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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / B.P. No. 1681, Revenue. Press. / Mis.

Dated 17.10.1878. 197 .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Archives I—5,806—24-2-78.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

17th October 1873, No. 1,681.

Read the following papers:—

No. 184. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 17th May 1873, No. 1,384.

Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. BEDDOME, Conservator of Forests, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 27th March 1873, No. 1,472.

Referring to the G.O., No. 2,526, of the 17th of August last, paragraphs 2 and 3, I have the honor to forward a letter* from the Forest Officer of the Madura Division with two enclosures.

* No. 201 of the 13th of March 1873, with two enclosures.

2. It appears that Mr. Bliss, the Collector of Madura, at the time the reserves were formed made full inquiry into the question of the village rights to grazing and firewood, &c., and that he was satisfied that they were not unduly infringed. It is very certain that there can be no reservation whatever without some complaints, and if these are to be considered valid without a careful inquiry, such as Mr. Bliss appears to have made at the time, it is very certain that we should never have any reserves at all. By the Acting Sub-Collector's letter, forwarded as one of enclosures, it will be seen that there has been no real infringement of rights, and that any complaints on this score are more or less frivolous. When people are allowed the privilege of taking wood free of any supervision they cannot complain of having to go a few miles for it, and it must be borne in mind that without reservation the entire disappearance of woodlands is only the question of time, and that the reserves are of the utmost importance to the welfare of a district and the people generally on many considerations. Forest Officers, who see how rapidly forest and jungle are everywhere disappearing, know that a time will very shortly come when every one will see the advantage of the system and bless the foresight that understood the necessity before it was too late. I am, therefore, anxious to get the reserves permanently fixed whilst there is still little or no difficulty about the arrangement, and every tour I make I am more and more impressed with the necessity of immediate action as may be seen from all my late inspection reports.

3. I cannot endorse the recommendation that villagers should be allowed into the reserves at certain times. This would mean any amount of mischief and theft, and probably fire, and be quite opposed to conservancy. There will always be a certain amount of dead wood, lopping, &c., available at very cheap rates, and a time will come when this will be greedily availed of.

4. It appears by Mr. Brougham's Enclosure No. 2 that the tank-beds were actually handed over in October 1874 and taken charge of shortly afterwards. The question was only mooted in 1871. Much wood can be profitably grown in these tank-beds with little care and expense. The limit of the extent from which grazing may be periodically excluded is a detail that might always be settled by the Collector. It need never, I think, be anything like one-fourth of the total area; but, unless we can shut up for a short time such tracts as have been coppiced or sown broadcast, as the case may be, we had better have nothing to do with the scheme at all, and without some management there will never be much timber available.

5. The special report called for in paragraph 4 of the same Government Order has already been submitted (*vide* G.O., No. 2,750, of the 14th September last). I am not aware that it was ever stated that only 13 per cent. of the wood was serviceable for engine fuel. It was all taken by the Railway except small branches and loppings.

6. I trust that coal may continue cheap, and that there may not be any large demand for Railway fuel in this district, but there will always be occasional demands, besides demands for a certain quantity, for lighting purposes; but it must not be thought that reserves and even planting in tank-beds will not be necessary unless there is a demand from the Railway. There will always be a gradually increasing local demand, and the reserves will be necessary for climatic reasons as well as for a supply of timber and fuel for the future.

7. With reference to paragraph 7 it will be seen by paragraph 5 of Mr. Brougham's letter already alluded to, and by the enclosure, as per margin, that the reduction in the pay of the Ranger's post was proposed by Mr. Brougham as it had fallen vacant and was about to be conferred on a new hand, and it was approved by me as certain reductions were absolutely necessary to meet retrenchments made by the Supreme Government, and because the finances of this division suggested economy.

Letter from Mr. Brougham, to the Conservator, No. 306, of the 14th March 1878 (Enclosure No. 2).

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From J. B. BROUGHAM, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madura, to Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. BEDDOME, Conservator of Forests, through the Collector of Madura, dated 13th March 1878, No. 303.

REFERRING to your letter, No. 607, of the 17th September last, I have the honor to report on the points noticed in G.O., No. 2,526, of the 17th August last.

