16,830	16,830	16,830	16,830	16,830	16,830	16,830	16,830	16,830	16,830	16,830	16,830
2	North Arcot	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400
3	South Arcot	40,550	40,550	40,550	40,550	40,550	40,550	40,550	40,550	40,550	40,550	40,550	40,550
4	Trichinopoly	1,257	1,257	1,257	1,257	1,257	1,257	1,257	1,257	1,257	1,257	1,257	1,257
5	Madura	10,240	10,240	10,240	10,240	10,240	10,240	10,240	10,240	10,240	10,240	10,240	10,240
6	Tinnevely	5,570	5,570	5,570	5,570	5,570	5,570	5,570	5,570	5,570	5,570	5,570	5,570
7	North Arcot (Metturpallam)	12,160	12,160	12,160	12,160	12,160	12,160	12,160	12,160	12,160	12,160	12,160	12,160
8	Salem	18,594	18,594	18,594	18,594	18,594	18,594	18,594	18,594	18,594	18,594	18,594	18,594
9	Pelgahut	4,092	4,092	4,092	4,092	4,092	4,092	4,092	4,092	4,092	4,092	4,092	4,092
	Total	118,893	118,893	118,893	118,893	118,893	118,893	118,893	118,893	118,893	118,893	118,893	118,893

22. *Cuddapah*.—There are eight fuel reserves in this district whose area is estimated to be 16,830 acres. A sum of Rupees 5,751 has been spent in fencing the Nakanapully Reserve No. VIII. This is a heavy charge, but if the fence is really permanent it may be justified. The question of fencing in the different divisions requires careful scrutiny by the Conservator and will receive his attention during his tours; much money appears to have been spent lately in putting up fences where they were not authorized, and in constructing such as have no chance of lasting more than one or two seasons. These reserves contain fuel-yielding trees of different descriptions, and some of them are ready for felling over.

23. *North Arcot*.—Nothing has been done in Amboor, as the enclosure of the tract has not been as yet sanctioned, pending settlement of rights of the villagers in the vicinity. The Mamandoor reserve, which is interspersed with redwood trees of luxuriant growth, contains also fuel-yielding trees which can be felled in a short time.

24. *South Arcot*.—During the year under review the eusbah reserve was extended by 1,550 acres. It is so called, because it is intended for timber as well as for fuel for general supply. The rights of the people in the surrounding villages to pasturage and collection of brushwood in it are upheld.

25. The chief works done in the reserves, were the putting up of thorn fences, clearing patrol and demarcation lines, and sowing seeds of different descriptions in bare places, &c. The reserves are not yet fully surveyed, but the boundaries are roughly demarcated and partly fenced.

26. *Madura*.—The Alageri Covil reserve and the Adensoth or Valasakani reserve, which appear in the report for 1874-75, have been given up: the former because besides tamarind trees, which should not be felled, and Protium trees, quite unfit for fuel, it contains nothing but scrub and small shrubs; and the latter, because it contains chiefly scrub and shrubs which do not grow to the size required for railway fuel. Five other reserves have been selected instead; these are all good fuel-jungle, chiefly Albizzia, Amara, Acacia, Planifrons, Canthium didymum, Cassia Roxburghii and Wrightia tinctoria, the greater portion of which are ready to be felled.

27. In addition to these tracts fifty-five tank beds were formerly handed over to the Deputy Conservator by the Revenue Department. The Deputy Conservator believes that the average annual yield will be twenty tons per tank. He reports that villagers who possess cultivable lands under these tank beds complain that the growth of babul tree affects the soil of their lands; a similar objection appears to have been started by certain villagers in Tinnevely, as per paragraph 17 of the Board's review on the Forest Report for 1874-75. The Collector of Tinnevely thereupon ordered the Forest Department not to plant the deep beds of tanks with babul. The Collector of Madura states that inquiries on the subject are being made in communication with the Collector of Tinnevely, and remarks that when the ryots themselves were allowed to take trees from the tank beds before their reservation, no such objection was ever made. Mr. Brougham also doubts whether the babul is adapted for railway fuel, as it is apt to corrode iron, but the Railway Officers have always stated as yet that it is one of the best fuels for their purpose.

28. *Trichinopoly*.—During the year under review a reserve called Tuvagudi was added to the list.

29. *Tinnevely*.—Out of the total area of the reserves in this district which amounts to 5,526 acres, only 3,634 are cultivated; 1,117 acres were dibbled with seed which proved a failure owing to unfavorable weather. The Collector of Tinnevely remarks that these fuel reserves are a complete failure, and would not advise any further investment of capital on them. The Conservator will make a full report on them separately in his inspection report of the Tinnevely forests.

30. *North Coimbatore*.—The Deputy Conservator reports that the soil of Mettapoliem reserves is barren and stony and the reproduction very slow; there is also a total absence of water for nine months. He is of opinion that exclusion of cattle will effect the stocking of all bare places. The Conservator has lately inspected and reported on these tracts; it is very doubtful whether they should be kept up as reserves. During the year under review fire entered the Sholakuray reserve, little damage however was done.

31. *Salem*.—There are eleven reserves in this division, comprising a roughly estimated area of 19,369 acres; these reserves have not yet been surveyed, though a commencement was made in that direction. The chief work done was replacing casualties, keeping up the fencing with bush, thorns, and rough stone walls wherever necessary, and preventing the entry of fire and cattle. It is stated that trees that had been coppiced in the A Reserve are growing very freely from the stool.

32. *Palghat*.—Walliar fuel-reserve, whose area is about 4,000 acres, is composed of two blocks bought in successive years. As an experiment to ascertain whether wire-fencing will pay or not, it is proposed to fence a portion of the reserve and compare the results with the yield of the remainder of the block.

33. In Salem, according to experiments made by the Acting Assistant Conservator, the yield per acre is estimated at one-third of a ton per annum calculating fifteen years to be the period of reproduction of trees in these reserves. From experiments in North Arcot, the Deputy Conservator states that one ton in fenced reserves and half a ton in open fuel tracts will be the yield per acre for each year, and the Deputy Conservator of Cuddapah calculates one ton in his reserves. Some experimental fellings of firewood were carried on in certain reserves in South Arcot, and the yield amounted to twelve tons per acre; the period of reproduction has not been stated. The Deputy Conservator of Tinnevely reports that when he felled 3 acres of his tank-bed reserves, he found ten tons to be the yield per acre. Assuming eight years to be the period of reproduction for babul, which is the principal tree growing in these reserves, the yield per acre is $1\frac{1}{4}$ ton per annum; these reserves, however, are not fully stocked, and have not been very long under reservation.

34. As was observed in my letter to the Board of Revenue, dated 24th June 1876, No. 906, the figures given in the administration report differ in a few cases from those entered in the special report on fuel reserves and plantations; I have in this report adopted the figures according to the special report to secure uniformity. As directed by the Board in paragraph 26 of their report on the administration of the Forest Department for 1873-74, I shall ascertain personally, during my inspection tour, the correctness of the figures entered by Forest Officers in their special statements for fuel reserves and plantations, and be able to submit accurate statements next year, reporting at the same time the future expenditure for each reserve and plantations, the probable yield per annum, and the number of years within which the yield is likely to commence.

35. The total acreage of these reserves as compared with that of 1874-75, as per administration report, shows a net increase of 20,238 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. This is principally in South Arcot, where the Thenmallai forest, which is about 36 square miles, was made into a reserve and added to the list. The total receipts* and expenditure during the year compare favorably with those of 1874-75. Till the fuel reserves have been

	Receipts	Charges
	RS.	RS.
* 1874-75	5,481	27,188
1875-76	5,182	20,712

thoroughly inspected, it is not possible to state their present and prospective value; it is feared that many tracts quite unfit for the purpose have been taken up. There is no doubt, however, that many will be valuable acquisitions to the state hereafter, as the Railway Companies will be much dependant on these reserves for their future supply of firewood.

36. SECTION IIC.—*Plantations*.—The accompanying Statement No. 4 shows in detail the acreage, charges and receipts of each plantation; the following is its abstract:—

37. *Ganjam*.—The plantation in this range consists of only $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres; there can be no need of a plantation in this range, but it may be useful to keep it up for experimental purposes.

38. *Cuddapah*.—Nothing of importance is recorded about the plantations in this range beyond the usual upkeep and extension of the existing plantations.

39. The Deputy Conservator originally proposed to extend the redwood plantations at Codur, but as he has since submitted his views altering his proposal, the Government have accordingly ordered* the extension to be given up.

* G.O., dated 19th April 1876, No. 509.

40. *North Arcot*.—Provision was made for planting three lacs of trees, but owing to unfavorable weather a less number of plants was planted. Even the trees that were well established, are reported to have suffered much from drought.

Mr. Sheffield states that the Trivellam plantation, which has cost up to the end of 1875-76 Rupees 13,569, has yielded up to that period a total revenue of Rupees 7,627, and expects a further revenue of Rupees 10,000 at least. The revenue would be much greater had not the plants been put out at 12 and 15 feet apart, and much damage done to them by drought and flood.

41. *South Arcot*.—With reference to G.O., dated 21st December 1874, eleven plantations, comprising an area of $3,532\frac{3}{4}$ acres, were transferred from Jungle Conservancy to Imperial Works from 1st April 1875. Up to the date of transfer the total expenditure incurred by the Forest Officer, under whose charge they were placed, was Rupees 22,238-7-7. The area planted was entered at $497\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the saplings were calculated at 206,069. Planting operations are reported to have been carried on on a large scale and economically. During the year the number of trees planted has been 102,645, but the casualties amount to 64,407, the result of a very long period of drought.

42. A portion of the Agaram plantation, containing 231 acres, was given up for the requirements of the surrounding villages.

43. *Madura*.—The Conservator does not believe that it will pay to keep up any of the four plantations in this division, at any rate they should not be extended; planting at Kodenkanal on the Pulni Hills is quite unnecessary. It is not at all desirable to keep up small experimental teak plantations like the two in this division even if the teak should grow well in the localities selected, which is very doubtful; the plantation "Sathangudi" is a complete failure, the soil being impregnated with soda, nothing could grow on it except palmyrahs.

44. A special report will be submitted on the plantations in this district after the Conservator has completed his tour therein, on which he is now engaged.

45. *Trichinopoly*.—There are thirteen plantations in this division, inclusive of Padon, which appears to have been added to the list in 1874, but not spoken of in the report of 1874-75. The Conservator has lately been inspecting them, and a full report has been submitted to Government; they are a complete success.

46. *South Coimbatore*.—The three experimental plantations in this division will not be extended, nor will any further expense be incurred on them.

47. *North Coimbatore*.—Of the two sandalwood plantations, "Bylur" is a complete success, but Talla Mallai is doubtful; the Conservator has lately inspected them and submitted a full report.

48. The mahogany plantation is only a tract selected for growing this tree should seed be procurable.

49. *Salem*.—Kanavenaga Soondram and Denkinkottah plantations.—Sandalwood forms the principal tree on these plantations. In the year under review, there were many casualties owing to drought. The Goondoor plantation was given up under the orders of the Collector, as it was pronounced a failure.

50. *Nilgiris*.—The Mudumallai and Benni teak plantations should not be extended. The Conservator has inspected them and submitted a special report; they have cost a great deal of money, and artificial planting of teak in the mountains is too expensive to be carried out with any chance of profit.

51. The Seegur sandalwood plantation, which contains 23,200 plants, appears to have been carefully conserved, and is a success; it has cost, however, more than it ought; the Conservator has inspected it and submitted a special report.

52. There are twenty plantations in the Nilgiri Division. They were retransferred to "Imperial Forests" on the 1st April 1875 (G.O., No. 99, dated 16th January 1875, Revenue Department); they consist almost entirely of *Eucalyptus globulus*, and *Acacia malanoxylon* and *dealbata*.

53. The Conservator has inspected them minutely and submitted a full report to Government.

54. The growth is perfectly wonderful; but without a railway there appears to be no market for the timber, so the policy of further extension is doubtful.

55. *Nellambur*.—Planting operations were vigorously carried on in these plantations as usual: 110 acres of land felled for fresh planting and 125 acres were planted out.

56. During the year thinning was more largely carried on than the previous year.

57. The general results of the plantations in this Presidency have not been very good, a large percentage of casualties having occurred during the year by drought and unfavorable season. The breaking out of cholera in several districts has also tended much to scarcity of cool labor.

58. The Padugay plantations in the Trichinopoly Division, owing to rich soil and plenty of moisture, are a complete success; the plantations on the Nilgiris, some of the sandalwood plantations, and the Nellambur teak plantations are also most successful; but it is found that many of the others can never be worked to a profit, and careful scrutiny is necessary before further sums are expended. Since the close of the official year and the submission of the report from North Arcot an almost unprecedented drought has, it is reported, quite ruined the casuarina plantations in that division which were supposed to be such a success. The Conservator is not familiar with the plantations in South Arcot, as they are of recent date, and he has not yet visited the Cuddapah plantations since his return from England.

59. The total charges incurred during the year are greater than those of the previous year, caused by expenditure on the transferred plantations in South Arcot and the Nilgiri plantations.

60. The increase in the receipts is likewise from the plantations of the Nilgiri sholas.

61. SECTION III.—License and Voucher System.

The Statement No. 5 shows the collections in each forest under this head, and the following is an abstract of it in comparison with the results of the preceding year:—

Description of Timber.	Measurement.	QUANTITY.		AMOUNT REALIZED.	
		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Teakwood.....	Cubic feet.....	2,900	2,140	Rs. 725	Rs. 535
Elony or Blackwood.....	Do.....	100	..	36	..
Rosewood.....	Do.....	180	120	45	30
Other junglewood.....	Do.....	*466,760	*463,715	65,944	62,170
Firewood.....	Posts.....	8	Trees 650	..	..
Charcoal.....	Tons.....	44,603	52,341	68,602	84,213
Bamboos.....	Tons.....	2,378	Tons 4,690	9,827	9,673
Palmyrah.....	Maunds.....	1,578	Paras 368	..	..
Forest produce.....	Cart-loads.....	2,556	..	..	..
	Number.....	29,745	41,730	20,734	28,219
	Maunds.....	124,600	92,800	228	..
	Cart-loads.....	8,234	111,662	7,983	5,998
	Canes.....	607	42	..	..
Total.....	..	..	..	1,74,121	1,90,833

* This does not include the quantity of timber removed in the Godavery Forests.

