(1) Number of pages 4 Sheets

(2) Date of repair 11.2.85

(3) Initials of the Referencer

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / B.P. No. 1896	Press. / Mis.
Dated 22.11.1878	197 :

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Archives I—5,806—24-2-78.

1896
1

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

22nd November 1878, No. 1,896.

Read the following paper :—

No. 310. Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce (Forests), dated Simla, the 5th November 1878, Circular No. 63-F.

Read the following circulars relative to the interchange of seeds between India and the various colonies, with the assistance of the Superintendent of the Botanical Garden, Calcutta :—

No. 7, dated the 22nd June 1872.
No. 29, „ „ 31st December 1873.
No. 3, „ „ 6th March 1874.

Read also—

Circular letter from this Department, No. 21, dated the 28th August 1876, suggesting the establishment, in the office of the Conservator of Forests, of a museum of woods and other forest produce in connection with a forest library.

Letter from the Government of Punjab, No. 820-C., dated the 25th September 1878, forwarding copy of a letter from the Conservator of Forests, in which he recommends the Lower Kulu Forest Garden near Raisan as a suitable place in which competent supervision is available for the experimental cultivation of the cork oak tree in the Punjab, and suggests that he be allowed to procure seeds for the purpose direct.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, No. $\frac{1915}{191}$, dated the 26th September 1878, forwarding copy of a report by the Conservator of Forests regarding the Eucalyptus seeds supplied for experimental cultivation in the Central Provinces, in which he states that it has been difficult to maintain any systematic arrangement for carrying on such experiments.

Resolution—

The Governor-General in Council has lately had under consideration the measures that may now be taken in order to organize, on a more systematic plan than hitherto, the attempts made by forest officers to introduce foreign trees into India, and to study the mode and rate of growth of indigenous trees.

2. It appears to His Excellency in Council to be an essential condition of success, in the case of all experiments in arboriculture, that they should be made under permanent and competent supervision. Past experience has shown that the wholesale distribution of seeds and plants of exotic trees does not, as a rule, lead to any satisfactory results. On the other hand, the success attained in introducing foreign trees, where experiments have been properly supervised, has been considerable. The Governor-General in Council is therefore of opinion that the attempt to introduce valuable timber and fruit trees from other countries, if conducted in future on a systematic plan, and with due care and discrimination, is likely to produce results of great value to forest management and to the country generally, and ought to be persevered in.

3. The chief point to be attended to is to concentrate operations in each province upon one or a few selected localities where competent supervision is available during the greater part of the year. In such places, small plantations or forest gardens should be established, whose object will not only be the experi-

mental cultivation of exotic trees, but also to afford greater opportunities to forest officers than exist at present, for studying the mode of growth and the requirements of indigenous trees. A selection of important and useful indigenous trees, which are likely to thrive in the district, should be raised on such a scale as the demand may justify, with the view of distributing the plants raised for forest plantations, avenues, topes, or other purposes. These forest gardens will, in fact, be large nurseries, groups of trees being allowed to grow up; or, in the case of exotics, small experimental plantations being added. No definite rule can be laid down regarding the area required for such forest gardens in different provinces and districts, and this must obviously be regulated by circumstances.

4. Experimental plantations already exist in most provinces which are used or may be used in the manner here indicated. Such, for instance, are the Changa Manga plantation in the Punjab, the Telenkheri garden near Nagpur, some of the fuel plantations near Bangalore, the Bumunpokri, Rungbul and Sitapahar plantations in Bengal, the Kulsi and Shillong plantations in Assam, the Magayee plantation in Burma, and others. In connection with the Forest School, now established in the North-Western Provinces, a forest garden should be formed at Dehra Dun and another in the hills of Jaunsar.

5. The Governor-General in Council does not wish to encourage any undue outlay on these experimental plantations, and it is not desired that they should be increased without necessity. In selecting sites for any new plantations that may be decided upon, it should be borne in mind that competent supervision must be available during the greater part, if not during the whole year, and that the place must be central and easily accessible. Matters should be so arranged that the experience gained at each forest garden may be utilized for as large an extent of country as possible.