2. Touching paragraph 2, I beg to state that the reserves in question were selected by me in November 1875, at which time the headmen of the villages in their neighborhood had a notice served on them to the effect that the tracts were required for the formation of fuel reserves, and requiring them to submit within a month any petition for the orders of the Collector or Sub-Collector. In December of the same year the ryots of Kombay and Punjamthangal, two villages in the vicinity of the Tylar hills, complained to the Sub-Collector who, in refusing their petition to me, requested to be informed what hills were left to the villagers for pasturing their cattle, &c., and I replied stating that the approximate area of the tracts selected by me for reserves was only 6¼ square miles, and that a considerable extent of jungle estimated at about 15 square miles was still available for grazing, &c. With the above exception no complaints were made regarding the selection of the tracts. I may mention also that before submitting my report I discussed the matter with the Acting Collector Mr. Bliss, who among other things said that he was satisfied that there was ample jungle land in the vicinity for the requirements of the people, and from the letter, No. 519, 28th December 1875, of Acting Collector referred to you by the Board of Revenue you will observe that the subject has been alluded to by that officer. Further, from the enclosed true copy of a letter from the Sub-Collector to the Collector, you will see that no rights of the villagers are affected by the reservation of the tracts.

3. With reference to paragraph 3, I beg to state that it appears that the conservation and planting of the tank-beds in the Tirumangalam Taluk were mooted by Captain Walker in 1871, and the tanks handed over to this department by the Collector in October 1874—*vide* copy of his letter herewith sent. The number of tanks is as stated by you 104* and not 55. The latter number was formerly alluded to in reports, but was an error, as it referred to the number of villages in whose limits the tanks are situated and not to the tanks themselves. During the current year another tank, viz., Sillupatty, had to be struck off the list as being a private one, and which by some mistake was included in the list.

* Omitting Sillupatty which was erroneously included in the list.

4. Adverting to paragraph 4, I beg to refer you to my progress report for February 1877 for detailed particulars regarding the results of felling in tank-beds, and also to enclosure to my letter, No. 101, of the 21st May 1877, which has been disposed of by Government in their Order, No. 2,730 of the 14th September last.

5. Touching paragraph 7, I beg to explain that the lowering of the pay of the 3rd-Class Ranger from 30 to 25 Rs. was proposed by me and approved of by you in the course of the reductions temporarily made on account of the financial deficit.

No. 1,322

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 17th May 1878.

Read the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. BEDDOME, Conservator of Forests, to C. G. MASTER, Esq., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 27th March 1878, No. 1,572:—

REFERRING to the G.O., No. 2,526, of the 17th of August last, paragraphs 2 and 3, I have the honor to forward a letter* from the Forest Officer of the Madura Division with two enclosures.

* No. 303 of the 13th of March 1878, with two enclosures.

2. It appears that Mr. Bliss, the Collector of Madura, at the time the reserves were formed made full inquiry into the question of the village rights to grazing and firewood, &c., and that he was satisfied that they were not unduly infringed. It is very certain that there can be no reservation whatever without some complaints, and if these are to be considered valid without a careful inquiry, such as Mr. Bliss appears to have made at the time, it is very certain that we should never have any reserves at all. By the Acting Sub-Collector's letter, forwarded as one of enclosures, it will be seen that there has been no real infringement of rights, and that any complaints on this score are more or less frivolous. When people are allowed the privilege of taking wood free of any seigniorage they cannot complain of having to go a few miles for it, and it must be borne in mind that without reservation the entire disappearance of woodlands is only the question of time, and that the reserves are of the utmost importance to the welfare of a district and the people generally on many considerations. Forest Officers, who see how rapidly forest and jungle are everywhere disappearing, know that a time will very shortly come when every one will see the advantage of the system and bless the foresight that understood the necessity before it was too late. I am, therefore, anxious to get the reserves permanently fixed whilst there is still little or no difficulty about it, as compared with what it will be in a few years, and am impressed with the necessity of immediate action as may be seen from all my late inspection reports.

3. I cannot endorse the recommendation that villagers should be allowed into the reserves at certain times. This would mean any amount of mischief and theft, and probably fire, and be quite opposed to conservancy. There will always be a certain amount of dead wood, lopping, &c., available at very cheap rates, and a time will come when this will be greedily availed of.

4. It appears by Mr. Brougham's enclosure No. 2 that the tank-beds were actually handed over in October 1874 and taken charge of shortly afterwards. The question was only mooted in 1871. Much wood can be profitably grown in these tank-beds with little care and expense. The limit of the extent from which grazing may be periodically excluded is a detail that might always be settled by the Collector. It need never, I think, be anything like one-fourth of the total area; but, unless we can shut up for a short time such tracts as have been coppiced or sown broadcast, as the case may be, we had better have nothing to do with the scheme at all, and without some management there will never be much timber available.