62. From the above it will be observed that there is a total increase in the value of timber, &c., removed on license as compared with the results of 1874-75, which is mainly under firewood and bamboos. The increase in firewood is only nominal, as the revenue of the Nilgiri sholas transferred from Jungle Conservancy to Imperial Forests on the 1st April 1875 is included in the accounts of the year under review. The increase in the seigniorage on bamboos is in North Coimbatore and Salem Divisions. In the former it is attributable to the system of collecting seigniorage through the agency of the Monigars in the Bhowany Taluq, without leasing out to contractors as usual; and in the latter, no satisfactory explanation is given.

63. SECTION IV.—Yield of Forests.—The accompanying Statement No. 6 shows the total yield of forests, i.e., the quantity of timber, &c., felled departmentally and that removed on paid and free licenses. The subjoined is its abstract:—

Description of Timber, &c.		QUANTITY REMOVED.					
		By Departmental Agency.		On License.		On Free Pass.	
		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Timber.....	C. Ft.	C. ft. 128,398	2,22,174	4,69,940	4,00,975	315,133	3,12,924
	Logs	50 Mds. 42,204	..	..	..	..	..
	C. loads	1,485	C. ft. 12	Posts 8	Trees 550	C. loads 7,151	Pieces 3,389
Firewood and Railway fuel.....	Maunds	46,377	..	..	..	..	..
	Tons	C. loads 88	2,226	..	..	..	..
Saplings.....	Non.....	21,598	21,260	44,603	52,341	64,636	69,813
Bamboos.....	C. loads	157	3,986	29,745	41,730	..	..
Charcoal.....	No.	4,400	No. 50	No. 1,24,600	No. 92,800	C. loads 2,265	3,362
Forest produce.....	Maunds	1,326	3,870	Tons 2,576	4,672	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palmyrahs.....	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..

64. SECTION V.—Financial Results.—The accompanying Statement No. 7 shows the receipts and charges during the year, and the following is its abstract:—

Head.	Receipts.	Amount.	Head.	Charges.	Amount.
I.	Revenue from Wood.	Rs.	I.	Cost of Timber operations.	Rs.
1.	Brought to Depot by Departmental Agency—	..	1.	On Wood brought to Depot by Departmental Agency—	..
(a.)	Timber and Bamboos.....	1,24,783	(a.)	Timber and Bamboos.....	69,715
(b.)	Firewood and Charcoal.....	5,784	(b.)	Firewood and Charcoal.....	6,224
(c.)	Sandalwood.....	71,774	(c.)	Sandalwood.....	7,502
2.	Wood removed from the Forests by Purchasers, License-holders, and Permit-holders—	..	2.	On wood removed from the Forest by Purchasers, License-holders, and Permit-holders—	..
(a.)	Timber and Bamboos.....	94,944	(a.)	Timber and Bamboos.....	2,010
(b.)	Firewood and Charcoal.....	89,988	(b.)	Firewood and Charcoal.....	3,099
3.	Confiscated drift and gail timber.....	4,598	3.	Confiscated drift and gail wood.....	1,616
II.	Revenue from minor produce.	..	II.	Cost of collecting minor produce.	..
1.	Grazing dues and sale of grass.....	872	1.	Grazing and sale of grass.....	4,108
2.	Other minor produce.....	20,734	2.	Other forest produce.....	..
III.	Duty on produce of foreign or private forests imported into British Territory.	..	III.	Cost of Forest organization.	..
1.	On wood.....	..	1.	Demarcation lines and boundary pillars or marks.....	1,498
2.	On other forest produce.....	..	2.	Working plans.....	1,442
IV.	Miscellaneous.	760	3.	Surveys.....	..
1.	From fines and forfeitures.....	7,768	IV.	Cost of treatment and creation of Forests.	..
2.	From refunds to the department.....	4,354	1.	Natural Forest—	..
3.	From other sources.....	..	(a.)	Protection from fire.....	1,935
			(b.)	Fencing and enclosing.....	8,020
			(c.)	Improvement and conservation.....	13,545
			(d.)	Reboisement or restoration of denuded areas.....	..
			2.	Artificial Forest—	..
			(a.)	Formation.....	14,155
			(b.)	Protection from fire.....	875
			(c.)	Improvement and conservation.....	35,863
			(d.)	Fencing and enclosing.....	998
			V.	Rent of leased Forests.....	6,180
			VI.	Cost of collecting duty on produce of foreign or private Forests imported into British Territory.	..
			VII.	Works of utility for the development of Forests.	..
			1.	Roads and bridges.....	6,706
			2.	Buildings and offices.....	10,260
			3.	Compensation for lands taken up for Forest purposes and for extinction of Forest rights.....	16,060
			4.	Other works.....	8,598
			VIII.	Cost of Departmental Cattle.	..
			1.	Purchase of stock.....	520
			2.	Hire of stock.....	1,285
			3.	Feed and keep of cattle.....	11,946
			IX.	Cost of Departmental Plant and Tools.	..
			1.	For Timber and Wood operations.....	1,100
			2.	For other purposes.....	789
			X.	Miscellaneous charges.	..
			1.	Refunds.....	2,372
			2.	Law charges.....	54
			3.	Other charges.....	2,126
				Total A. Conservancy.....	2,39,945
				Total of B. Establishment.....	1,90,138
				Grand Total of all Expenditure.....	4,30,083
				Total Receipts.....	4,26,359

65. From the above it will be observed that the total receipts of the forests compared with those of 1874-75 show an increase of Rupees 62,033, and deducting the revenue from the Nilgiri Sholas, which have been transferred to the department in the beginning of the year, the true increase is only Rupees 48,833. The cause of the increase as previously stated is generally due to larger supply of timber made to the Department of Public Works and to increased rates at which Sandalwood has been sold.

<i>Working Charges.</i>				RS.	66. There is a total increase under working charges of Rupees 18,081, as shown in the margin. It is attributable to increased felling, purchase of Chinna Kulroyen Hill Forests, and an office building in Salem.
1875-76	...	...	...	2,39,945	
1874-75	...	...	...	2,21,864	
				<hr/> 18,081	
				<hr/>	

<i>Establishments.</i>				RS.	67. Certain officers of the department having been promoted to higher grades during the year, the charges under B, Establishments have exceeded those of the previous year.
1875-76	...	...	...	1,90,138	
1874-75	...	...	...	1,76,008	
				<hr/> 14,130 <hr/>	

68. As stated by the Board in paragraph 51 of their Forest Report for 1874-75, it is not possible to ascertain the profits of departmental working until the valuation of timber is correctly prepared. On this subject I have reported my views to the Board in my letter, dated 12th May 1876, No. 669, recorded in their Proceedings, dated 5th July 1876, No. 59-1,715-A, and trust that the method suggested therein will be fully approved of by Government.

69. The apportionment of general establishment charges indicated in paragraphs 27 and 28 of the Board's report on the Administration of Forests for 1873-74 does on the whole appear to be correct. The Board suggest that the fixed establishments should be distributed between—

- (1.) Sale proceeds of timber, &c., felled departmentally.
- (2.) Receipts under the license and voucher system.
- (3.) Sums spent during the year on plantations and fuel reserves.
- (4.) Miscellaneous receipts.

70. Properly speaking establishment charges ought not to be apportioned to the revenues realized by the sale of timber felled departmentally, as the timber sold in one year is generally from stock prepared in previous years. Debiting establishment charges to receipts from license system is likewise not very correct; for the system does not require that portion of supervision charges that will be debited to it. But as there is no other alternative for either of the above cases, the principle suggested by the Board will be adopted. The method proposed for debiting establishment charges to plantations, fuel reserves, and miscellaneous receipts is also correct.

71. The apportionment of the cost of establishments on the principle above suggested is as shown below.—

Receipts.		Amount.	Charges.		Amount.
		RS.			RS.
1. From departmental working (exclusive of the receipts from plantations and reserves)	...	1,73,278	Working charges	...	1,55,334
2. From plantations and fuel reserves	...	33,426	Establishments	...	70,643
3. From working under the license system	...	1,90,838	Working charges (exclusive of fixed establishment charges included in the statement)	...	73,435
4. Miscellaneous	...	28,817	Establishments	...	29,928
			Other charges	...	77,800
			Working charges	...	5,109
			Establishments	...	6,067
			Working charges	...	11,767
			Establishments	...	
Total	...	4,26,359	Total	...	4,30,083

72. The total increase in the charges as compared with the receipts from departmental operations is chiefly attributable to the inclusion of the sums paid for purchase of Chinna Kulroyen Hills and an office building in Salem, as well as to charging rent of leased forests to Revenue and not to Capital expenditure on treatment and creation of forests.

73. The total income and charges in each forest, taking into account the increase or decrease in the valuation of timber stock during the year, are as entered below:—

Divisions.	Working Charges.	Establishment and Contingencies.	Total cost.	Receipts.	Difference.	Add or deduct the increase or decrease of Stock.	Net results.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Central Office	...	30,668	30,668	...	...	...	...
Gummar and Surada	1,464	2,582	4,046	5,376	+ 1,340	+	2,017
Golconda	...	294	294	66	- 228	-	228
Bhadrachellum	...	1,528	1,528	16,169	+ 14,641	+	14,581
Oddarah	11,055	10,115	21,170	37,382	+ 16,212	+	19,709
Karnool	1,378	9,832	11,210	26,930	+ 15,720	+	15,014
North Arcot	11,309	10,401	21,710	17,814	- 3,896	-	14,459
South Arcot	17,490	6,667	24,157	8,276	- 15,881	-	15,083
Trichinopoly	11,818	4,959	16,777	1,694	- 15,083	-	6,657
Madura	8,876	10,243	19,119	17,614	- 1,505	-	4,288
Tinnevely	2,728	12,036	14,764	18,662	+ 3,898	+	25,935
North Coimbatore	35,115	17,112	52,227	29,742	- 22,485	-	30,595
South do.	30,466	16,150	46,616	22,074	- 24,542	-	717
Madamallai	27,683	9,144	36,827	53,929	+ 17,102	+	2,569
Seegar	4,225	591	4,816	7,815	+ 3,000	+	2,415
Nilgiri	5,977	4,808	10,785	13,200	+ 2,415	+	16,765
Kalem	32,351	16,766	49,117	61,015	+ 11,898	+	12,499
South Canara	7,877	12,988	20,865	10,326	- 10,539	-	1,904
Wynad	4,520	8,472	12,992	18,547	+ 5,555	+	254
Nallamuru	18,967	9,108	28,075	19,333	- 8,742	-	19,791
Palghat	1,761	1,480	3,241	3,465	+ 224	+	
Total	2,39,945	1,90,138	4,30,083	4,26,359	- 3,724	-	

74. The above statement shows a net deficit of Rupees 19,791, but excluding the cost and receipts of plantations and fuel reserves, most of which have not yet commenced to yield, as well as the proportionate establishment charges debitable to the

above items of expenditure, the transactions of the year show a fair surplus of Rupees 84,148 as exhibited in the subjoined Statement:—

Divisions.	Working charges (exclusive of charges on account of plantations and fuel reserves).	Establishment and Contingencies (exclusive of charges on account of plantations and fuel reserves).	Total cost.	Receipts (exclusive of those derived from plantations and fuel reserves).	Difference.	Add or deduct increase or decrease of stock.	Net results.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Central Office	...	20,597	20,597	...	...	...	...
Gumsur and Surada	1,418	2,519	3,937	5,376	20,597	2,116	20,597
Goleondah	...	294	294	...	1,439	...	2,116
Bhuddrachellum	...	1,528	1,528	...	228	...	228
Cuddapah	2,430	2,223	4,653	16,109	14,581	14,581	14,581
Kurnool	1,378	2,862	4,240	37,337	32,684	3,517	36,201
North Arcot	3,180	2,968	6,148	26,800	16,720	706	15,014
South Arcot	4,863	1,864	6,727	13,641	7,608	239	7,747
Trichinopoly	37	16	53	7,614	897	1,422	2,319
Madura	8,114	9,454	17,568	1,029	976	...	976
Tinnevely	5,111	7,965	13,076	17,499	69	3,952	4,021
North Coimbatore	29,531	14,391	43,922	15,246	2,170	1,131	1,039
South do.	30,242	16,012	46,254	70,464	26,542	6,521	33,063
Mudumallai	25,308	8,360	33,668	22,074	24,130	6,073	30,253
Seegur	2,177	274	2,451	50,929	20,291	17,819	2,442
Nilgiris	1,922	1,546	3,468	7,815	20,291	600	4,864
Salem	29,227	9,727	38,954	62,544	23,690	4,118	19,477
South Canara	6,426	10,571	16,997	10,326	6,671	1,000	5,661
Wynaad	4,529	8,676	13,205	13,617	312	1,173	1,485
Nellambur	4,566	2,183	6,749	9,305	2,661	6,638	9,199
Palghaut	700	589	1,289	2,112	823	30	853
Total	1,61,149	1,31,569	2,92,718	3,92,933	1,00,216	16,067	84,148

75. The value of stock on hand at the commencement and close of the year is shown in Statement No. 8. Its abstract is as follows:—

Divisions.	At the commence- ment of the year.	At the close of the year.	DIFFERENCE.	
			In favor of the year.	Against the year.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Gumsur and Surada	688	1,365	677	...
Golecondah	...	...	...	...
Bhuddrachellum	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	390	3,907	3,517	...
North Arcot	848	142	...	706
South Arcot	119	358	239	...
Trichinopoly	785	2,207	1,422	...
Madura	610	610	...	...
Tinnevelly	21,252	17,300	...	3,952
North Coimbatore	9,854	8,723	...	1,131
	11,284	17,805	6,521	...

Divisions.	At the commencement of the year.	At the close of the year.	DIFFERENCE.	
	RS.	RS.	In favor of the year.	Against the year.
South Coimbatore	1,25,773	1,19,700	...	6,073
Mudumallai	71,434	53,615	...	17,819
Seegur	3,398	2,898	...	500
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...
Salem	5,911	1,798	...	4,113
South Canara	24,496	22,506	...	1,990
Wynaad	18,549	19,722	1,173	...
Nellambur	45,754	52,392	6,638	...
Palghaut	1,570	1,600	30	...
Total	3,42,715	3,26,648	20,217	36,284
Add value of timber felled as per Statement No. 1	1,09,630			
Add increase in the valuation of timber	28,507	1,38,137		
Deduct valuation of timber, &c., sold during the year	1,49,868	4,80,852		
Wastage, &c.	4,336	1,54,204		
Balance of stock at the close of the year 1875-76		3,26,648		

76. From the above it will be observed that the valuation of stock at the close of the year shows a decrease as compared with that of the beginning of the year. It is owing to more sales than felling.

