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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 629 Press Mis.

Dated 17. 7. 1891.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Forests Establishment

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 13th May 1891, Forest No. 201 :—

THE HON'BLE H. W. BLISS.

Read—G.O., dated 11th July 1889, No. 582 :—

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on Conservator's proposals regarding a permanent scale of establishment for the Forest department and requesting the Board to draw up a revised scheme.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 21st October 1890, Forest No. 1092, Mis. :—

Read—the following letter from J. S. GAMBLE, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Tummalapenta, 26th February 1890, No. 3350 :—

I have the honor to report that the replies of Collectors of districts to the orders conveyed in Board's Resolution, Forest No. 386, of 18th July 1889, have now come. It is best for me to summarize them first and then make such general recommendations as I have to make.

2. The orders of Government in G.O., Revenue, No. 582, of 11th July 1889, which objected to proposals originally sent up, suggested—

(*a*) *Sub-Assistant Conservators*—8 for Southern Circle, 6 for Northern Circle.

(*b*) *Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards.*

Either per 300 square miles

1 Forest Ranger, 2 Foresters, 16 Forest Guards,

or, per 400 square miles,

1 Forest Ranger, 3 Foresters, 24 Forest Guards,

and they calculated Forest Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards at the average rate of pay of Rs. 70, 26 and $8\frac{1}{2}$, respectively. I propose to do so, too, herein, even where Collectors adopt other rates.

(*c*) *Office.*—Certain changes enumerated in their paragraph 4.

The Board further directed Conservators to consult each other, before addressing it and explain any differences.

3. I must first state that I gather from inquiry in the Board's office that the "area under the control of the Forest Department," referred to by Government, is only intended to mean reserved forests and reserved lands and not to include the general area of unreserved lands. It will be seen that the Collectors adopt different bases of area.

4. GANJAM.—*Collector's No.* 982 *of* 16*th November* 1889.

(1) *Forest Staff.*—The Collector calculates the area of forest land including not merely the reserved forests and proposed reserved forests, but all the forest land of the three Government taluks not including Agency as—

	SQ. M.
Goomsur	1,350
Berhampore	216
Chicacole	56
Total ...	1,622

He recommends 4 Rangers for Goomsur and one for the other two taluks, and in consequence asks for a staff of 5 Forest Rangers, 10 Foresters and 78 Forest Guards. Calculated at the Government rate this would cost—

		Rs.
5 Forest Rangers at Rs. 70	...	350
10 Foresters at Rs. 26	...	260
78 Forest Guards at Rs. 8-8-0	...	663
	Total ...	1,273 monthly.

He practically proposes no change in the ranges as at present constituted..

(2) *Office Staff.*—The Collector says that the following staff is required:—

		Rs.	
For District Forest Office.	1 Clerk	40	
	1 „	25	
	1 „	20	
	1 „	15	
		—	100
For 5 Rangers	4 Peons at Rs. 7		28
	5 Clerks at Rs. 10		50
	5 Peons at Rs. 5		25
	Total ...		203 monthly.

5. Vizagapatam.—*Collector's No.* 236 *of* 24*th January* 1890.

(1) *Forest Staff.*—The Collector takes the area of forest land under the department reserved or likely to be reserved as—

	Sq. M.
Pálkonda	50
Sarvasiddhi	20
Golgonda	160
Total ...	230

The Collector says 244, but in this, I think, he has made a mistake and counted 14) square miles in Sarvasiddhi twice over).

He remarks that under the Government scale this would justify 1 Forest Ranger, 2 Foresters and 16 Forest Guards; but that the special circumstances of the district make it necessary to have 2 Forest Rangers and asks for—

	Rs.
2 Forest Rangers at Rs. 70	
1 Forester at „ 26	140
16 Forest Guards at „ 8-8-0	26
	136
Total ...	302 monthly.

He adheres to the present ranges.

(2) *Office Staff.*—The Collector proposes—

	Rs.	
1 Clerk	25	
1 „	15	
4 Peons at Rs. 7	28	
2 „ at „ 6	12	for ranges.
Total ...	80	monthly.

6. Godavari—*Collector's No.* 168 (c) *of* 18th *November* 1889.

(1) *Forest Staff.*—The Collector gives the area of both reserved forests and unreserved lands as follows:—

	Reserved forests.	Unreserved lands.
	Sq. M.	Sq. M.
Bhadráchalam sub-division	505	235
Rajahmundry range	290	165
Ellore range	170	125
Delta range	40	20
Total ...	1,005	545

He asks for—

	Rs.
3 Forest Rangers at Rs. 70	210
5 Foresters at „ 26	130
42 Forest Guards at „ 8-8-0	357
Total ...	697 monthly

practically making no change in ranges. (I exclude the Sub-Assistant Conservator as I shall do throughout. Sub-Assistant Conservators are so frequently wanted to act as District Forest-officers that we cannot always make sure of being able to have them permanently in a district so it is better to leave them out of account. Government has settled that there are to be 6, so there is no question to discuss. There must always, however, be a Sub-Assistant Conservator or a junior Assistant Conservator in Bhadráchalam).