5. The special report called for in paragraph 4 of the same Government Order has already been submitted (*vide* G.O., No. 2,730, of the 14th September last). I am not aware that it was ever stated that only 18 per cent. of the wood was serviceable for engine fuel. It was all taken by the Railway except small branches and loppings.

6. I trust that coal may continue cheap, and that there may not be any large demand for Railway fuel in this district, but there will always be occasional demands, besides demands for a certain quantity, for lighting purposes; but it must not be thought that reserves and even planting in tank-beds will not be necessary unless there is a demand from the Railway. There will always be a gradually increasing local demand, and the reserves will be necessary for climatic reasons as well as for a supply of timber and fuel for the future.

7. With reference to paragraph 7 it will be seen by paragraph 5 of Mr. Brougham's letter already alluded to, and by the enclosure, as per margin, that the reduction in the pay of the Ranger's post was proposed by Mr. Brougham as it had fallen vacant and was about to be conferred on a new hand, and it was approved by me as certain reductions were absolutely necessary to meet retrenchments made by the Supreme Government, and because the finances of this division suggested economy.

Letter from Mr. Brougham, to the Conservator, No. 806, of the 14th March 1878 (enclosure No. 2).

Enclosure No. 1.

From J. H. BROUGHAM, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madura, to Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. BEDDOME, Conservator of Forests, through the Collector of Madura, dated 13th March 1878, No. 808.

Referring to your letter, No. 607, of the 17th September last, I have the honor to report on the points noticed in G.O., No. 2,526, of the 17th August last.

2. Touching paragraph 2 I beg to state that the reserves in question were selected by me in November 1875, at which time the headmen of the villages in their neighborhood had a notice served on them to the effect that the tracts were required for the formation of fuel reserves, and I explained to some of the villagers that nevertheless any rights of way would be respected, and that if they had any objections to urge against the reservation of the blocks in question they could do so to the Tahsildar who would refer their petition for the orders of the Collector or Sub-Collector. In December of the same year the ryots of Kombay and Punjumthangal, two villages in the vicinity of the Tylor hills, complained to the Sub-Collector who, in referring their petition to me, requested to be informed what hills were left to the villagers for pasturing their cattle, &c., and I replied stating that the approximate area of the tracts selected by me for reserves was only 6½ square miles, and that a considerable extent of jungle estimated at about 15 square miles was still available for grazing, &c. With the above exception no complaints were made regarding the selection of the tracts. I may mention also that before submitting my report I discussed the matter with the Acting Collector Mr. Bliss, who among other things said that he was satisfied that there was ample jungle land in the vicinity for the requirements of the people, and from the letter, No. 519, 28th December 1875, of Acting Collector referred to you by the Deputy Conservator, as well as from the enclosed true copy of a letter from the Sub-Collector to the Collector, you will see that no rights of the villagers are affected by the reservation of the tracts.

3. With reference to paragraph 3 I beg to state that it appears that the conservation and planting of the tank-beds in the Tirumungalam Taluq were mooted by Captain Walker in 1871, and the tanks handed over to this department by the Collector in October 1874—*vide* copy of his letter herewith sent. The number of tanks is as stated by you 104* and not 55. The latter number was formerly alluded to in reports, but was in error, as it referred to the number of villages in whose limits the tanks are situated and not to the tanks themselves. During the current year another tank, viz., Sillupatty, had to be struck off the list as being a private one, and which by some mistake was included in the list.

* Omitting Sidapatty which was erroneously included in the list.

4. Adverting to paragraph 4 I beg to refer you to my progress report for February 1877 for detailed particulars regarding the results of felling in tank-beds, and also to enclosure to my letter, No. 101, of the 21st May 1877, which has been disposed of by Government in their Order, No. 2,730, of the 14th September last.

5. Touching paragraph 7 I beg to explain that the lowering of the pay of the 3rd-Class Ranger from 60 to 50 Rupees was proposed by me and approved of by you in the course of the reductions temporarily made on account of the financial deficit.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

From W. McQUHAE, Esq., Collector of Madura, to R. WILLIAMS, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madura, dated 7th October 1874, No. 1,738.

In reply to your letter (enclosure returned), No. 310, of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that I have requested the General Deputy Collector to make over the tank-beds to you for planting babool.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

From C. W. W. MARTIN, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Madura, to H. J. STOKES, Esq., Acting Collector of Madura, dated Dindigul, 6th February 1878, No. 59.