77. SECTION VI—General Remarks—Gumsur and Surada.—The Ranger in charge of these forests reports that residents of villages adjoining Government Forests were found to encroach on them by extending cultivation, and that supervision is not sufficient to prevent illicit felling which goes on under cover of passes from the proprietors of the Zemindari forests. The Collector concurs with the views of the Ranger as to the inadequacy of the subordinate establishments in the range.

78. As stated by the Collector in the absence of any defined boundaries it will be impossible to prevent encroachments. Until the forests are properly demarcated, and until we can establish some market beyond the district for Sal timber, any proposals for increase of establishments either permanent or temporary will be premature.

79. A larger quantity of timber than in the preceding year was felled to meet the indents of the Department of Public Works. The receipts on the whole are less

than those of 1874-75; it is owing to the proprietors of the Zemindari forests under-selling the department.

80. *Golcondah*.—This is in charge of the Principal Assistant Collector of the Vizagapatam District. The revenue is very small.

81. *Cuddapah*.—During the year under review a part of the Codoor Hill reserve was claimed by the Vellalavarikhandri Kai Shrotriendar, but it was settled in favor of the department by the Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

82. *Kurnool*.—The Deputy Conservator dwells at length on the necessity of taking non-passed men into the service as Foresters, though no orders have been issued on the subject of examination rules for that grade. Evidently he is under the impression that the Unconvenanted General Test Rules operate in this case also.

83. *North Arcot*.—Mr. Sheffield states that the revenue from the Imperial forests has been very low owing to the absence of sale of Redwood, and to the Railway having taken their supply of fuel from Carvetnuggur and Kangundi Zemindaries. But the Revenue (Rupees 21,142) from *Local Fund Jungles* has trebled the estimate. This remarkable increase is stated to be due to improved conservancy and working since their transfer to his control, though nothing is mentioned as to why the disadvantages which affected the Imperial revenue have not exerted the same influence on the revenue from local jungles.

84. During the year under review the Napier Foundry Company have negotiated with the department to set apart forty-two square miles of forest near Mamandoor for the manufacture of charcoal.

85. The Company will manufacture 3,600 tons of charcoal within two years from the date of the agreement, and pay a seigniorage of Rupees 2-4-0 per ton, and after the expiration of the period the seigniorage is to be raised to Rupees 3-8-0 per ton.

86. *Madura*.—As the several estates which adjoin Government forest limits have not been demarcated, there is much opening for smuggling under cover of licenses from the estates. The work of demarcation is now in progress under the Survey Department in certain portions of the division.

87. *Tinnevely*.—The Deputy Conservator does not explain how much of the boundary settlement work was done during the year.

88. *South Coimbatore*.—The revenue from the Anamallais is very unsatisfactory; the division has been inspected and specially reported on; the establishment is in excess of what is necessary; with economical working these Teak forests should pay well if we are paid fair rates by the Department of Public Works for the timber but the latter department has been paying us less than the actual cost of the timber and its seigniorage, and much less than the market rate.

89. *North Coimbatore*.—As stated in my letter to Government, No. 462, dated 3rd April 1876, the floating operations in the Bhawany were suspended during the year, the Nerinjapett raft channel having breached.

90. The forests on both sides of the Cauvery from Nexinjapett to Cauverypooram to a length of ten miles with a breadth of six miles might be reserved and marked off into blocks as supply tracts for Railway fuel purposes.

91. *Salem*.—During the year under review, the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, decided in favor of Government the long standing dispute between the Forest Depart-

ment and the Alaiagounden Poligar and Chekkadiputti Mittadar concerning their claims to the forest on the western slopes of the Peria Kulroyen Hills and some other hills.

92. The Civil Suit of Timmalvode Mittadar concerning the claims of Government to the northern and southern slopes of Yeri Mallai and Mailgherry ranges was finally settled in favor of the department.

93. The district boundary line between South Arcot and Salem was marked by the Revenue Survey Department.

94. The Sub-Collector is stated to have undertaken to finish the Cauvery ghaut road by which the extensive Acha Forests on the banks of the Cauvery river will be opened.

95. *Nilgiris*.—The Nilgiri sholahs, which had been transferred from Imperial to Jungle Conservancy in 1869 (G.O., dated 11th March 1869, No. 653), were retransferred to Imperial Forests as per G.O., dated 16th January 1876, No. 99. These as well as the forests of Mudumallai and Seegur were constituted into one range and designated the Nilgiri division—(G.O., No. 430, dated 6th March 1875).

96. *South Canara*.—Inquiries are being made as to the claims of private parties to certain jungles, the details being submitted to Government for orders.

97. Pending settlement the Deputy Conservator proposes to incur no further expenditure in felling timber. All the existing stock will be sold by auction from time to time. As the sales from coast depôts are not profitable, the timber will be sold in the forests without incurring charges for carriage to coast depôts.

98. No planting work has been undertaken during the year for the reasons stated in the preceding paragraph. The proposals for planting Bamboos after the settlement is made will receive consideration in due course. Of the three elephants purchased from Government Keddah establishments for timber operations in this division, one died in 1874 and the other two last year; the latter fell victims to the same disease (dropsical swellings).

99. As all our Teak tracts (conserved by this department for sixteen years), our Teak plantations, and many other tracts of forest are probably to be alienated from the State and declared private property, there will scarcely be sufficient forest left in this division to keep up our establishment unless Government lease or buy up the tracts so alienated.

100. *Wynaad*.—Our timber depôt in Mysore was given up during the year, rather prematurely it is feared, the merchants of Mysore having now petitioned against its being closed. The forests belonging to the Pulpilly temple, which have for years been sending large quantities of timber to Mysore, are exhausted and this supply has stopped. Mysore is naturally the market for our Wynaad timber, and all our Mudumallai timber not required on the Nilgiris cannot possibly go elsewhere. The Deputy Conservator proposes to cart timber to Calicut; the success of this is doubtful, the demand being small.

101. The work of the Revenue Survey Department has been delayed by the boundary dispute between Wynaad and Mysore, which has been fully gone into by the Conservator whose reports are before Government. They have however run the whole of the Mudumallai boundary this year and connected the survey of the Pulpilly forests with the main survey.

102. *Nellambur.*—The Deputy Conservator dwells at length on the necessity of extending planting in this division; the plantations are already very extensive and their up-keep very expensive, and taking into consideration the fact that this Teak grown in the forcing climate of the plains is much inferior to mountain Teak, the Conservator himself has reported his opinion that planting in this direction should not be extended just at present, and that for a few years all our energies and available funds should be given up to the scientific reboisement of the Teak Forest on our mountains, which are annually deteriorating for want of systematic treatment.

103. We do not know at what age this Nellambur Teak will come to maturity, or what it is likely to realize in the market, and any estimates as to yield and profit per acre drawn up with only our present experience must be mere guess work, and the figures would probably turn out very fallacious.

104. There can be no reasonable doubt that these plantations will at some future date yield a large permanent revenue, but it will have to be considerable to recoup all expenditure, and the Conservator himself is not so sanguine on the subject of large profits as others appear to be; the mature timber standing should not be valued at more than 10 Annas per cubic foot.

105. The subjoined is a statement of forest offences prosecuted and convicted during the year. It will be observed that the number of prosecutions and convictions in the districts of Kurnool, Madura, and Tinnevely are very much greater than in other districts:

Divisions.	Number of cases prosecuted.	Nature of charge.	Number of cases convicted.	Number of persons prosecuted.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
Gunsar and Surada	2	False charge and theft ..	2	4	4	During the year under review one Overseer of the North Coimbatore Division and another in Madura were convicted of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation, and another Sub-Overseer was dismissed for falsifying his records. * This was decided by Forest Officers.
Goleondah	13	Do.	13	39	23	
Cuddapah	2	Thefts	2	..	..	
Do.	1	Trespasses	1	..	..	
Do.	1	Mischief	1	..	..	
North Arcot	119	Not given	91	340	300	
Kurnool	37	Do.	14	60	37	
South Arcot	..	Theft and mischief	19	145	101	
Do.	..	Smuggling	..	75	62	
Salem	..	Theft	..	865	232	
Nilgiris	..	Not given	178	915	705	
Trichinopoly	..	Not stated	..	..	..	
Madura	215	Theft and mischief	..	..	..	
Tinnevely	..	Theft, mischief, trespass, breach of trust, and extortion by a public servant	12	Not given.	7	
North Coimbatore	15	Not given	..	..	..	
South Coimbatore	..	Do.	..	..	..	
South Canara	..	Do.	..	..	..	
Wynad	..	Do.	..	..	..	
Nellambur	..	Do.	..	..	..	

106. The health of the establishments is reported to have been indifferent, and cholera was very prevalent.

107. The conduct of the establishment was on the whole good.

108. With reference to paragraph 4 of the G.O., dated 2nd June 1876, No. 735, Revenue Department, a statement is appended showing the list of forest acquisitions made during the year. The Conservator is not now in a position to put before Government all the particulars connected with the acquisitions of former years

as suggested by the Board in their Proceedings, dated 7th July 1876, No. 62/1,735, but he will be able to do so next year after collecting necessary information on the subject.

109. It is interesting to record here the changes introduced by Government in the administration of the department during the year. With reference to G.O., dated 19th November 1875, No. 1,662-A, the Inspector of Forests, who had been a mere advising officer in forests matters, was again made the professional and controlling head of the department. He was styled as formerly the "Conservator of Forests." Collectors, who were also Conservators, are no longer to be held directly responsible for the working of the forests in their districts.

110. In determining the relative position of the Forest Officers to their District Collectors, the Government have ruled with other stipulations that all correspondence between District Forest Officers and the Conservator, including bills for travelling allowance, periodical reports, estimate, &c., are to be sent through the Collector, who will make such comments as he may deem advisable. With reference to the above provision, Collectors, with the exception of the Collectors of Madura, Ganjam, and Tinnevely and Nilgiri Commissioner, have not appended their remarks on the several Administration Reports of the Forest Officers now submitted to Government. The Collector of Godavery has not forwarded any report on the forests in his district. It is hoped that Collectors will take an interest in forest matters and co-operate with the department in securing the common object of better conservancy of our forests.

111. As the rights to timber, &c., of Government, Zemindars, or other private owners, and ryots have not been settled in this Presidency, systematic conservancy has been almost impossible, and operations have been more or less of a desultory nature since the commencement. Government have lately become alive to the necessity of forest laws and of demarcation, and in their Order, dated 17th September 1875, No. 1,371, nominated certain gentlemen of the Revenue and Forest service who were requested to consider and determine the provisions of a Forest Act. As directed by Government in the Government Order above quoted, they have divided forests into three classes, viz., State, communal, and private forests. They would appoint officers to inquire into and settle the boundaries of forests and provide for the preservation and management of Communal and Private Forests in the interests of the general public. The Committee proposed that after any tract has been settled as a State forest rules should be framed with reference to the use of forest roads, felling and removal of timber, collecting minor produce, allowing cattle to graze, and clearing land for cultivation, &c.

112. To prevent private forests from being denuded, the Committee empower Government to close certain portions, if their destruction is injurious to the public, by paying compensation to the owners for any loss that may be sustained by them. The validity of the right of Zemindars, Inamdars, &c., to forest tracts in their possession will be inquired into and settled; and in the absence of satisfactory proof of their exemption at the time of the permanent settlement, those tracts will be assessed at a rate not exceeding 25 per cent. of the value of timber and forest produce taken from them. They would also impose a duty on all timber, &c., imported into Madras Presidency from any foreign State. The bill further provides for the preservation of all forests if the exigencies of public health, water-supply, &c., require it. In the

concluding part of the bill, penalties for forest offences, the processes by which they are to be detected and punished are stated; this bill if enacted will be sufficient for the better working of our forests and soon enable the forest officers, the ryots, and landed proprietors to understand their relative position, their privileges and responsibilities.

113. During the year under review, Mr. Winter, one of the Deputy Conservators, resigned owing to ill-health. Mr. Gass, a trained Forest Assistant, joined from England on the 23rd of December, and Captain Campbell Walker, 1st-class Deputy Conservator, proceeded to New Zealand on leave to undertake forest organization in that country.

114. The Botanical Artist, whose training in this office was a work of some years and much trouble, has been transferred permanently to the Madras Museum; he has turned out much work that has practically been of great value in the department, besides much that has been of scientific interest, but much work still remains to be done, and without the assistance of an artist it will be impossible for the Conservator to attempt to draw up proper manuals of the different forest produce, such as dyes, gums, resins, and fibres; a work much required.

115. The Conservator regrets the delay that has unavoidably occurred in the submission of this report. It is chiefly owing to certain officers having sent in their reports much later than the prescribed time. The report of the Tinnevely forests was received only on the 21st August, and others were only submitted during August and July, long after the Conservator had started on his regular tours of inspection; the report too is necessarily brief this year, as the Conservator only rejoined from a two years' leave at the commencement of the last quarter of the year, and he was then prevented for some time from visiting his divisions and making himself acquainted with what was going on, &c., as he was detained at Madras on the important work of drafting a Forest Act; it has besides been impossible for him to give the time to drawing up this report that he is generally able to, a through inspection of all the divisions being all-important owing to their having for some years, whilst under the Revenue Department, been under no proper control as to expenditure, cost of establishment, opening of plantations or operations in general; the Conservator's time therefore has been fully occupied with travelling and in being out all day in the forests, plantations, and reserves, and it has been no easy task to get through the regular correspondence and office work (which has enormously increased since the reconstitution of the department), besides tour reports and numerous other reports and returns now required.

FORWARDED to Government, through the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras.

(Signed) R. H. BEDDOME, Lieut.-Colonel,
Conservator of Forests.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 1 to 9.—Statements.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 10 to 26.—Original letter from Divisional Officers with their enclosures.

THE foregoing paper is the Conservator's Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department for 1875-76, which is forwarded through the Board. Colonel Beddome

has gone sufficiently into details in the various sections of the report, and the Board in submitting it to Government will confine themselves to a few general remarks.

2. The most important subject which calls for notice for the year under report was the reconstitution of the department as a separate one, and the transfer of the control of the Administration from the Board and Collectors to the Conservator in pursuance of G.O., 19th November 1875, No. 1,662-A. This change took effect from the 1st January 1876. Rules were drawn up, which should, the Board think, be included among the Appendices to the present report for regulating the future administration of the forests. They are modelled on the Bombay system, and while vesting the administrative power in the Conservator, provide for reports and orders to District Forest officers being sent through the Collectors, who are thus kept informed of what is going on, and enabled to watch and interest themselves in the working of the department. The Board concur with the Conservator in hoping that they will afford hearty co-operation in securing better conservancy.