6. If the plan here sketched is correctly understood and carefully followed out, forest gardens may eventually become of great importance for the distribution of seeds and plants, not to forest officers only, but also to district and canal officers, to public gardens, and cantonment authorities.

7. As regards the supply of seeds of exotic trees, the Government of India will, whenever such may appear desirable, continue to procure seeds and plants from Europe, America, Australia and other distant countries; but Conservators of Forests should be encouraged to obtain, under the orders of local Governments, seeds and plants, either direct or through the Superintendents of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta and Saharanpur. If necessary, any outlay incurred on the supply of seeds and plants by these gardens may be refunded to them by the Conservators. The transmission of seeds through the Government of India not unfrequently causes unavoidable delay, and it is probable that seeds, and in some cases also plants, may be obtained direct by Conservators at less cost and with greater expedition. The Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will be requested to authorize the Superintendents of the Gardens named to give every assistance to Conservators of Forests in this respect. On the other hand, Conservators should endeavor to assist these botanical gardens in obtaining seeds and plants whenever an opportunity offers for doing so.

8. A careful and complete record of all experiments made in these forest gardens should be maintained, and abstracts of it should be recorded in the Annual Progress Report of the Forest Department in each Province.

ORDER—

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and to the Superintendent of Forest Surveys, for information and guidance; and to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Foreign, Military, and Public Works Departments, and the Comptroller-General, for information.

Bengal.	British Burma.
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	Mysore and Coorg.
Punjab.	Ajmere.
Central Provinces.	Assam.
	Hyderabad.

1896

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to Home Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 311. ORDER THEREON, 22nd November 1878, No. 1,896.

Forests, No. 25.

COMMUNICATED to the Conservator of Forests for information.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Conservator of Forests.
„ the Board of Revenue.

Exd. W. H. French.

Govt. of [1878] Madras.

REVENUE.

To

The CONSERVATOR of FORESTS,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated November 22nd.

Printed 27th.

Read.

Read.

G.O., 22nd November 1878, No. 1,996.

NOVEMBER.

Nos. 310-31.

Forest Gardens.—Communicating to the Conservator of Forests for information Circular from the Government of India regarding the formation of — for the experimental cultivation of indigenous and exotic trees.

1876

Circular No. 63F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce,—dated Simla, the 5th November 1878.

FORESTS.

READ the following circulars relative to the interchange of seeds between India and the various colonies, with the assistance of the Superintendent of the Botanical Garden, Calcutta:—

No. 7, dated the 28th June 1872.

No. 29 „ „ 31st December 1873.

No. 3 „ „ 6th March 1874.

Read also:—

Circular letter from this Department No. 11, dated the 28th August 1876, suggesting the establishment, in the office of the Conservator of Forests, of a museum of woods and other forest produce in connection with a forest library.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 826C., dated the 25th September 1878, forwarding copy of a letter from the Conservator of Forests, in which he recommends the Lower Kulu Forest Garden near Raisan as a suitable place in which competent supervision is available for the experimental cultivation of the cork oak tree in the Punjab, and suggests that he be allowed to procure seeds for the purpose direct.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces No. $\frac{4016}{191}$, dated the 26th September 1878, forwarding copy of a report by the Conservator of Forests regarding the Eucalyptus seeds supplied for experimental cultivation in the Central Provinces, in which he states that it has been difficult to maintain any systematic arrangement for carrying on such experiments.

RESOLUTION—

THE Governor General in Council has lately had under consideration the measures that may now be taken in order to organize, on a more systematic plan than hitherto, the attempts made by forest officers to introduce foreign trees into India, and to study the mode and rate of growth of indigenous trees.

2. It appears to His Excellency in Council to be an essential condition of success, in the case of all experiments in arboriculture, that they should be made under permanent and competent supervision. Past experience has shown that the wholesale distribution of seeds and plants of exotic trees does not, as a rule, lead to any satisfactory results. On the other hand, the success attained in introducing foreign trees, where experiments have been properly supervised, has been considerable. The Governor General in Council is therefore of opinion that the attempt to introduce valuable timber and fruit trees from other countries, if conducted in future on a systematic plan, and with due care and discrimination, is likely to produce results of great value to forest management and to the country generally, and ought to be persevered in.