In continuation of my letter, No. 967, 17th December 1877, I have the honor to state that the rights of the Iyalur and other villagers appear by the Tahsildar's report to be affected to the

Revenue Department, 17th October 1878, No. 1,631.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

From W. McQUHAE, Esq., Collector of Madura, to R. WILLIAMS, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madura, dated 7th October 1874, No. 1,738.

In reply to your letter (enclosure returned), No. 310, of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that I have requested the General Deputy Collector to make over the tank-beds to you for planting babul.

Enclosure 2 in No. 1.

From C. W. W. MARTIN, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Madura, to H. J. STOKES, Esq., Acting Collector of Madura, dated Dindigul, 6th February 1878, No. 59.

In continuation of my letter, No. 967, 17th December 1877, I have the honor to state that the rights of the Iyalur and other villagers appear by the Tahsildar's report to be affected to the following extent:—They have got to drive their cattle to a distance of two or three miles instead of grazing them close to house so long as pasture is available on the reserves, and they have to look for their firewood under the same disadvantages. Their *supply* of fodder or firewood is personally unaffected, as the other pastures and jungles are of very large extent.

2. The Deputy Conservator reports that right of way through the reserves has been respected in enclosing them, therefore so far as the grazing is concerned it seems to me that the right allowed is merely that of two or three head boys who had to occupy a certain amount of otherwise idle time in walking lazily along behind the cattle for two or more miles and back instead of lolling about for a corresponding time in the reserves close to their homes. I do not think that any compensation for the difference in situation is required.

3. The firewood question is more important to the people, for every cooly has to pick up his own firewood, and the addition of a four or five miles' walk to the labor of each day is a serious tax on the strength. The people, however, if left alone, would before long cut away all the wood in the places now reserved, and reduce themselves to the necessity of going the longer distance for firewood, so that they will eventually not suffer at all by the reserve; but to compensate them for the loss of the right a little earlier than they would bring it on themselves, I would recommend periodical lopping of small timber and redundant branches through the blocks of the reserves, and the appointment of certain days in the month on which the villagers would have access to the reserves in company of the forest peons to remove the loppings and the worthless fallen timber.

Miscellaneous No. 80.

Forwarded to the Deputy Conservator of Forests with reference to his letter, No. 498, dated 11th October 1877.

Madura,
14th February 1878.

(Signed) H. J. STOKES,
Acting Collector.

Enclosure No. 2.

From J. H. BROUGHAM, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madura, to Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. BEDDOME, Conservator of Forests, dated 14th March 1878, No. 806.

In continuation of paragraph 5 of my letter, No. 803, of the 13th instant, and forwarded to you through the Collector, I have the honor to add that as another Ranger was expected in the room of Appavoo Pillai, the permanent incumbent, I proposed the reduction. Mr. Newman was appointed to this district as Lower Palney Forester, and on the Ranger's place falling vacant he was promoted to it on the reduced pay.

Referred to the Board of Revenue for remarks.

Fort St. George,
6th April 1878.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Secretary to Government.

Submitted to Government with reference to the order quoted by the Conservator of Forests.

2. The Board are of opinion that there is much force in the Conservator's contention that it is not to be expected that there can be any reservation without some complaints and that a line must somewhere be drawn between such unreason-

able complaints, as simply make all forestry impossible and such well-founded statements of hardship as are entitled to consideration. Enquiry alone can show in each case to which class the complaints should be referred.

In the case in point there has been such inquiry, and the Sub-Collector's letter shows that the real interests of the country have been fairly considered both as regards pasturage and firewood.

3. As regards pasturage it is no hardship that the few herd boys who herd aggregations of cattle should follow them two or three miles a day to pasturage instead of one mile. At that distance the supply is ample, and the distance is no more than cattle can cover with ease.

4. As regards the firewood the distance is a more serious question; for it is an undertaking to walk two or three miles out and two or three back with firewood. If the reservation were not made, however, tree felling must soon remove all firewood to that distance, whereas with the reservation firewood is brought to the doors of the villagers for light seigniorage and kept there systematically; and for many classes it is a cheaper method in the end than having to send to the forest for it, while to those who still prefer to seek the forest for free fuel it is at no greater distance than two or three miles.