3. The value of timber, &c., felled departmentally was slightly in excess of the return for the previous year, but still considerably below that of 1873-74. The Conservator however points out that a large quantity of Teak felled in the Anamallai forests for the supply to the Public Works Department in 1876-77 has been brought to account at the mere cost of felling. The

value of timber, &c., sold has increased, but is still below that of 1873-74. The increase is entirely due to the larger supplies to the Public Works Department in the Anamallai and Mudumalai forests; though, as stated by the Deputy Conservator, the department did not take more than a small proportion of the quantity indented for, the scantlings not being suitable. It is to be hoped that better arrangements will be made in future to ascertain exactly what is wanted so that the timber may be prepared accordingly. It appears also that the value of fuel supplied (amount not stated) to the Coimbatore Jail and to the Railway Company in the North Coimbatore range has not been brought to account, as the proceeds were not realized during the year. In the former case at least the account ought to have been adjusted within the year; in the latter, it appears that the fuel, though ready for delivery, was not actually taken over.

4. The area of fuel reserves as shown by Colonel Beddome is 134,315 acres against 108,610 according to the special report for 1874-75. The increase is accounted for almost entirely by the inclusion of forest in South Arcot, which Colonel Beddome claims as a fuel reserve. The area of the Madura reserves is not included in either of the figures above given, the tracts to be finally reserved not yet being fully fixed on. There have however been important additions during the year in the shape of fifty-five tank-beds containing a quantity of Babool which promise a high yield, and have been made over by the Revenue Department. The measure appears to be very unpopular with the ryots, though the particular objections urged are doubtless frivolous. Further report is awaited on the subject. The only other new reserve constituted during the year was one at Tuvagudi in Trichinopoly, as to the nature of which no particulars are

given. Some important experiments in the yield of fuel reserves have been made during the year, but the Conservator promises a comprehensive report upon the reserves as a whole next year.

5. The number of plantations in charge of the department increased from fifty-six in 1874-75 with an area of 5,748 acres planted and 5,846 unplanted, to seventy-eight in 1875-76 with area planted 7,952 acres and unplanted 7,431 acres. The increase is due not to extension of operations, but to the transfer of plantations, chiefly Casuarina, in South Arcot, and of Eucalyptus and Acacia plantations on the Nilgiris which were previously managed under Jungle Conservancy. The plantations had cost up to the end of 1875-76, Rupees 471,664, inclusive of Rupees 2,27,771 at Nellambur, and the receipts to the same date Rupees 1,38,822, of which Rupees 1,11,614 were paid by Nellambur and Rupees 16,337 by the Nilgiri plantations. The North Arcot plantations which have cost a large sum are reported to have suffered heavily from drought, but the matter is the subject of separate correspondence.

6. The value of timber, &c., removed under license has risen from Rs. 1,74,121 to Rupees 1,90,838; but the increase is to a great extent nominal, and due to the inclusion of the Nilgiri sholas transferred from Jungle Conservancy.

7. The financial results cannot be satisfactorily analyzed until a proper system of valuation of stock is introduced. On this subject Government have recently passed orders, and the Board hope that the next report will afford materials for a comparison of the cost of working departmentally and under the license and voucher system. Taking the figures as reported, however, it seems that the value of stock decreased by

	Rs.	
Receipts	4,26,359	
Charges	4,30,083	
Excess charges	— 3,724	
Decrease in value of stock	— 16,067	
	— 19,797	

Rupees 16,067, and adding the excess of expenditure over receipts the net result of the year is a deficit of Rupees 19,791. Excluding the receipts and charges of fuel reserves and plantations, the profit on the working of the year is stated at 84,148 Rupees. It is not clear how these figures have been arrived at. The receipts from plantations and fuel reserves are given in paragraph 71 as Rupees 33,426 and in Statements 3 and 4 as Rupees 33,447. The receipts and charges of fuel reserves in paragraph 35 differ from those in Statement 3. The charges given in Statements 3 and 4 amount to Rupees 78,880, which, however, include certain charges for fixed

78,880
7,3425
5,445

establishment debit to entirely to reserves and plantations. From paragraph 71 these would seem to cost Rupees 5,445, leaving Rupees 1,84,693 to be distributed as in that paragraph. The proportionate share chargeable to fuel reserves and plantations is therefore 29,082 Rupees, and the total debit for establishment would therefore be Rupees 34,527. In paragraph 71, however, Rupees 29,928 are charged, and the whole sum set against the two items is Rupees 1,03,363, made up of working charges, &c., Rupees 73,435 and establishment Rupees 29,928. In paragraph 74 however working charges, as shown in Statement No. 7, are diminished by Rupees 78,796, and establishment charges by Rupees 58,568, and the total charges of the year come to

Rupees 2,92,718. The charges for establishment under other heads than plantations and fuel reserves are also wrong. They should be as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Departmental working	68,622
2. Plantations and Fuel Reserves	34,527
3. License and voucher system	75,577
4. Miscellaneous	11,412
Total	1,90,138

The difference is due to the Conservator having distributed the whole establishment charges without first deducting the portion chargeable entirely to plantations and reserves. The discrepancies and errors above noticed should be explained.

8. The ranges which, according to Colonel Beddome's figures, paid best, were Cuddapah (surplus Rupees 36,201) and North Coimbatore (Rupees 33,063). The Mudumalai Range, which in 1874-75 showed a deficit in the year under report, has a surplus of Rupees 2,442. The range in which the heaviest deficit occurs is South Coimbatore (Anamallais) where the loss amounts to Rupees 30,253. The range is mainly dependent on the Public Works Department demand, and the short supply made to the department in the year as above noticed accounts in great part for the unsuccessful working. Colonel Beddome also states his opinion that the establishment is excessive, and that the rates paid for timber by the Public Works Department are too low. This question however has been amply discussed, and should be considered settled; and the remedy for other causes of deficit is in the hands of the Conservator. The range ought to pay well. In South Canara (which is in a transition state) the deficit was Rupees 8,661, in Madura Rupees 4,021, and in the Nilgiris Rupees 3,468.

9. Colonel Beddome does not notice the subject of free felling in his report. The quantities removed from the forests on free pass are merely stated in paragraph 63 and Statement No. 6. The Gumsur and Surada forests account for the greater portion so far as the statement exhibits the facts.

10. Under the heading "General Remarks" the Conservator has noticed most of the points of interest in the Forest Officer's reports.

(A true Copy and Extract)

H. H. H.

Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with 9 Statements and 17 original letters with their enclosures to be returned.

Copy to the Conservator of Forests.

" to all Collectors of Forest Districts.

Exd. W. J. Lewis.

Draft Rules for the Administration of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency.

THE administration of the forests is a branch of the Revenue Administration of the Presidency. Subject to the following restrictions, it is placed under the direction of the Conservator of Forests.

The relative position of the District Forest Officers to the District Collector is analogous to that of the District Police Officer to the District Magistrate. In all forest matters the District Forest Officer is to be subordinate to the Collectors, subject to the following restrictions.

II. All orders of a professional character relating, for example, to felling, planting, and other operations, will emanate from the Conservator, but are to reach the District Forest Officer through the Collector. If the latter sees any reason to object to them, he can do so; and differences of opinion between him and the Conservator, which cannot otherwise be settled, are to be referred to the Revenue Board and, if necessary, to Government. The Conservator will be held specially responsible for the economical working of the department.

The Conservator will be at liberty to communicate direct with District Forest Officers for the collection and dissemination of scientific or professional knowledge.

III. In like manner, all correspondence between District Forest Officers and the Conservator, including bills for travelling allowance, periodical reports, estimates, &c., are to be sent through the Collector, who will make such comments as he may deem advisable.

IV. The Collector is not, as a rule, to issue orders to the District Forest Officer direct; but, in the event of his deeming it necessary to order him to proceed to a particular locality, or to take special action in any forest matter, he may do so, taking care to send a copy of such order for the information of the Conservator.

V. The Conservator is to be the controlling authority in all matters of promotion in the subordinate branches and in all matters of departmental discipline.

VI. The control of forest expenditure rests with the Conservator, subject to the approval of the Revenue Board and Government. The Conservator may sanction expenditure on any one work up to Rs. 500, and the Revenue Board up to Rs. 5,000, provided that funds are available in the budget grant. The Conservator may make any transfers of funds sanctioned under major head "A, Conservancy and Works" in the budget, intimating the same to Government through the Revenue Board (or Accountant-General). In all other respects, existing arrangements regarding provision of funds and rendering of accounts will be adhered to.

VII. An annual plan of forest operations is to be prepared by each District Forest Officer, and forwarded, through the Collector, to the Conservator. The Conservator will, in like manner, submit, through the Revenue Board, a sketch of proposed operations in the several forest divisions or districts for the information and orders of Government.

VIII. The Conservator shall submit "tour notes" or "inspection reports" on the forests visited by him. Those tour notes shall be transmitted to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, through the District Collector and Revenue Board for any remarks or suggestions which they may have to offer.

Referred to in the Proceedings of Government, dated 19th November 1875, No. 1,662-A.

Rev. 1876. Dec 1st
Board of Revenue.

MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 7TH DEC. 1876, No. 3,006.

Encl. 26/4

Copy to Dec 21/76

16-2-0-77 n. 1879.

Received

22 Dec

DECEMBER.

Forest No. 105.

Forest Department in Madras Presidency.
Submitting to Government Annual Report of
Conservator of Forests on administration of —
for 1875-76.

1875-76

882
42

Shawna C. Minor produce Saplins

Value Quantity Value Quantity Value Quantity Value Total

No H P Lbs No H P Hrs No H P Lbs No H P Lbs No H P

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In a letter W 1108 A. of 31st Aug
from the Conservator of forests to Secy
to Govt. R. D. through the Board.

Statement showing the
quantity of timber for
departmentally in the
several forests for 1878

Rev. Secy
4th March 1878
L. L. G.

7
Sub. No. 124/76

1 Statement showing the quantity of lumber felled departmentally in the several forests for

$\frac{1}{2}$ felled departmentally in the several forests for

[illegible]

They felled departmentally in the several forests for

Sandalwood	Red Saunders	Other jungle wood	Bamboos	Rau
	Roots or parts	used as timber		L. 74

Quantity Value Quantity Value Quantity Value Quantity Value Quantity

mit Rs A p c f a n t l i c h Rs A p c f t Rs A p c b e r d Rs A p l o u s

7003 2019 10 8 11 45

[illegible]

0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 1.2 1.4 1.6 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.4 2.6 2.8 3.0 3.2 3.4 3.6 3.8 4.0 4.2 4.4 4.6 4.8 5.0 5.2 5.4 5.6 5.8 6.0 6.2 6.4 6.6 6.8 7.0 7.2 7.4 7.6 7.8 8.0 8.2 8.4 8.6 8.8 9.0 9.2 9.4 9.6 9.8 10.0

604 L102 " " 12 off 2 38 8
234 7/10

603

11098 2548 2 6 57 1/2 255 1 6 963

538 50/6.10

894-1111

8269 13621 14 2776 1300 3 1

11/10/00 5.10 50 7 6 6500
6600

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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217 1/2 1745 8

1 Statement showing the quantity of Iron

Teakwood Ebony or
Blackwood Rosewood

Ranges

[illegible]

Cft _{in}	Rs	A	P	Cft _{in}	Rs	A	P	Cft _{in}	Rs	A
-------------------	----	---	---	-------------------	----	---	---	-------------------	----	---

Spansur & Suradahi

Goleondah

Budrachellum Nakapali

Buddapah

Kennel

North Street

South West

Trichinopoly

Madura

Truvelly

North Combaratore

South Canibatore

Mudumallay

Figur

Kilgherry School

Salem

South Canara

Wynnaab

Plumbro

Palahant

Total

150769 37246 13 4 899 755 5-6 6156 4216

est. during 1875-76

Annual				Bamboo				Saplings				Minor Forest Produce				Totals			
Value		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value			
Rs	P	Rs	P	Rs	P	Rs	P	Rs	P	Rs	P	Rs	P	Rs	P	Rs	P		
																1126	2		
																705	12		
																5200			
52	3	412	225	7	6					3489	134	3		4209	6				
																4367	9		
														2069	11	6390			
																52708	1		
																16,855	5		
																53879	9		
																7694	12		
		823	4500	5	8					1283	510	2	9	22,188	3	1			
																3510	11		

Con. W.H.

