M.R.O. 1—77,066—8-6-51.

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(3) Initials of the Referencer 4

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 946 Press ~~Mis.~~

Dated 1-5- 1879.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

1B

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1st May 1879, No. 946.

No. 9. READ THE FOLLOWING PAPER:—

From Colonel R. H. BEDDOME, Conservator of Forests, to J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Ootacamund, 24th March 1879, No. 1,679.

REFERRING to the concluding portion of paragraph 33 of the G.O., No. 463, of 24th of February last, I have the honor to report that I have had no experience in coppicing Chinchona trees.

2. In shaded situations at Neddivuttum, where there is no frost and little exposure to the dry east winds, I do not think, as far as their regrowth only is concerned, it would matter much in what month the trees were coppiced; but I would not advise coppicing in the more exposed parts of the plateau of the Nilgiris during the dry and frosty months of January, February and March, as protection to the bark of the collar of the stock before coppice growth commences is one of the most important questions with coppice experiments, and this would crack and suffer more or less injury from the frost and dry east winds. I do not know how soon the coppice shoots begin to grow after the tree is cut over, but if it be rapid as with other trees of the same order (*Rubiaceæ*), I think the coppicing should take place as soon as possible after the soft weather ushered in by the early showers commences, so that the shoots should gain some strength and stability before the frost and drought again occur.

3. The Chinchona will sprout from the stools I believe at whatever time it may be felled, but experience and careful observation are necessary to arrive at reliable data as to the best season and other questions relating to coppice treatment, and the best season for cutting will very likely differ according to variations in elevation, climate, and exposure; besides it may be anticipated that the bark is more replete with alkaloids at some seasons than others, and that this period may differ with different species, and in different situations or elevations; and if this be the case, it would be so important that it would, perhaps, have to be considered before any question as to the best season with reference only to the greater rapidity of the first regrowth.

4. One point which is very important I may here mention, that is that the bark should in all cases before the tree is felled be carefully ringed and cut round just below the place where the axe or saw is to sever the tree; this prevents injury to the bark of the collar of the stock.

5. We find with the teak at Nellambur when coppiced young its regrowth is free at any season, but most vigorous when felled between the setting in of the first heavy showers and the end of the south-west monsoon, and I can say the same of *Eucalyptus* on the Nilgiris.

No. 10. ORDER THEREON, 1st May 1879, No. 946.

Miscellaneous.

COMMUNICATED to the Commissioner of the Nilgiris in continuation of G.O., dated 5th April 1879, No. 795.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. H. GARSTIN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of the Nilgiris.
„ the Conservator of Forests.

Exd. A. F. Geodall.

Original

Govt. of (1879) Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE NILGIRIS,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated May 1st.

Printed 7th.

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., 1st May 1879, No. 946.

MAY.

Nos. 9-10.

Coppicing of Chinchona Trees.—Communicating to the Commissioner of the Nilgiris, in continuation of G.O., 5th April 1879, No. 795, letter from the Conservator of Forests on the subject of —.

from the frost and dry east winds.
I do not know how soon the coppice shoots begin to grow after the tree is cut over, but if it be rapid as with other trees of the same order (Rubiaceæ) I think the coppicing should take place as soon as possible after the soft weather ushered in by the early showers commences so that the shoots should gain some strength and stability before the frost and drought again occur.

3. The Cinchona will sprout from the stools I believe at whatever time it may be felled but experience and careful observation are necessary to arrive at reliable data as to the best season and other questions relating to coppice treatment, and the best season for cutting will very likely differ according to variations in elevation, climate, and exposure, besides it may be anticipated that the bark is more replete with alkaloids at some seasons than others and that this period may differ with different species, and in different situations or elevations, and if this be the case it would be so important that it would perhaps have to be considered before any question as to the

best season with reference only to the greater rapidity of the first regrowth.

4. One point which is very important, I may here mention, that is that the bark should in all cases before the tree is felled be carefully ringed and cut round just below the place where the axe or saw is to sever the tree, this prevents injury to the bark of the collar of the stock.

5. We find with the Teak at Nellambur when coppiced young its regrowth is free at any season but most vigorous when felled between the setting in of the first heavy showers and the end of the S.W. monsoon and I can say the same of Eucalyptus on the Nilgiris.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedt. Servant,
D. H. Beddome Colonel,
Conservator of Forests.

G-024 Feby 1879 Forests

Rev 1879 Dept.
Revenue Forests
No. 2106.
From
The Conservator of
Forests

To
The Secretary to Govt.
Rev. Dept.

Dated 24th March 1879

Received 27 Do
No 1679

No 946 18 March 1879

Enclosure Nil

Subject

Referring to the concluding portion of para. 33 of G.O. No. 463 of 24th Feb. Govt. reports on Cinchona trees

C 22-4-79
R 2-4-79

No 946

Commissioner to Government

No. 946 dated 18th March 1879

Forwarding Report on Cinchona Plantations

R 9.0. 27 Sept 1879 at 995

8.4.79

1 Aug 1879

To Collr Commissioner Nilgiris
2 Dy Conservator Nilgiris Forests

6.4.79

10 Aug 1879