5. The Board consider it is the best arrangement for the good of the people themselves and should not be disturbed.

6. It seems that these reserves nowhere exceed one-fourth of the available pasture and fuel ground, the remainder being left open to the people; and the Revenue Officers thought the complaints unreasonable.

7. Similarly with the reserved tank-beds proper consideration should make the best interests of the country compatible with the present wants of the cultivators. The Conservator states with reference to the exclusion of cattle from pasturing therein that the excluded area need never be anything like one-fourth of the total area pasturable. The Board think that if the exclusive limit of one-fourth is never exceeded in any tank, and the cultivators have always at least three-fourths left open to them, they will be much more benefited than injured by the arrangement; the water is considered to be fertilized by the leaves of the karu velai or black-thorn (*Acacia Arabica*), the evaporation is diminished, and they will have cheaper firewood and material for agricultural implements than if nothing were done. Unless there be complete exclusion from such portions while the coppice is young cattle and goats must be fatal to reboisement.

8. As regards the monetary view of the question present probabilities point in the direction of a very great rise in the price of coal, and the railway becoming greatly dependent on firewood. Realization of a certain amount of income from immediate clearings should therefore be deprecated, and the tank plantations should be kept up and the clearings postponed till they will be more remunerative.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) J. STURROCK,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

No. 185 From Lieut.-Colonel R. H. BEDDOME, Conservator of Forests, to L. A. CAMPBELL, Esq., Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Periyakulam, 13th September 1878, No. 939.

Adverting to your Official Memorandum, No. 187 of the 5th instant, I have the honor to enclose a letter from Mr. Glass, the Forest Officer of the Madura Division.

2. The area of the 105 tank-beds in question was roughly estimated by Mr. Brougham at 4,000 acres, but in this area there are large tracts quite bare of trees at present; but where the trees are growing they are generally pretty close together, and with conservancy such tracts might soon be completely covered.

for light seigniorage and kept there systematically; and for many classes it is a cheaper method in the end than having to send to the forest for it, while to those who still prefer to seek the forest for free fuel it is at no greater distance than two or three miles.

5. The Board consider it is the best arrangement for the good of the people themselves and should not be disturbed.

6. It seems that these reserves nowhere exceed one-fourth of the available pasture and fuel ground, the remainder being left open to the people; and the Revenue Officers thought the complaints unreasonable.

7. Similarly with the reserved tank-beds proper consideration should make the best interests of the country compatible with the present wants of the cultivators. The Conservator states with reference to the exclusion of cattle from pasturing therein that the excluded area need never be anything like one-fourth of the total area pasturable. The Board think that if the exclusive limit of one-fourth is never exceeded in any tank, and the cultivators have always at least three-fourths left open to them, they will be much more benefited than injured by the arrangement; the water is considered to be fertilized by the leaves of the karu velai or black thorn (*acacia arabica*), the evaporation is diminished, and they will have cheaper firewood and material for agricultural implements than if nothing were done. Unless there be complete exclusion from such portions while the coppice is young cattle and goats must be fatal to reboisement.

8. As regards the monetary view of the question present probabilities point in the direction of a very great rise in the price of coal, and the railway becoming greatly dependent on firewood. Realization of a certain amount of income from immediate clearings should therefore be deprecated, and the tank plantations should be kept up and the clearings postponed till they will be more remunerative.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" Collector of Madura.
" Conservator of Forests.

Exd. C. Hewarth.

Proceedings, 17th May 1879, No. 1,234.

Received 19th May 1879.

Copy of the Orders of Government, MADRAS.

1878.

Madura Forest.—Submitting to Government remarks on letter from Conservator of Forests forwarding correspondence from the Madura Forest Officer with reference to Government Order reviewing the report of Conservator Hill inspection tour in the —— —— ——

MAY, No. 1,234.

following extent :— They have got to drive their cattle to a distance of two or three miles instead of grazing them close to house so long as pasturage is available on the reserves, and they look for their firewood under the same disadvantages. Their supply of fodder or firewood is practically unaffected, as the other pastures and jungles are of very large extent.

2. The Deputy Conservator reports that right of way through the reserves has been respected in enclosing them; therefore so far as the grazing is concerned it seems to me that the right affected is merely that of two or three herd boys who had to occupy a certain amount of otherwise idle time in walking lazily along behind the cattle for two or more miles and back instead of lolling about for a corresponding time in the reserves close to their homes. I do not think that any compensation for the difference in situation is required.