In a letter to 1108A. of 31st Oct
from the Comr of forests to Secy
to Govt R.W. through the Board

Statement No 2 of
Timber sold depart-
mentally in the Seve-
ral Forests for the
Official year 1875-76

Rev. $\frac{2}{5969/76}$

Pres. & Secy W. L. L. 61-

In G. R. No 134/76

2. Statement showing the quantity of Timber &c. sold departmentally in the several Forests

Name of Ranger	Teakwood				Ebony or Blackwood				Rosewood				Sandalwood				Red Saunders Sants or Sants				Other Jungle wood				Firewood & Railway Fuel				Ch...			
	Quantity	Value			Quantity	Value			Quantity	Value			Quantity	Value			Quantity	Value			Quantity	Value			Quantity	Value						
	cft	Rs	A	P	cft	Rs	A	P	cft	Rs	A	P	cft	Rs	A	P	cft	Rs	A	P	cft	Rs	A	P	cft	Rs	A	P	cft	Rs	A	P
Gumkur & Suradah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Godaavry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Polcondah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Buddapah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kurnool	466	699	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
North Arcot	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
South Arcot	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	402	1110	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Trichinopoly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Madura	89	537	5	11	218	223	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Simenelly	611	535	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
North Coimbatore	79	81	10	9	"	"	"	"	113	136	9	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
South Coimbatore	11,907	16,645	13	11	"	"	"	"	24	67	11	8	9,575	5,125	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mudumallay	37,180	53,879	9	2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Sigur	800	800	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Neilgherry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1218	6894	12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Salem	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
South Canara	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2752	12,552	1	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Wynaad	6114	7419	9	9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Nelumbore	7817	7219	11	2	12	13	13	6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Palghaut	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total Rs.	48,654	63,878	1	4	4,230	236	13	6	4,147	204	4	11	13,887	7,772	13	8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

No 3 Statement of the existing Fuel Resources

Name of Division	Name of Place	Year included in the statement	Charges		Receipts		Remarks
			During the year	Up to the year	During the year	Up to the year	
Gundur Kumbh	"	"	"	"	"	"	64
	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	"	"	"	"	"	"	
	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Cuddalore	Balpalai No 1	1867	2000	177 96	1915 130	"	
	Balpalai No 2	1871	1730	316 13 6	1730 13 6	"	
	Gullaguntakam III	1871	2000	267 10 6	1534 55	"	
	Cudoor Hill IV	1874	1500	5 13 6	1220 65	"	
	Giraguntakam V	1873	3000	194 10 6	2675 115	"	
	Thumal Kondak VI	1874	600	120 7 6	1305 6 6	"	
	Vaidak Kondak VII	1874	3000	225 5 6	2801 3 6	"	
	Guthala Nul Komapattam VIII	1874	3000	5835 7 6	5835 7 6	"	
			10030	7146 4	25720 2 9	"	
			"	"	"	"	
Normal		"	"	"	"	"	
		1873	879 600	1144	552	419	

Tachanallur Circle	1874	32	19	35	6	16	
	1874	56	12	19	12	12	
	1874	213	34	54	42	30	
	1874	235	33	66	17	31	
	1874	32	24	32	8	8	
	1874	39	18	28	8	33	
	1874	2	34	64	2	9	
	1874	10	40	71	5	21	
		639	216	359	102	210	

889
62

No 3 Statement of the existing Fuel Reserves

Name of Reservoir	Year completed the Reservoir	Charges		Receipts		Remarks
		During the year	Up to the year	During the year	Up to the year	
Bailpatti No 1	1867	2000	177 9 6	1915 130	"	"
Bailpatti No 2	1871	1730	316 13 6	4730 15 6	"	"
Gallaguntla No 3	1871	2000	267 10 6	1534 5 5	"	"
Bailpatti No 4	1874	1500	8 13 6	1220 6 5	"	"
Gallaguntla No 5	1873	3000	194 10 6	2675 11 5	"	"
Thamiraparani No 6	1874	600	120 7 6	1305 5 6	"	"
Vaithanathan No 7	1874	3000	225 5 6	2801 3 6	"	"
Gallaguntla No 8	1874	3000	585 7 6	5835 7 6	"	"
Gallaguntla No 9	1874	10000	2146 4	25220 2 9	"	"
Thamiraparani No 10	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 11	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 12	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 13	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 14	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 15	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 16	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 17	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 18	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 19	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 20	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 21	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 22	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 23	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 24	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 25	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 26	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 27	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 28	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 29	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 30	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 31	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 32	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 33	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 34	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 35	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 36	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 37	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 38	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 39	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 40	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 41	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 42	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 43	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 44	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 45	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 46	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 47	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 48	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 49	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 50	1875	5000	"	"	"	"

The contents of this book are 3rd Amendment

Thamiraparani No 51	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 52	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 53	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 54	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 55	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 56	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 57	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 58	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 59	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 60	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 61	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 62	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 63	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 64	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 65	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 66	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 67	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 68	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 69	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 70	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 71	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 72	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 73	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 74	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 75	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 76	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 77	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 78	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 79	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 80	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 81	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 82	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 83	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 84	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 85	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 86	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 87	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 88	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 89	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 90	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 91	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 92	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 93	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 94	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 95	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 96	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 97	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 98	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 99	1875	5000	"	"	"	"
Thamiraparani No 100	1875	5000	"	"	"	"

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No 3 Statement of the existing Fuel Reserves

Name of Division	Name of Reserve	Year limited the reserve was put in	Charges		Receipts		Remarks
			During the year	Up to the year	During the year	Up to the year	
Gundur Kumbak G. Kumbak P. I.							
Brillapattam	M Reserve No I	1872	20	70			
	Do No II	1872	20	38			
	Do No III	1872	5320	1459		70	
			12160	2238		70	
Belampally The Lakshmi Sarnath called Wallah		1868	91	1393	278	1105	
			1010	1393	278	1105	
		1866	2560	39326	11053	173322	
		1866	964	23910		3754	
(A Reserve)		1866	320	220106	2468	272132	
		1867					
		1867	2400	132110	205	208	
		1872	960	163211	10134	10134	
Salem	Unionary	1873	2560	203126	57861	10134	
	Pallapally	1873	1920	15032	103127		
	Hoosapoor Embay	1874	400	10758	607122		
	Ulongkoy	1874	4480	46938	1340102	47	
S. Canara Telambrin	Pungarapatta	1875	1205	31115	9571311		
	Harood	1875	19369	263886	2900332	147187	2160166
Trichinopoly	Loringalathar	1869	4800	59	159111		
	Castab (Tramondai)	187273	2350	130461	90671	5	
	Therondai	1875	23060	1111311	1111311		
			65140	4166910	1227225	562102	12673
Madura	Landpethak	1871	106	1137	4102	107	1703
	Thuparamdore	1874	463	691	1178	56	56
	Thurimallu	1871	153	112	938		
	Pangalathange	1871	1000	197	981		8
Ternagudi	Minna Karden	1871	1000	108	346		
		1876	1155	1716	1716		
			3877	226216	157016	181	1707
Tinnevely	No I						
	No II			450			
	No III						
	No IV						
Tinnevely	Chidambur Circle	1872	322	236	1625	103	103
	Hoalawar Circle	1872	187	343	824	212	267
	Hoalawar Circle		509	599	2249	313	350
	Carried forward						

a letter to W 1108 A. 27th Aug 1906
 from the Canon of forests to Secy
 to Gov R.D. through the Board

Statement No 3
 showing the list of
 the existing fuel reserves

Rev. 5769/76
 Nov 2 March 1911 L.L.H.

In G.R.N 134/76

Rev. W IV
 In a letter to W 1108 A. 27th Aug 1906
 from the Canon of forests to Secy
 to Gov R.D. through the Board

Statement No 4 showing
 the number of existing fuel reserves
 under the Forest Department

Rev. 5769/76
 Nov 2 March 1911 L.L.H.

In G.R.N 134/76

No. 4. - Statement of the existing Plantations.

Name of the Division.	Name of the Plantations.	Year when actual the Plantation was formed.	Area in acres.	Description of the trees.	Number of trees.	Cost.		Receipts.	
						During the year.	Up to the end of the year.	During the year.	Up to the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coimbatore	Gumma & Surada	1869-70	3 1/2	Tectona Grandis &c	357	36-0-0	287-0-4	---	---
	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vizagapatam	Godoor Experimental	1865	50	Pterocarpus Santalinus, Albizia, Tectona grandis, Cacia Florida, Syzygium amara &c	20,000	236-10-0	5731-12-4	---	---
	Prasanthully Railway End	1868	85	Pterocarpus Santalinus, Acacia Arabica, Albizia, Cacia Florida, Syzygium amara &c	68,000	280-4-0	7333-7-7	---	---
	Reddipully - do	1869	450	Acacia Arabica, Albizia, Tectona grandis, Cacia Florida, Syzygium amara &c	360,000	319-12-0	12117-4-11	---	---
	Pullampett - do	1871	169	Acacia Arabica, Albizia, Tectona grandis, Cacia Florida, Syzygium amara &c	149,000	318-0-0	6948-6-6	---	---
	Camalaphore - do	1869	222	Acacia Arabica, Albizia, Tectona grandis, Cacia Florida, Syzygium amara &c	88,800	323-0-0	9123-12-6	25-0-0	25-0-0
			976		705,800	1477-10-0	41284-11-10	25-0-0	25-0-0
Nilgiris	Mudumallai	1863	101	Tectona grandis	101,000	2375-0-0	22749-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0
	Benni	1869	23	Santalwood	23,000	2018-0-0	7377-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0
	Seegies	1873	1039	Eucalyptus & Acacias	Nilgiris	1055-0-0	16619-0-0	12200-0-0	16337-0-0
	Botacamund & Honoor - Nilgiris		1163		121,000	8478-0-0	46745-0-0	13200-0-0	16337-0-0
Salem	Sheravary Hill	1867	30 1/2	---	---	---	3367-12-1	0-0-0	0-0-0
	Goondoor	1874	25	---	---	---	181-13-0	0-0-0	0-0-0
	Kanuvannagastondrum and Benkenentah	1873	5	---	6038	485-13-0	1177-11-5	0-0-0	0-0-0
	---	---	34	---	---	---	133 14 2	0-0-0	0-0-0
South Canara	Parappa	1866	109	Tectona grandis	109,000	1451-0-0	9751-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0
	Melambur & Melanapalem	1864-62 & 1873-74	3188	Jack &c	318,800	14411-4-6	227771-0-0	10225-5-10	11614-4-2
	Palyghat	---	---	---	---	---	3905-0-0	---	---
	Wymad	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
			3188		318,800	14411-4-6	227771-0-0	10225-5-10	11614-4-2

Nothing is stated about the omission of the plantation in the Benimund.

Add amount spent on Benimund plantation that was abandoned 1878

Add expenditure on Benimund plantation that was abandoned 1878

Gen. No. VI.

In a letter to W. A. 731 Aug.
from the Com. of forests to the Secy.
to Gov. R. D. through the Board.

No. 6

Statement showing the
yield of Forests for the
official year 1875-76.

6

Rev. 5769/76

for March 1877

7

Yrs

6.57
986.5
50 22

Ranges	Trunks			Fuel & Saplings for Railway & other purposes		
	Departments	On Licence	Free	Departments	On Licence	Free
Gummar & Suradah	7003	63.240	244.480	1	454	61.532
Goleondah	"	100	"	"	"	"
Buddapah	"	29.600	14,080	"	12,790	467 1/2
Kurnool	"	177.180	"	"	432	"
North Arcot	"	604	41	603	4544	3860 1/2
South Arcot	4098	23,081	2770	963	591	330
Pichinopoly	"	"	"	"	431	"
Madura	775	46,306	21,353	"	7584	5417
Tinnevely	1142	48,050	4225	"	3187	1892
South Canibatore	109,330	26	1167	"	1833	17 1/2
North Canibatore	11,561	8269	4350	7768	659	6630
Neelgherri	"	"	550	136	"	3020
Mudumallay	25,77 1/2	"	"	"	"	"
Sejiv	"	1217 1/2	"	"	"	"
Salens	5275	2290	37,568	17040	"	8535
South Canara	21,861	"	754	"	2307	"
Wynaad	2510	"	"	"	"	"
Kelumbur	31,512	"	"	21,250	"	"
Palghaut	1335	"	"	"	"	"
Total	222,17 1/2	465,975	312,924	22,260	52,341	69,812

Presidency for the official of Department in the Madras.

I. From		II. Revenue from III. other sources		IV. Miscellaneous	
From	Total	From	Total	From	Total
5376		17			
86		4			
16109		6		725	337
37062		297	25	496	
182	26930	2068		9	93
125	17814	672	12	1323	
46	8276	105		1033	
18	1694		378	21	5 7
357	17514	14		23	28
1354	16602	265		2069	20 34
162	70742	33	215	348	32 297
542	22074	17		50	29 1045
50	53929				
	7815				
11	13200			99	441
30	64015	722	2	11859	201 1077
5	10326	28		1427	36 3342
1472	13517			1252	1026
	19633				278
	3465	50	240		
4354	426359	4591	872	20734	760 7768

Detailed Statement of Expenditure under A. Conservancy Works of the Forest Department in the Munro's Presidency for the official year 1875-76.

VII. Works of utility for the development of Forests				VIII. Cost of Departmental Cattle		IX. Cost of Departmental Forest Guards		X. Miscellaneous Charges		Grand Total of Expenditure under A. Conservancy Works		Remarks
1. Road & Bridges	2. Buildings and Office	3. Compensation for land taken up for forest purposes by the Government of Forests	4. Other Works	1. Purchase of stock	2. Fodder of stock	3. Fuel & Repairs of Cattle	1. For timber used in operations	2. For other purposes	1. Rewards	2. Law charges	3. Other Charges	
						141					1154	
								171			100	11055
	50										314	1378
											49	11200
							9	20				17490
							48	2	868		14	11818
	500							63	7	25		8876
				21		15						7723
							120					35115
	1543						132				73	30466
	80								145	29	565	27683
1029	807		7938	101	14	2184	332				127	1225
823	1307	2500				5209						5977
730	322		266			3366	166	2				32351
	56						141					7877
50								56	18			4529
4000	4481	12560	289				36	151			36	18967
	338				1250	526	11	214				1761
47	421		17	420		447	4	10	28			
17	365		88			58	96		1027		82	
							5		279			
6706	10216	15060	8598	520	1285	11946	1100	789	2372	54	2126	239945

N^o 7 Detailed Statement of Receipts of the Forest Department 1876-77.

I. Revenue from wood

District	Divisions	1. Brought to Depot by Departmental Agency			2. Received from the Forest by purchasers, Vendors & others.			3. Balance
		(a) Timber and Bamboo	(b) Firewood and charcoal	(c) Sawdust and wood	(a) Timber and Bamboo	(b) Firewood and charcoal	(c) Sawdust and wood	
Madras	Central office							
Tanjore	Agumalai & Saradai	1426	2		3767	164		
Vijayanpore	Yelcondah				62			
Madurai	Bachchellur				15010	31		
	Andalpet				7910	28634		
	Kannal	706			21434	2438		
	North Arcot		4090	1111	6934	3647		
	South Arcot	2580	1484		2475	663		
	Trichinopoly				81	1184		
	Madurai	4367			5286	7339		
	Trichinopoly	4321			3167	5372		
Coimbatore	North Coimbatore	1255	238	51216	10343	6403		
	South Coimbatore	16877			1317	1697		
	Madamallay	53879						
Nilgerry	Sigur	810		6395	6	150		
	Nilgerry				649	12441		
	Salem	8709		12552	12519	17181		
	South Canara	3630			1490	2268		
Malabar	Hydrabad	7415						
	Atanthur	18507						
	Pandhara	391			1995	511		
Total		124783	5784	71774	94344	89988		

1875-76

Ex. No. 777

In a letter No 1108 A. of 31st Aug 1876 from the Comr of forests to the Secretary to Govt R. D. then the Board -

730 mgs 743095

Dec 5969/76

From 2 March 1877 to 1st Dec 1877

Detailed Statement
Showing the Receipts
and Expenditure under
A. Conservancy & Works
& B. Establishments
of the Forest Department
in the Madras Presidency
for the Official year
1875-76.