3. The chief point to be attended to is, to concentrate operations in each province upon one or a few selected localities where competent supervision is available during the greater part of the year. In such places, small plantations or Forest gardens should be established, whose object will not only be the experimental cultivation of exotic trees, but also to afford greater opportunities to Forest officers than exist at present, for studying the mode of growth and the requirements of indigenous trees. A selection of important and useful indigenous trees, which are likely to thrive in the district, should be raised on such a scale as the demand may justify, with the view of distributing the plants raised for forest plantations, avenues, topes, or other purposes. These Forest gardens will, in fact, be large nurseries, groups of trees being allowed to grow up; or, in the case of exotics, small experimental plantations being added. No definite rule can be laid down regarding the area required for such Forest gardens in different provinces and districts, and this must obviously be regulated by circumstances.

4. Experimental plantations already exist in most provinces, which are used or may be used in the manner here indicated. Such, for instance, are the Changa Manga plantation in the Punjab, the Telenkheri garden near Nagpur, some of the fuel plantations near Bangalore, the Bamunpokri, Rungbul and Sitapahar plantations in Bengal, the Kulsi and Shillong plantations in Assam, the Magayee plantation in Burma, and others. In connection with the Forest School, now established in the North-Western Provinces, a Forest garden should be formed at Dehra Dun, and another in the hills of Jaunsar.

5. The Governor General in Council does not wish to encourage any undue outlay on these experimental plantations, and it is not desired that they should be increased without necessity. In selecting sites for any new plantations that may be decided upon, it should be borne in mind that competent supervision must be available during the greater part, if not during the whole year, and that the place must be central and easily accessible. Matters should be so arranged that the experience gained at each Forest garden may be utilized for as large an extent of country as possible.

6. If the plan here sketched is correctly understood and carefully followed out, Forest gardens may eventually become of great importance for the distribution of seeds and plants, not to forest officers only, but also to district and canal officers, to public gardens, and cantonment authorities.

7. As regards the supply of seeds of exotic trees, the Government of India will, whenever such may appear desirable, continue to procure seeds and plants from Europe, America, Australia and other distant countries; but Conservators of Forests should be encouraged to obtain, under the orders of local Governments, seeds and plants, either direct, or through the Superintendents of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta and Saharanpur. If necessary, any outlay incurred on the supply of seeds and plants by these gardens may be refunded to them by the Conservators. The transmission of seeds through the Government of India not unfrequently causes unavoidable delay, and it is probable that seeds, and in some cases also plants, may be obtained direct by Conservators at less cost and with greater expedition. The Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will be requested to authorize the Superintendents of the Gardens named to give every assistance to Conservators of Forests in this respect. On the other hand, Conservators should endeavour to assist these Botanical Gardens in obtaining seeds and plants whenever an opportunity offers for doing so.

8. A careful and complete record of all experiments made in these Forest Gardens should be maintained, and abstracts of it should be recorded in the Annual Progress Report of the Forest Department in each Province.

ORDER—

Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and to the Superintendent of Forest Surveys, for information and guidance; and to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Foreign, Military, and Public Works Departments, and the Comptroller General, for information.

Bengal.	British Burma.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Mysore and Coorg.
Punjab.	Ajmere.
Central Provinces.	Assam.
	Hyderabad.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Home Department for communication to the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair.

(True Extract.)

Secretary to the Government of India.

To
The Secretary to Govt
Govt of Madras

1856
14

Marine Department

No 5003.

1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FORESTS.

2

RESOLUTION.

Circular No. 63 F.

Dated Simla, the 5th November 1878.

Rec^d 16th — do — d.
No 1896
Order
Communicated to the Conservator of Forests for information
L.C.
Sent
2 Dec 1878

SUBJECT.

Formation of Forest gardens for the experimental cultivation of indigenous and exotic trees.

Govt. Central Branch Press, Simla.—No. 589 R., A. & C.—6-11-78-120.