3. The firewood question is more important to the people, for every body has to pick up his own firewood, and the addition of a four or five miles' walk to the labor of each day is a serious tax on the strength. The people, however, if left alone, would before long cut away all the wood in the place now reserved, and reduce themselves to the necessity of going the longer distance for firewood, so that they will eventually not suffer at all by the reserve; but to compensate them for the loss of the right a little earlier than they would bring it on themselves, I would recommend periodical loppings of small timber and redundant branches through the blocks of the reserves, and the appointment of certain days in the month on which the villagers might have access to the reserves in company of the Forest Guards to remove the loppings and the worthless fallen timber.

Miscellaneous No. 86.

Forwarded to the Deputy Conservator of Forests with reference to his letter, No. 496, dated 11th October 1877.

Madras, 14th February 1878.

(Signed) H. J. STOKES,
Acting Collector.

Enclosure No. 2.

From J. H. BROUGHAM, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madura, to Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. BEDDOME, Conservator of Forests, dated 14th March 1878, No. 866.

I have the honor to acknowledge your memorandum No. 508, of the 13th instant, and forwarded to me to ask that an another Ranger was expected from the room of Appavoo Pillai, the permanent incumbent, I proposed the reduction. Mr. Newman was appointed to this district as Lower Palni Forester, and on the Ranger's place falling vacant he was promoted to it on the reduced pay.

Referred to the Board of Revenue for remarks.

Fort St. George, 6th April 1878.

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Secretary to Government.

Submitted to Government with reference to the order quoted by the Conservator of Forests.

2. The Board are of opinion that there is much force in the Conservator's contention that it is not to be expected that there can be any reservation without some complaints and that a line must somewhere be drawn between such unreasonable complaints, as simply make all forestry impossible and such well-founded statements of hardship as are entitled to consideration. Enquiry alone can show in each case to which class the complaints should be referred.

In the case in point there has been such inquiry, and the Sub-Collector's letter shows that the real interests of the country have been fairly considered both as regards pasturage and firewood.

3. As regards pasturage it is no hardship that the few herd boys who herd aggregations of cattle should follow them two or three miles a day to pasturage instead of one mile. At that distance the supply is ample, and the distance is no more than cattle can cover with ease.

4. As regards the firewood the distance is a more serious question; for it is an undertaking to walk two or three miles out and two or three back with firewood. If the reservation were not made, however, free felling must soon remove all firewood to that distance, whereas with the reservation firewood is brought to the doors of the villagers

3. It would, I think, be a pity to abandon the scheme before it has had a fair trial, as there can be no doubt that the growth of the babul and wire-thorn will be profitable in these moist tracts; and even though the Railways may not take the wood, there will always be a local demand. I have, however, always considered that it will be scarcely worth while attempting conservancy unless we can entirely exclude cattle and goats, so I now propose that the scheme should be sanctioned on a smaller scale and that Mr. Gass should be authorized to take up, in conjunction with the Revenue authorities, some 40 or 50 or even a less number of these tank-beds, on the understanding that what are handed over to us are for strict conservancy, the remainder being given up as far as this Department is concerned, and grazing being allowed in them.

4. If the babul be allowed to grow to maturity as hitherto it does not reproduce from coppice, and a minimum of profit is derived from the ground, and with the ingress of cattle, &c., the trees are never very close; with conservancy and the exclusion of cattle the growth will soon become dense as in the plantations along the banks of the Cauvery, and the trees will be cut over every 5, 6 or 7 years as at present when they will grow again rapidly from the stool.

Enclosure No. 3.

From H. A. GASS, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, to Lieut.-Colonel R. H. BEDDOME, Conservator of Forests, dated Periyakulam, 14th September 1878, No. A

In reference to the Official Memorandum No. 13, handed to me yesterday by you for report, I have the honor to state my opinion that the number of trees standing in the tank-beds at Tirumangalam has been underestimated, and further to point out that it is and ever will be a varying number provided conservancy be promoted by excluding cattle and goats. Without this exclusion, it would certainly be better to give up the tank-beds altogether.

2. As there seems to be no chance of the South Indian Railway taking fuel from the Forest Department at present, I would urge the necessity of making the beds profitable by putting the license and voucher system in operation, which may be done without prejudice to any subsequent demand for engine-fuel which may be made. The cut [illegible] rejuvenating should be low and would find a ready [illegible] the wood.

3. I consider that a number [illegible] which the growth is not good, and those in which it is stunted and young. The area over which the tank-beds lie scattered should be reduced, as effective supervision is now impossible.