Year 1874-75

Way fuel Forest Produce Lappings
Value Quantity Value Quantity Value

Total Remarks

					Rs & P.
					688
					390 6
					848 3 9
					119 4 5
					785
					610
610					21257 12 7
					9854
					11284
996 12					125773 1 7
					71434 1 6
					3397 14 9
					5911
	1271	533 3 9			24495 8 10
					18549
					45754
			25109	8931	1570
					342715 5 5
1606 12	1271	533 3 9	25109	8931	

Add increase in the valuation of timber 28507
Valuation of timber felled as per Statement No 1 109650-6-2
Total stock 480852-11-7
Less total valuation of timber sold during the year 149868
Deduct wastage 330984-11-7
Balance of stock at the close of the year 326648-11-7

1875-76

En. No. 7 VII

In a letter No 1108 A. of 31st
Aug 1/76 from the Comy of forests
to the Secretary to Govt R. D. the
Board

73 Pmgs No 3098

Dec 5969/76

Pres-2 March 1877 L. 1877

Detailed Statement
Showing the Receipts
and Expenditure under
A. Conservancy & Works
& B. Establishments
of the Forest Department
in the Madras Presidency
for the Official year
1875-76.

84

N. 8. Statement showing the Particulars of

Ranges	Teakwood	Ebony & Blackwood	Rosewood	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	bfg	as	as	p	bfg	as	as	p	bfg
Agumkur & Suradah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Goleondah	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Budrahelemu &c	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Cuddaloh	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kurnool	560	839	4	"	"	"	"	"	"
North Arcot	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
South Arcot	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Trichinopoly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Madurai	1585	1463	2	6	666	613	8	10	"
Trinnevelly	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
North Coimbatore	2169	693	"	"	"	"	"	2679	1717
South Coimbatore	79188	95413	9	6	"	"	"	22825	27740
Mudumallay	73,542	71434	1	6	"	"	"	"	"
Sigur	4233	2739	6	"	396	297	4	6	"
Palgherry	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Salem	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
South Canara	198	106	3	6	3213	2778	12	5	"
Wynaad	26,251	18170	"	"	166	78	"	"	"
Mulumbur	"	5745	"	"	129	97	"	"	"
Palghaut	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total	185526	196603	11	"	4570	3864	9	9	25304 29458

84d
PR.

En. W. D.

In a letter to No 8 A of 3rd
Aug 1876 from the Comr of Forests
to Secretary to Govt. R. D. through
the Board

Statement No 9
Showing the list of forest
acquisitions made during
1875-76.

9
Ans: 5769/76

Per 2 March/77 L. 160

In
L. G. R. No 134/76

Cuddalore

62

Division	Name and description of the tract acquired	Area in acres	Position and boundary of the tract acquired with its distance to the market or railway	The process by which the acquisition was made	Nature of the inquiry into rights and the proof of their existence or otherwise	The estimated value of the property acquired	Description of important trees in each tract	Remarks
Cuddalore (contd)	Mitturampally jungle (contd)				They adduced the Pymach account in their favor. The Deputy Director on measuring the several numbers therein found their claim was not valid. Mr. Gade proved from his books that timber was felled on license in 1865 while the Shrotrundars now realize anything from sale of timber. The B. District accordingly cancelled the claim of the Shrotrundars.	Not known	Phorcarpus, Santalum, Chloroxylon, Swietenia & Conocarpus - Lathyrus	
Cuddalore	Maharajapuram	Not known	A portion of these jungles was given after comparing the same with the old and the rest was taken by the Forest Dept.		to the Shrotrundars Pymach account with the permission of the B. District.	Not stated		
South Arcot	Forests on the Eastern slopes of the Jawahar Hills Tham. Malai Dorshi (to be reserved for Railway)	23040	These tracts continued to be worked as South Arcot Forests since 1866 although there both Salem and South Arcot. From 1870 when placed under distinct officers, the South Arcot fell in those tracts while the Salem Forest they had belonged to his division as they were boundary. These disputes were finally settled three Forest officers of Salem, North Arcot & South Arcot 19 October 1874 No. 1346 and G. O. 21 April 1875 No. 592.		a portion of the was one officer for the two ranges were Officer carried on Officer disputed that within the revenue in the presence of the Arcot & G. O. dated and the tracts transferred to South Arcot. The rights of the hill tribes are respected. They are allowed to collect minor produce, and jungles and bamboo for their household use. They are satisfied with the arrangement.	D ^o D ^o		

Name and description of the tract acquired Area
Position and boundary of the tract acquired with its distance to the market or railway by which the process by which the acquisition was made

South border of the tract in acquired area
Mannopully and Kulla- 660
This tract is situated on the north bank of the Ambavatti river in the Bodu-mulpettah Talug. Boundaries were demarcated for Rs 2500 by the Revenue Survey

Chinna- 1st
It is in Alloor Talug. Bounded on the north by Area Gounden Kad jostine Forests south by the Kadepully, Elletta and Peria Ambroyan Hills. East by Peria Ambroyan Hills West by Ullingherry talug boundary limit. Distance to Salem market and Railway Station is 3.5 miles
By each payment of Rs 12500

Salem Western Slopes of Area Gounden Kad Forests
It is bounded on the north by Naripully and Tirumamalai Talug, south by Chinna Ambroyan Forests east by Gerdaramalai and west by Kadipully & velloppu. Distance to Salem is 15 miles
This was decided by the Officer in charge of the Forests in favor of Government

Maulagheray & Gerdaramalai range slopes 900
They are bounded by Thirumulvadi Muttu This was and many villages. Distance to Palode 12 miles and to Marapor Station is 4.5 miles. District Court

Varothena Talug
A large tract between Conneth and Peria Chauli
This was taken by the Govt

Mynaad
Kadipully & Baigee 800
Government returned
This was returned for the same purpose

Nature of the Enquiry into right and the proof of their non-
Description of the tract
This belonged to a private individual named Aracia. Purchased with reference to B^d Prodated 28th March 1874 N^o 75
without any Comm. Forests as Aracia not rights who enclosed Culturable it in payment of certain land in Aracia tax. It was sold for Rs 3500. From Aracia arrears of rent and value as fruit brought by the Forest Dept. in 1872

Purchased 15000
Sandalwood & other trees of different kinds
Purchased with reference to G.O dated 12th August 1875 N^o 1210 R.D.

Proved by
Pyramach accounts
8000
Lumber trees of different kinds

10,000
B^d statement

It was an old
Sandalwood land of Govt
and some small patches were retained by payment of compensation. They were formerly part of the Government forest but were bought by certain Coffee planters.
This forest is worth nothing as forest land at present since the greater portion of the timber has been felled. Important from its position as much smuggling went on from Govt forest

En. No. 18.

In a letter to No. 8 A of 31st
Aug 1876 from the Comr of forests
to Secretary to Govt R.D. through
the Board.

Statement No. 9
Showing the list of forest
acquisitions made during
1875-76.

9
Dec: 5769/76

Per. 2 March 1877 L. H. C.

In
L. G. R. No. 134/76

Nature of the
 Inquiry into the
 right and the
 proof of them
 by the evidence
 of the witnesses

Remarks

This belonged to a
 private individual at
 without any common
 rights who had
 it in payment of
 tax. It was sold for
 an area of about
 bought by the Forest
 Department

Purchased with reference to B^d Dated
 28th March 1874 - 1st 75

Purchased 15000
 and trees of
 different kinds
 Proved by
 Pyram's accounts
 8000 of different
 kinds

Purchased with reference to S.O dated
 12th August 1875 - 1st 1210 A.D.

Dⁿ 10,000 Dⁿ & bounded

It was an old
 and some small
 patches were
 by payment of
 they were
 formerly part of
 the Government
 but were bought
 by certain
 planters

This forest is worth nothing as forest land
 at present since the greater portion of the
 timber has been felled. Important from its
 position as much smuggling went on from the forest

Name and description of the tract acquired
 Range of the tract in acquired acres
 Position and boundary of the tract acquired with its distance to the market or railway
 The process by which it was made

Maunipally and Kulla- 660
 South Coromandel Forest
 This tract is situated on the north bank of the Ambavetti river in the Coor. It was purchased by the Revenue Survey for Rs 25000. Boundaries were demarcated by the Revenue Survey.

Chinna- 101
 Kuloym Hills, Kuloym Forest.
 It is in Kuloym Taluk. Bounded on the north by Kuloym Taluk, south by Kuloym Taluk, east by Kuloym Taluk, west by Kuloym Taluk. Distance to Salem market and Railway station is 35 miles.

Palani Western Slopes of Anna Gounda Dⁿ and Kuloym Hills. 13 by each
 This was decided by the Government of Salem. Distance to Salem market and Railway station is 35 miles.

Maunipally & Yerramalai 900
 Range Slopes
 They are bounded by Thirumalvadi Muttu. This was decided by the Government of Salem. Distance to Salem market and Railway station is 35 miles.

Cantho 10/1000
 A large tract between Coimbatore and Peria Ghat.

Wynaad Kuloym & Baigee Dⁿ
 Government resumed
 for
 years of

Statement showing the list of forest acquisitions

Division	Name and description of the tract acquired in acres	Position and boundary of the tract acquired with its distance to the market or railway	Processes by which the acquisition made
	Gathala 4 Nakkanapully 3000 Reserve	Not given	In 1874 the Collector and instructed that there were no reservation for
	Pollamad 2000 Kottam 2000 Reserve	It is a portion of the grant leading to Royachetty taluq from Pullum, bett.	It was handed to the Department by the Revenue Officer
	Villalavari Khandrakai Throtrumi jungle	A tract of hill and jungle situated to the east of Villalavari Varu Khandrakai Throtrumi jungle Thirupit for a roadway forest reserve	Decided in favor of the Department The Deputy District Officer Pullem
	Kettivari pully jungle	A large extent of hill and jungle situated to the east of the Kettivari pully Shrotrumi Village in the Pullum path Taluq	

made during the year 1875-76.

Remarks	Value of property acquired	Description of important trees in each tract	Remarks
for accompanied the D ^r Collector Inquiries. Being satisfied claims to the tract, he ordered the fuel supply.	Not given		This was not acquired during the year 1875-76 in the previous year.
over No inquiry appears to have been made Committee	D ^r	Redwood trees are said to be abundantly grown	
of The Shrotrumidars claimed by this tract on the plea that their boundary extended right up to the border line of this District and pillars on the summit of the Villagondahs. They adduced evidences which were not conclusive. They said that according to the Nam Rajis in the region besides Ponnai the main these hills and jungles. The D ^r District Officer interpreted that it meant uncultivable land lying in open ground and accordingly rejected their claim.	D ^r	Phorcarpus Santalum Chloroxylon Swietenia Cordia Lalipala	
The Shrotrumidars maintained that their boundary should run right up to the borders of the District on the top of the main range of the Villagondahs.	D ^r	D ^r	

to B. Pradatel

to S. C. dated
12.10.1881

thing as forest land
under portion of the
to be important from its
giving women from S. S. S.

Division	Name and description of the tract acquired	Area in acres	Position and boundary of the tract acquired with its distance to the market or railway	The process by which the acquisition was made	Nature of the inquiry into rights and the proof of their existence or otherwise	The estimate of value of the property acquired	Description of important trees in each tract	Remarks
Cuddalore (contd)	Witturampally jungle (contd)				They adduced the Pymach account in their favor. The Deputy Director on measuring the several numbers (pieces of land) therein maintained their claim was not valid. Mr. Garder proved from his books that timber was felled on license in 1865 while the Shrotrudars admit they have never realized anything from sale of timber. The D. Director accordingly cancelled the claim of the Shrotrudars.	Not known	Phorcaspus, Santalum, Chloroxylon, Swietenia, & Conocarpus - Salafolia	
	Maharajapuram (contd)			A portion of these jungles was given after comparing the same with the old and the rest was taken by the Forest Dept. with the permission of the B. Pradatel.	to the Shrotrudars Pymach account	Not known		
South Arcot	Forests on the Eastern slopes of the Javadi Hills			These tracts continued to be worked as South Arcot Forest since 1866 although there both Salem and South Arcot. From 1870 when placed under distinct officers the South Arcot filling in those tracts while the Salem Forest they had belonged to his division as they were boundary. These disputes were finally settled three Forest officers of Salem, North Arcot & South Arcot as G. O. dated 19 October 1874 N. 1346 and G. O. 2, 14 April 1875 N. 2592.	a portion of the was our officer for the two ranges were Officer carried on Officer disputed that within the revenue in the presence of the	D. D.		
South Arcot	Tham Malai Forest (to be reserved for Railway)	23040			and the tract transferred to South Arcot. The rights of the hill tribes are respected. They are allowed to collect minor produce and jungles and bamboo for their household use. They are satisfied with the arrangement.			

Memo for Orders.

889
53

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
Submitting Annual
Forest Administration Report for } F.E. 7 Dec/16 No. 3096.
1895-96.

W. J. J. J.

An excellent paper. I
make it the basis of the
Govt review
26/2 1896
I agree in the above
but convert into a
GO - M.V.

The Board submit
with their observations the
Conservator's report on the
operations of the Forest-
Dept^l during the year
ending 31 March 1896, ac-
companied by the reports
of the various division offi-
cers. During the year the
Dept^l has re-constituted a
separate

Separate Dep^{ts} in pursuance of the order of Govt.

19 Nov 50 No 1662.

The Rules adopted by Govt. under that order for the regulation of the ^{affairs of the} Dep^{ts} were based on those in force in the Bombay Presidency.

For convenience of reference they are now appended to the Report under Review. The changes took place so shortly before the close of the official year, that small opportunity was afforded of observing their working. Experience may suggest their modification or enlargement but some time must elapse before they can be fairly criticised. [So far they have worked well.] The re-transfer of the management from the Collectors to the Conservator

There has been much feeling in my own Dep.

generally has been quietly and easily effected. It is to be regretted

that most of the collectors have refrained from expressing their opinions on the working of the Department when forwarding the reports of the Forest Officers whose charges fall within their

The collector of ^{Southern} Districts - The cause of

this reticence is not apparent, but presuming that it is due to the fact, that the Rules do not provide for this expression of opinion it is submitted that tho' they contain

no distinct provision
on the subject, yet,
from their general
tenour, it is clear, that
the collectors should
regard such expression
as fully within their
province. In future they
will be careful to record

their remarks before passing - *More is said as respects this
relations with the people -*

the Forest Officers' administration
reports to the Head of the Dept.

To take the subjects of the
report in order -

The Board in para 3 remark
on the increase which has taken place
in the quantity of timber felled,
as well as the value of that sold -

Dep't. Felling & Sales.