No. 186. Ootacamund, 17th October 1878, No. 1,681.

Forests, No. 9.

Under the explanation now afforded the retention of the new reserves which were selected in communication with the Collector and after a careful consideration of the rights and requirements of the people is sanctioned. These tracts will be under the absolute control of the Forest Department.

2. From the information now before Government in regard to the tank-bed reserves in the Tirumangalam Taluk, it would appear that the purpose for which their use was sanctioned is not attainable and they will therefore be relinquished by the Forest Department.

3. The Collector will consider whether the temporary reservation of not more than $\frac{1}{4}$th of the area of each tank-bed for conservancy purposes, in view to the ultimate advantage of the villagers, might not be adopted as an operation of the Jungle Conservancy Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) L. A. CAMPBELL,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
" the Conservator of Forests.
Extd. W. H. French.

Office of Deputy Conservator
Camp Pericardium 12th Sept 1778

Sir

I have the Deputy Conservation of
Gradiva Forest
in the Commandation of Tarsiger
Sir
Referring to the Official Memorandum
I have to request you will cause my
Journal Book to be sent me forthwith
that I may enter the Proceedings
Contracts for Fencing & Draining
Conservancy &c for the Month
Encloses Estimates for Fencing Ditch
Gate - Whereas the Estimates, Plan &c must
be certainly be taken & given up the
Contractors altogether -
I am Sir your obedient Servant
Of the Court Verderers Academy Taking part
from the Forest Department at Gradiva
Encloses Copy the necessity of making
the Ditch together by fencing the Course
Copies
Proceedings, Orders may be

here and for ever a fund called money be made to the utter ruin and destruction of the said Kingdom

3. Resolved that a remedy (to be found) for the Kingdom might be given after the method, the growth of such good, and there in called it an old Day among the Dead was called the Kingdom had should be reduced to speedily enforcement as had happened. ——

Geo Read Chairman

Signed Read Secy

Copy Corrected by Read

Scabbed and rotted Sheep would be frequently
= ble in these parts, and by an ex- =
tension of the Railway may not take the wool
there will always be a local demand there
however always considered that it would be
scarcely worth while collecting very small
parcels unless we can entirely exclude cattle and goats
do I now propose that the scheme should
be restricted or a smaller scale and that
the Crown should be authorized to take off
some 40 or 50 or even a less number of these
Tank Heads, on the understanding that what
are handed over to Sedgare for short Conser-
= vancy, the remainder being given either under
certain Restrictions or conveyed outright
being allowed in there