	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879
Quantity felled	56,010	31,476	30,516	69,746		
Value of timber sold	150,759	37,247	65,463	87,818		

But it is observed that whilst
the quantity felled was threefold
more than that felled in
the previous year the quantity
sold was actually less, though
the sum realized was higher
than in the ^{year} previous. The
reasons for this extensive
felling should have been
stated by the Conservator,
Nor has ~~the~~ ^{he} Conservator
alluded to the large quantity

(26,400 cft. timber) at Annamalai
converted for the Department
Public Works on requisition

(5,745 cft) a small portion only of
which was accepted by that
Department, owing to the
scantlings not being of the

sizes required. The Board
however show special
attention to this
default and express a
hope that better arrange-
ments will be made
in future to ascertain
exactly what is wanted
so that timber may be

prepared accordingly. <sup>that the necessity of good timber
for the public service will
be kept in view</sup>

~~From the explanation given~~
by the Dy. Conservator ^{apparently}

would appear that the fault
lies with
the Department
Public Works, but it is manifest

that had the Forest Depart-
ment insisted on a detailed
specification of the timber

needed, all difficulty ^(omit)
would have

have been avoided. The
matter was one of much
importance and should not
have been passed over by
the Conservator in silence.

The Board remark on
the failure to realize the value
of some of the fuel supplied to
the Coimbatore Jail and to the
Railway Company for the North
Coimbatore range. The expla-
nation for the delay in

payment on the part of
^{the Jail authorities} the Jail authorities, may
explain the reasons for this
it is submitted, be required
delay in adjusting the charge
in the Jail Department
against the Department.

The statements of the
quantity and value of
timber

timber &c &c sold & not
felled call for atten-
tion, as exhibiting
the operations of the
Department and the
system of valuation ^{purvised}
For instance the Con-
servator speaks of
the large felling
of Rose wood in
North Coimbatore on
the grounds of anti-
cipated demands &
at Calicut, but he
does not explain
how it is

that

and knows however

It appears to me that
timber is being recklessly
felled - which might
probably be ^{prevented} by
the Government
R.L.

Certainly

That the 1200 cubic feet
of this timber were felled in
1874 only 7 cubic feet were
sold. ^{the former exceeds the} It is submitted some
reliable information was neces-
sary before increased felling
should have been permitted.
Again in regard to jungle
wood timber it appears that
out of 71,191 cubic feet, besides
1485 cart loads, of this
timber felled in 1874/75 only
13,929 cubic feet were sold,
leaving probably at least
80,000 cubic feet on hand at
the close of that year, a supply
sufficient for 6 years' sales

not

at the above rate. But in
the year past saw additional

quantity of 64,850 cubic feet
was felled, leaving the

stock on hand to about 150,000
cubic feet. Of this amount

minus quantity only 33,167
cubic feet were sold, which

quantity altho' more than double
the quantity sold in the pre-

ceding year is only $\frac{2}{3}$ of the old
stock and but slightly over

$\frac{1}{5}$ of the entire felling of the
two years. Thus supposing

nothing remained on hand at
the close of 1873/74, the

felling were ^{times} as
great as necessary to meet

the demand. Figures such as
these

and subject to some
deterioration, such
from fire.

observes that "All the fuel
reserves have been thoroughly
inspected it is not possible to
state their present and prospective
value. It is feared that
many tracks quite unfit for the
purpose have been taken up."

Considering the very large charge
the state has already incurred
and is still incurring on these
reserves it is desirable that
the Conservator should carry
out a thorough inspection at
an early date and advise
Government, which should be
retained, which abandoned.

Many of these reserves cannot
be of any importance from
a climatic point of view,
being ^{more or less} ~~little better than~~ open
park or scrub jungle, and
consequently if they do not
or are not likely soon to yield

a revenue, the sooner, perhaps, they are abandoned the better; as their reservation is a cause, in some cases at least it is to be feared, of much vexation to the ryot. and loss to agriculture.

It is submitted that Government require for their guidance full and detailed information on these reserves. Colonel Beadon, it is noted, promises shortly to submit ^{completing his} after the report called for in 1874. He, however, expresses an opinion that many of the reserves will be valuable acquisitions to the state hereafter as the Railway Companies will be much dependant on these reserves for their future supply of firewood. Many things however may affect the probability of this sanguine

loss of 1/2 million

6
In any case, however, there is reason to think that the valuable junglewood is being sold at a low price. The demand for the same is increasing. The timber is left in the hands of the ryots, who are gradually, or perhaps the destroyed with fire, to the detriment of the state. These exhibits either much of the waste or destruction by timber felled, but not sold. ~~Further~~ in the case of hard alwood, the system of valuation of stock was defective - the stock in 1874/75 being valued at less than a half, and in 1875/76 at less than 1/3 of the amount realized. The result, tho' apparently in accordance with the orders of Govt, of these low valuations is serious, besides giving a fictitious importance to any increase in receipts from sale, e.g. junglewood timber.

~~As from the fact, that the wood is being felled, which might possibly be left standing, & thus free from risk of fire -~~

" 26. 22 June 72 . 962
29. Sep. 76 - 1180

amount realized. The result, tho' apparently in accordance with the orders of Govt, of these low valuations is serious, besides giving a fictitious importance to any increase in receipts from sale, e.g. junglewood timber.

just mentioned
 timber, it keeps out of
 sight the excess of stock in
 proportion to probable demand.
 Further referring to the Com-
 servator's remarks in para. 8
 regarding the charges, ~~sent~~
 against the Annamallay
 teeth felled, but not converted,
 it is manifest, that a system
 of lumping together the valua-
 tion of converted and unconverted
 timber must greatly en-
 large the evil above

noticed. It is submitted
 that the ~~into subject~~
 requires careful investigation
 The

His grace is put in forward, ~~in support~~ but too highly
 still requires careful consideration, although the general
 principle of valuation recently recommended (which is based
 on the principle of valuation of the same timber in the same
 State, is correct - Still the fact is that the timber is
 in various parts, it may be desirable to modify the
 system, rather to force, as to the valuation value of the
 stock may be a necessary & a fair proportion
 to its market value ~~to be~~

What
 The present system of valuation
 is to ~~give~~ the timber as
 it is, it has actually cost
 the Govt. for selling carting to
 plus expense. - to for the
 future also a share of cost
 of stock. This system has
 been recently approved in the
 Govt. - for 29 Sept. 76 per.
 but this system was small
 but this is principle it is a
 matter of

87
 Fuel Reserves

882
 The area of the Fuel reserves is
 returned as 134,315 acres, or 20,238
 acres above the area given in 1874-75.
 This increase is more than ac-
 counted for by the constitution
 of the ^{5th 16 acres} Thennallai forest con-
 taining 23,040 acres, a reserve.
 The area taken up in Madura
 is not included, but the area
 of ^{the} Alagarikottai reserves, relin-
 quished, was upwards of 10,000 acres.
 It does not appear that the
 sanction of Government has been
 obtained for either the relinquit-
 ment of the old, or the consti-
 tution of new reserves in Madura,
 nor the constitution of the Thin-
 mallai forest a reserve. The
 action of the Department in
^{apparently unauthorised} these changes should be ex-
 plained. The transfer of so
 many tankbeds in Madura
 to the Forest Dept. without
^{reference to the} special orders, requires explanation.

seeing without special orders, requires explanation.
 The

The Board might be called on to report whether they have approved such transfer. This is not evident from their remarks, and their ^{present} Board's Proceedings on the correspondence between the collector and the Conservator, did not finally dispose of the question.

The expenditure on the Reserves, up to the close of the year, is stated as 1,46,981 Rs. against receipts 96,85 Rs. If ^{the} apportioned share of cost of establishment be included, the total charges to date amount to 1,91,688 Rs. During the year under review, however, as remarked by the Conservator, it is satisfactory to observe, that whilst the receipts were more than double the amount realized in 1874-75, the charges had been reduced by more than 20 per cent. The Conservator

observes

I think it has been usually the case that the Board have not been called on to report whether they have approved such transfer. This is not evident from their remarks, and their present Board's Proceedings on the correspondence between the collector and the Conservator, did not finally dispose of the question.

7 in curre (Railway Fuel Supply) - these papers are in the office, I believe.

revenue being realised, especially the increasing use of coal by the Railway. The subject however is now before Government in connection with Board's Proceedings 26 April 1875 No. 1030, upon which orders will be shortly passed. Plantation. The area of the Plantations has been doubled during the year. This is in part due to the transfer to the department of the Nilgiri and South Arcot Plantations aggregating about 4500 acres, but also

to the erroneous
returns furnished
with the last report
viz 7,900 acres whilst
from the special
report since received, and
now under the
consideration of
Government, the
extent should
have ^{been} 11,600 acres
approximately.

The

22-3
25
The returns now furnished
are probably still defective.

The Plantations are
reported to have cost Rs.
4,71,664 of which nearly
50 per cent has been laid
out on the Kullumbur Teak
Plantations. The expenditure
however from the return
furnished with Board's
Proceedings, 12th December
1876, Rs. 3148, appears to be
Rs. 4,74,303. If to this is
added the proportionate cost
of establishment viz Rs. 144,480,
the total cost to Government
in this Deptⁿ will have
been

been 618,783 Rupees
exclusion of interest ~~and~~

This Report does
not include expendi-

ture incurred on some

of the Plantations:

e.g. Nilgiris and

South Arcot, from

Jungle Conservancy,

before transfer to the

Forest Department.

It is desirable that

Government should

have before it a com-

plete Return of

expenditure

800
1/2
expenditure from all

sources as well as

of receipts. Some

of these Plantations

give but little pro-

mise of Revenue.

time returns. With

the exception of the

Nilambur the Tai-

chivopoly, the Nil-

giri and the South-

Arcot, few can be

regarded as of good

promise, and owing to

the

been 618,782 Rupees
excluding interest, ~~and~~

This Report does
not include expenditure

incurred on some

of the Plantations:

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plete Return of

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sources, as well as

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of these Plantations

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mise of Revenue.

Some returns - with

the exception of the

Nilambur, the Tri-

chinopoly, the Nil-

giri and the South

Arcot, few can be

regarded as of good

promise, and owing to

the

the present drought
it is to be feared that
the prospect is still
more gloomy than at
the close of the year
under review. However the
Plantations scheme is re-
ceiving the special attention
of Govt. and orders have been
issued restricting all ex-
penditures except in certain
special cases, where the
prospects are really
encouraging.

As pointed out by the Con-
servator the increase in the
value of timber removed on
license is mainly due to the
transfer of the Nilgiri Sholas
to the Forest Department.
Financial. The Board
point out in para 4, that
the financial results can-
not be properly analysed
until a proper system of
the valuation of stock is in-
troduced. They further explain
that the financial calcula-
tions contained in para 74
of the Conservator's report
are not accurate. The Board
have called for explanation
which may be awaited. It
is further noticeable that

Colonel

Colonel Beddome's explanation
in para 70, regarding the
causes of the decrease in valuation
of stock being due to more sales
than felling also requires explanation.
If the statements Te & Tto are
examined it will be seen
that so far from the quantity
sold being in excess of the
quantity felled, it is quite the
reverse. The quantity sold of
timber rendered ^{the} cubic measure-
ment, being under 1,00,000 C. feet,
while the quantity felled
was over 2,50,000 C. feet. In
the case of sandalwood
and Bamboo only it
the Conservator's view borne out.
The most important cause
however has probably been

13
already alluded to, viz the
bringing to account a large
quantity of timber at Ann
mallai, in the irregular
manner already referred to.

Attention is called to
the Board's remarks in para 8.
As regards the state of the
ranges, ^{now that} the Division offi-
cers' reports will no longer
be printed with the
report in consequence of
the orders limiting the
quantity of matter to be
printed in annual
reports, it is very desir-
able that the Conservator
should for the future
go at greater length

into

into the operations of
each division than he
has done. It is also
desirable that he
should be required
to submit his annual
report in print to
the Board of Revenue.
Such a course will
save time and trouble
in the Board's office, espe-
cially as in the future the
length of the report may be
increased. It is submitted that
the Forest Report should em-
brace a brief account of the
progress that has been made in
the scientific and botanic
branches of arboriculture and
forestry, in the Presidency

14
and not be limited simply
to a record of the ordinary fi-
nancial operations of the year,
as in the case in the report
under review. A report so drawn
up would supply information
of value to the Public.

The Conservator observes
that some progress has been
made in Forest surveys. He
should have reported in detail
what work has actually been
performed during the year. This
information will now be supplied.

Attention is drawn to the
subject of Free Rapes. The
statement contains some infor-
mation, but it is most defective.
Considering however the enor-
mous quantity of timber and
bamboos

bamboo removed in this way.
 The inference ^{might} seem to be
 that the people are not getting liberally
 with by the Dept. in some districts
 at least. It probably however
 would be far better criterion, if
 a return were required of the
 number of papers issued, and for
 what purpose. The use of these
 free papers in Ganjam is re-
 markable for whilst only 7000
 cubic feet of timber were removed
 departmentally, and 63,000 cubic
 feet on license, no less than 2,64,000
 cubic feet were removed on free
 papers - or about a third of the
 total quantity of wood felled,
 either on license or departmentally
 during the year throughout the Pres.

Attention is also drawn
 to the statement of Forest offences
 in para 105. It is very ef-
 fective. From four divisions

*Section that this is
 connected with the
 State business*

no returns were given. About
 2000 persons at least were pro-
 secuted, 915 of which were in
 Ganjam alone. It is sub-
 mitted that the return should
 give some information as to
 the punishment inflicted.
 Attention is also drawn to the
 note that 19 cases of theft and
 mischief in South district were
 decided by the Forest Officers.

It is desirable to know how
 they were disposed of, & in what
 capacity he dealt with them.

The Conservator submits the
 statement of Forest acquisitions
 during the year, but he has not
 been able to forward a complete
 history of all forest acquisitions.

Referring to the Conservator remarks con-
 cerning remarks regarding the
 Forest Bill. It is submitted
 that it will suffice to say

that

2

Order for order
Ann. L. Forest
Administration Report
for 1875-76

N: 5969/76

With mt 19

Care

25/7
Per

N: 88972-3-77

Revenue Department
Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the February 1877

Read Proceedings of the
Board of Revenue

Submitting Annual Forest
Administration Report for 1875-76

R. E. 7th Decr/76 N: 3096

The Board submit
with their observations the
Conservator's report on the
operations of the Forest
Department during the
year ending 31st March
1876, accompanied by the
reports of the various
division officers. During
the year the Department
was reconstituted a
separate

separate Department
in pursuance of the orders
of Government 19th Nov^r/75
N^o 1662.

The Rules adopted by
Government under that order
for the regulation of ~~the~~ its
affairs of ~~the~~ Department
were based on those in
force in the Bombay Presidency.
For convenience of reference
they will be appended to the
Report. The changes took
place so shortly before the
close of the official year,
that small opportunity was
afforded of observing their
working - Experience may
suggest their modification
or enlargement, but some time
must

must, in the opinion of
His Grace the Governor in
Council, elapse before they
can be fairly criticised -
The re-transfer of the manage-
ment from the Collectors
to the Conservator has been
generally effected, without
difficulty.

His Grace ^{in Council} ~~the Governor~~
~~in Council~~ regrets that most
of the Collectors have refrained
from expressing their opinions
on the working of the Department,
when forwarding the reports of
the Local Officers, whose charges
fall within their Districts. The
cause of this reticence is not
apparent, but presuming that it
is due to the fact, that the
Rules do not provide for this
expression of opinion, His Grace
observes, that tho' they contain

no

no distinct provisions on the subject yet, from their general tenor, it is clear, that the Collectors should regard such expression as fully within their province. In future they will be careful to record their remarks, more especially as respects the relations of the Forest Officers to the people, before passing on their administration reports to the Head of the Department. The Government observe the absence of any report from the Gadsway District. The Collector should have forwarded a review of the year's transaction, there being no Forest Officer especially ~~responsible~~ in charge of the Forest of his district.

The Board in para 3 remark on the increase which has taken place in the quantity of timber felled, as well as the value of that sold.

But

But it is observed, that whilst the quantity felled was threefold more than that felled in the previous year, the quantity sold was actually less, though the sum realized was higher than in the year previous. The reasons for this extensive felling should have been stated by the Conservator. Nor has he alluded to the large quantity of timber - 26,400 c. ft. at Annamalai, converted for the Department Public Works on requisition, a small portion 5,745 c. ft. only of which was accepted by that Department, owing to the scantlings not being of the sizes required. The Board however draw special attention to this default

default, and express a
hope that arrangements
will be made in future
to ascertain exactly what
is wanted, so that timber
may be prepared accordingly.
~~and that the necessity of~~
~~good timber for the public service~~
^{also}
~~will be kept in view.~~ The
B. & C. Conservator apparently
holds that the fault lies with
the Department Public Works,
but it is manifest that
had the forest Depart-
ment insisted on a detailed
specification of the
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The

88250
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Jail and to the Railway
Company from the North
Coimbatore range. The
Inspector General of Jails will
explain the ^{causes} ~~reasons~~
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the charge against his Department.
The statements of the
quantity and value of
timber

timber. ^{wood} If sold or
felled call for attention,
as exhibiting the operations
of the Department and
the system of valuation
~~to be~~ ^{to be} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~British~~ ^{British} that
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Rose wood in
North Coimbatore on
the ground of the ^{probable} anticipated
demand at Calicut. His
grace in Council however
~~states~~ ^{states} that he does not
explain how it is
that

that, the 1200 cubic feet of
this timber were felled in 1874
only 7 cubic feet were sold.
His Grace considers that some
reliable information was neces-
sary before increased felling
should have been permitted.
Again in regard to jungle wood
timber, ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{conservator} ~~states~~ ^{states} that out of 76,194
cubic feet, besides 1685 cart
loads, of this timber felled in
1874/75, only 13,939 cubic feet
were sold, leaving probably
at least 80,000 cubic feet
on hand at the close of that year
a supply sufficient for 6 years'
sales at the above rate. But
in the year just an additional
quantity of 64,380 cubic feet
was felled, leaving ^{raising} the stock

on hand to about 150,000 cubic
feet. Of this ^{large} ~~quantity~~ quantity
only 33,167 cubic feet were
sold, which altho' more than
double the quantity sold
in the preceding year is only
 $\frac{1}{5}$ of the old stock, and but
slightly over $\frac{1}{5}$ of the entire
felling of the two years. Thus
supposing nothing remained
on hand at the close of 1872/73,
the fellings were five times as
great as necessary to meet the
demand. In the opinion of His
Grace in Council figures
such as these exhibit either
much carelessness in bringing
to account the quantities
of timber felled, or else ~~some~~
^{great} waste and destruction.

by his or therein

822
of timber felled, but never sold.
~~In any case here~~ There is
reason to fear that much valuable
jungle wood is felled for timber
without due consideration as to the
demand for the same. The ~~con-~~
~~sequence of such waste is~~ ^{fact} is that the timber is left in the
forest to deteriorate gradually,
or perhaps to be destroyed in the
fire.

This Grace also observed
in the case of sandalwood,
that the system of valuation
of stock seems ^{still} defective, the
stock in 1874/75 being valued
at less than a half, and in 1875/76
at less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the amount
realised. The result of these
low valuations, tho' apparently
generally in accordance with
the

* G.O. 222 June 1872. Rs 962
29. Sept. 1876 - 1380

The order of Govt, is serious,
for besides giving a fictitious
importance to any increase in
receipts from sale, e.g. jungle
wood timber just mentioned, it keeps
out of sight the excess of stock in
proportion to probable demands.
Further referring to the Conservator's
remarks in para 5, regarding the charges
set against the Annamallay teak
felled, but not converted it is man-
ifest that a system of lumping
together the ^{separately} value of con-
verted and unconverted timber,
must greatly enhance the
value above noticed. His Grace
the Governor in Council, con-
siders that the subject still
requires careful consideration,
altho' the principle of valuation

recently

88
78
recently recommended by the
Board and approved by Govt
is in the opinion of His Grace
in the main correct. The Board
and the Conservator will accord-
ingly consider how far it may
be desirable to modify the
system, now in force, so that
the estimated value of the stock
may bear a nearer and more
just proportion to its market
value, due allowance being made
for all possible losses or charges.

Fuel Reserves

The area of the Fuel
Reserves is returned as 134,315
acres, or 20,238 acres above the
area given in 1874/75. This
increase is more than accounted
for by the constitution of the
Thennallai forest in South Arcot
containing 23,040 acres, a reserve.

The

The area taken up in badura
is not included, but the area of
the Alagiri hill reserve, relin-
quished, was upwards of 10,000
acres. It does not appear that
the sanction of Govt. has been
obtained, either for the relinquish-
ment of the old, or the formation
of new reserves in badura, nor
for the constitution of the Thern-
wallai Forest a reserve. The
action of the Department in
effecting these apparently unau-
thorised changes should be ex-
plained. The transfer of so many
tankbeds in badura to the
Forest Dept. seemingly without
special orders ^{requires} ~~demands~~ expla-
nation. The Board will report
whether they have approved
such transfers.

The

2870
294
The expenditure on the
Reserves, up to the close of the
year, is stated as 1,46,931 Rs. against
receipts 9,685 Rs. If the appro-
portioned share of cost of establish-
ment be included, the total charges
to date amount to 1,91,688 Rs. During
the year under review, however,
as remarked by the Conservator,
it is satisfactory to observe that
whilst the receipts were more
than double the amount real-
ized in 1874/75, the charges
had been reduced by more than
20 per cent. The Conservator
remarks that "Till the full
reserves have been thoroughly
inspected it is not possible
to state their present and
prospective value. It is
feared

"I feared that many tracts
might unfit for the purpose
have been taken up." Con-
sidering the very large charge
the State has already incurred
and is still incurring on
these reserves. His Grace
in Council ^{expressly thinks} holds it ^{very} desir-
able that the Conservator
should carry out a thorough
inspection at an early ~~date~~
date and advise Government
^{regarding the} ~~which~~ reserves, ^{but} should be
retained, ^{or} ~~which~~ ~~abandoned~~.
Many of these reserves
cannot be of any im-
portance from a climatic
point of view, being
more

more or less open park or
scrub jungle, and consequently,
their retention is to be deprecated unless they
~~if they do not or cannot~~ likely
soon to yield a revenue,
~~the sooner, perhaps, they~~
~~are abandoned the better,~~
as their reservation is no
cause, in some cases at
least, it is to be feared, of
great vexation to the ryots,
and loss to agriculture in
general.

Colonel Beddome
however, it is noted, pro-
mises shortly to submit a
report after completing his
tour

to the report called
for in 1874. He
expresses an opinion that
many of the reserves will
be valuable acquisitions
to the State hereafter, as the
Railway Companies will
be much dependant on these
reserves for their future
supply of firewood. Many
things however, in the
opinion of His Grace in
Council, may affect the
probability of this sanguine

view

view being realized, especially
the increasing use of
coal by the Railways.
The subject however is
now before Government
in connection with Board's
Proceedings 26th April 1875
N^o 1030, upon which orders
will be shortly passed.
Plantations. The area of
the Plantations has
been doubled during the
year. This is in part
due to the transfer
to the Department of
the Nilgiri and South
West Plantations
aggregating

this Department will
have been 6,18,783 Rupees
exclusive of interest.

This however does not
include expenditure incurred
on some of the Plantations
e.g. Nilgiris and South
Arcot, from jungle Conservancy,
before transfer
to the Forest Department.

His Grace the Governor
in Council desires
to have placed before ^{him} ~~them~~
a complete return of
expenditure from all
sources as well as of
receipts.

882
receipts. Some of these
Plantations give but
little promise of remunerative
returns. With
the exception of the
Nilambur the Trichinopoly,
the Nilgiri and
the South Arcot Plantations
few can be regarded as
of good promise, and
owing to the present
drought, it is to be
feared that the
prospect is still more
gloomy ^{now} than at the
close

close of the year

under review.

The conditions & prospects of
~~the~~ the Plantations

the scheme are

receiving the special

attention of Government

and orders have been

issued restricting

all extensions except in

certain special cases

where the pros-

pects are

especially encouraging.

As

License & Timber System -

As pointed out by the
Conservator the increase
in the value of timber of
conceded on license is
mainly due to the con-
tinuance of the Kilgiri
Sholas to the Forest
Department.

Financial. The Board
point out in para 7, that
the financial results
cannot be properly
analysed until a proper
system of the valuation
of stock is introduced.
They further explain
that the financial re-
calculations contained
in para 74, of the Con-
servator's

Conservator's reports
are not accurate. The
Board have called for
explanation, which

should be furnished

without delay. ^{Mr. Grace in Council} ~~This~~

is further ^{noted} ~~noted~~ that

Colonel Beddome's ex-
planation in para-
graph, regarding the

Causes of the decrease
in ^{the} valuation of stock

being due to more sales

than felling, ^{is fully borne out by the facts} ~~also~~

~~and~~ ^{given} explanation.

If the statements I

and II are examined

it will be seen that

so far from the quantity
sold being in excess of

the quantity felled, it
is quite the reverse.

The quantity sold of timber
rendered in cubic

measurement, being
under 100,000 C. feet,

whilst the quantity
felled was over 250,000

C. feet. In the case of
Sandalwood and

Bamboos only is the

Conservator's view

borne out. The probable

cause however may

be the bringing ~~of~~

apparently to account

a

a large quantity of
timber at a small
already alluded to.
The matter is explained.

As regarding the
state of the ranges,
now that the Division
officers' reports will
no longer be printed
with the report, in
consequence of the
orders limiting the
quantity of matter
to be printed in Annual
reports, His Grace
the Governor in Council
holds it to be very
desirable that the
Conservator should,
for the future, go at
greater

greater length into
the operations
of each Division
than he has done.
He will also sub-
mit his Annual
report in print to
the Board of Revenue.
This course will save
time and trouble
in the Board's office,
especially as in the
future the length
of the report may
well

well be increased.

In the opinion

of Government

it should embrace

a brief account

of the progress

that has been

made in the

scientific and

botanic branches

of Arboriculture

and Forestry

in the Presidency

and not be limited simply
to a record of the ordinary fi-
nancial operations of the year
under review. The Conservator
will endeavour to supply in-
formation in relating the
departmental history of the
year, which may be of interest
or service to the Public.

The Conservator observes
that some progress has been
made in Forest surveys. He
should have reported in detail
what work has actually been
performed during the year.
The Government require that
this information be now supplied.

Adverting to the subject
of Free Passes, the Government
observe that the information
given in statement No. 6 is
most defective. Considering
however

however the enormous quantity
of timber and bamboos re-
moved in this way, it may
be concluded that the people
are dealt liberally with by
the Department in some districts
at least. The Government
however consider that it
would be a far better criterion
if a return were submitted of
the number of passes issued,
^{noting the} ~~and for what purpose and the~~
^{quantity of wood granted}. This will be done
in future reports. The ^{extensive} use of
these free passes in Ganjam
is remarkable, for whilst only
7000 cubic feet of timber were
removed departmentally, and
63,000 cubic feet on license,
no less than 2,44,000 cubic feet

were

were removed on free passes
or about a third of the total
quantity of wood felled, either
on license or departmentally
during the year throughout
the Presidency. This should
be explained.

With regard to the statement
of Forest offences in para 106
the Govt ^{has} observe it is very defective.
From four divisions no returns
are given. But in the 3rd zone
which ^{are} furnished,
~~no returns are given~~
About 2000 persons ~~at least~~
were prosecuted, 915 of which
were in Pinnerelly alone. The
Government consider ^{it desirable} that the
return should give some in-
formation as to the punish-
ment inflicted, this will be
done in future. The Govt.

note

His Grace ~~in Council~~ in Council
noted that 19 cases of theft and
mischiefs in South Arcot were
decided by the Forest Officer
and desires to know how they
were disposed of and in what
capacity he dealt with them.

The Conservator sub-
mits the statement of Forest
acquisitions during the year,
but he has not been able
to forward a complete history
of all forest acquisitions. This
should be submitted as soon
as the information is complete.

~~Referring~~ ^{Referring} to the Conservator's
remarks regarding the Forest
Bill ^{His Grace in Council} the Government observes
that the Bill is under con-
sideration, but that owing
to the pressure of work

caused

caused by the famine, its
introduction into the Legislative
Council is deferred for the present.

His Grace in Council
has perused with satisfaction
the reports of certain division
officers, especially those of
Messrs Holdridge, Douglas
and Peet, but he regrets to
observe that some are far
from satisfactory especially
that of the Deputy Conservator
Turnool. In future the Con-
servator will see that the
reports submitted to him
are complete and satisfac-
tory, and pass such obser-
vations thereon in submitting
his Report as ^{he} may deem
right. This course is espe-
cially called for now that

the Division officers' reports
will not find place in the
printed Report:

by

He To the Staff of Bureau with 17 Dec 14-3-77
21 The Comd of Forests
21 The P. M. Dept.