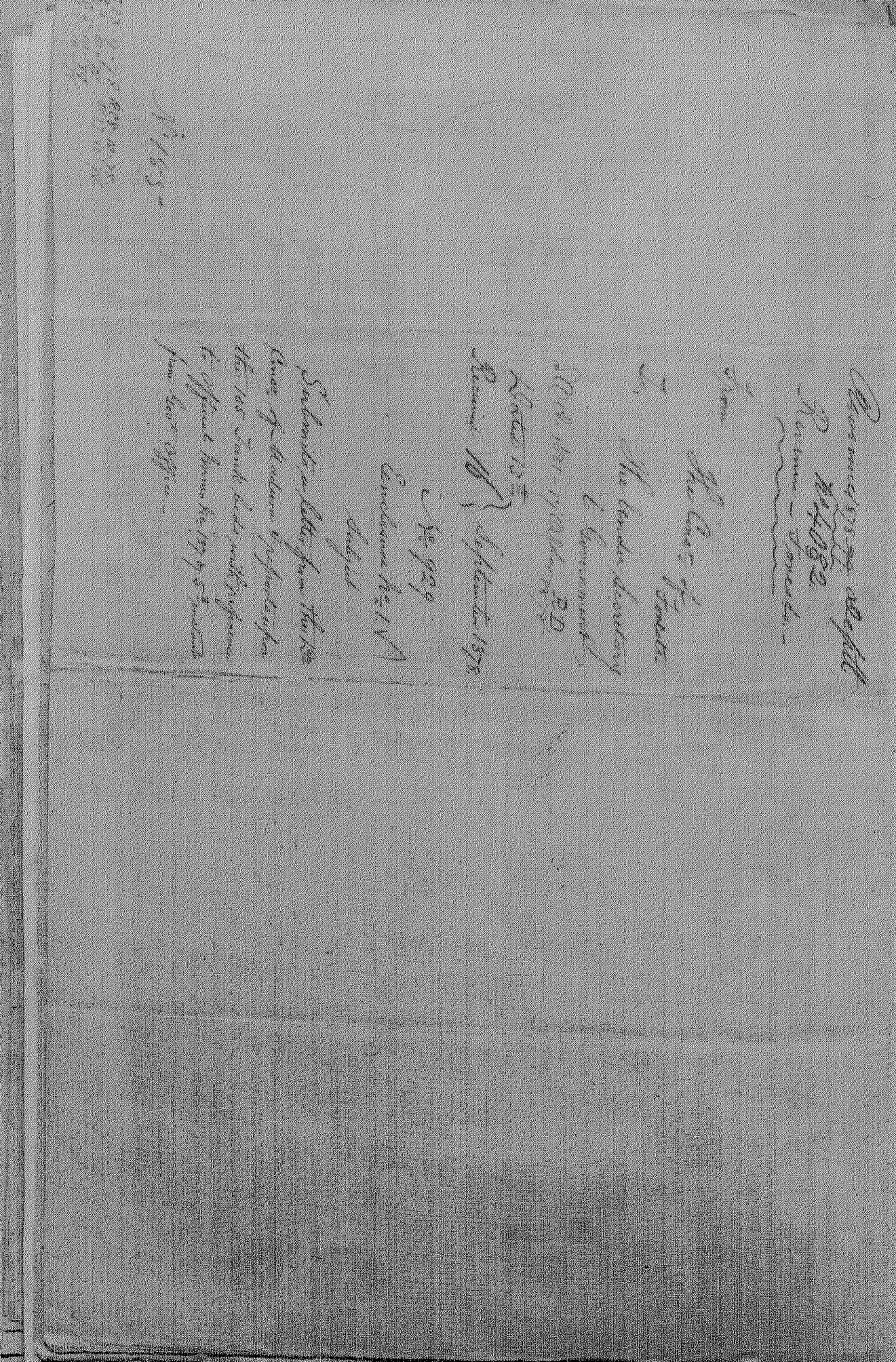
If the Forest be allowed to grow
to maturity as timber, it does not reproduce
from coppice and a succession of fine Tall trees
raised from the ground would be the ruin of

Sheep

Sheep Head Tanks Removed

Cliff Sedgare Pollc

Removal of Heads



Pour 2 Pc. 17 Oct 77
Pc. 2526.

RESERVE FORESTS

From THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS

Dated

Despatched

Received

Endorsement

SUBJECT

Received

Dated 12 April 1878

Registered

A

Sub Enclosure.

B

Sud Cardinaux

Pour Cette Ville 1878 y 79
Recd 1878 from the Court
finals to the Sanitary Co
R. B.

objections to urge against the severe[illegible]
of the Collectors inspection they could do
to the Jackwallah who would urge
their petition for the orders of the
Collector or Sub Collector in
December of the Sirkar year the
regents of Tombrey and Serpani Champa[illegible]
two villages in the precincts of the
four hills. Complained to the Sub
Collector who in reference thereto
petitions to me referred the enquiry
what hills were kept to the villages
for feeding their cattle and
reported stating that the petitioners
made use of the tracts of land
by one for Devances was only for Jy:
Inder and that a considerable part
of jungle reclaimed at about 10
Sq: miles was still available for
grazing &c. With the above exception
no Complaints were made regarding
the selection of the tracts I may
mention also that before submitting
my report I discussed the matter
with the Sub Collector Mr Blik
who among other things said that
he was satisfied that there
was ample jungle land in the

* No 5 12
28-12-75

necessity for the reservation of the
hill and from the to the Sub
Collector referred upon in the
Para of Harcarra upon which I note
above that the undersigned was then
attended to by Chief Inspector Salem
from the enclosed here copy of
letter from the Sub Collector to the
Collector upon which also that
the neighbors of the villages are
objected to the reservation of the
tracts.

3 With reference to para 3 of
the above letter that I submitted
the enquiry and stated that I was
the Chief Inspector and Chief of
the Sub Collector was to be
Sub Collector was to Chief Inspector
to the Collector on October 1875
Inside copy of the letter thereto

* Quitting Sidefully which were erroneously included in Cattle

Cattle by para 10 & and not 55 the
Cattle number were formerly included
in respect to the land and an error
in respect to the number of villages
in whose bounds the tracts were
situated and not to the Cattle thereon