(2) *Office Staff.*—The Collector asks for—

	Rs.	
1 Clerk at ...	40	
1 „ at ...	25	
1 „ at ...	20	
1 „ at ...	15	
4 Peons at Rs. 7	28	128 for District Forest office.
1 Clerk at „ 20		
9 Peons at „ 6	74	for the Sub-Assistant Conservator and ranges.
Total ..	202 monthly.	

He does not consider clerks necessary for Rangers and Foresters, only one for the Sub-Assistant Conservator.

7. Kistna.—*Collector's No.* 436 *of* 15*th October* 1889.

(1) *Forest Staff.*—The Collector gives the area under the department as 662 square miles and proposes 3 ranges and a staff of—

3 Forest Rangers
8 Foresters
64 Forest Guards
} Costing at the average rates.

	Rs.
3 Forest Rangers at Rs. 70	210
8 Foresters at „ 26	208
64 Forest Guards at „ 8-8-0	544
Total ...	962 monthly.

He proposes a redistribution of ranges into three charges and asks for 2 Foresters and 16 Forest Guards more than the Government scale would give.

Kistna—

(2) *Office Staff.*—The Collector asks for—

	Rs.	
1 Clerk	45	
1 „	25	
1 „	20	
1 „	15	
1 Peon	8	
4 Peons at Rs. 7	28	
	141	District Forest-office.
7 „ at „ 6	42	
Total ...	183 monthly,	

being an increase of a clerk and a peon on present staff.

8. NELLORE.—*Collector's No.* 933 *of* 23*rd December* 1889.

(1) *Forest Staff.*—The Collector in a clear and carefully prepared letter gives the area of forest as 564 square miles *without* and 2,413 square miles *with* the unreserved lands. He proposes revision of ranges into 3 only, with 9 sub-ranges and a staff of—

		RS.
3 Forest Rangers at Rs. 70	...	210
6 Foresters at Rs. 26	...	156
54 Forest Guards at Rs. 8-8-0	...	459
	Total ...	825 monthly.

which is 6 Forest Guards more than the Government scale for 900 square miles.

(2) *Office Staff.*—He explains his full introduction of the orders of Government making the District Forest-officer the Collector's assistant and asks for a staff—

			RS.	
For District Forest-office.	1 Clerk	...	45	
	1 ,,	...	30	
	2 Clerks at Rs. 15	...	20	
	4 Peons at ,, 7	...	30	
For Ranges	3 Clerks at Rs. 15	...	28	
	3 ,, at ,, 6	...	45	
		...	18	
				153
				63
		Total ...		216 monthly.

9. CUDDAPAH.—*Collector's No.* 3086 *of* 27*th January* 1890.

(1) *Forest Staff.*—The Collector has gone very carefully into the question of his requirements and the redistribution of ranges based alone on "forest considerations." He proposes 8 ranges, averaging 300 square miles each, and in calculation takes the area of forest as 2,400 square miles being a little more than the area of reserved forests, reserved lands, &c., and given in the annual report last year which was—

	SQ. MLS.
Reserved forest	350
,, lands	1,672½
Topes	2½
Total ...	2,025

The staff asked for is—

	RS.
6 Forest Rangers at Rs. 70	420
16 Foresters at Rs. 26	416
120 Forest Guards at Rs. 8-8-0	1,920
Total ...	1,856 monthly.

He proposes a new grade of Forest Guards on Rs. 14, but, as before explained, I take the Government average figures.

(2) *Office Staff.*—The Collector asks for—

	RS.	
1 Clerk at	50	
2 Clerks at Rs. 25	50	(one to be a draughtsman).
1 Clerk at ,, 20	20	
1 ,, at ,, 15	15	
2 Peons at ,, 9	18	
2 ,, at ,, 8	16	
	169	for District Forest-office.

	RS.	
3 Clerks at Rs. 20	60	
3 ,, at ,, 15	45	
10 Peons at ,, 8	80	
	185	for Range offices.
Total ...	354	monthly.

10. KURNOOL.—*Collector's No.* 3580 *of* 5*th December* 1889.

(1) *Forest Staff.*—The Collector takes 3,299 square miles as the area of forest land under the department. His moderate proposals for this large area provide for a Sub-Assistant Conservator, 4 Forest Rangers, 12 Foresters and 80 Forest Guards in a sub-division and four ranges; and cost, omitting the Sub-Assistant Conservator (of which class there should always be one Kurnool)—

	RS.
4 Rangers at Rs. 70	280
12 Foresters at Rs. 26	312
80 Forest Guards at Rs. 8-8-0	680
Total ...	1,272 monthly.

The arrangement of ranges proposed—

1. Yerramalais sub-division.
2. } Western Nallamalais.
3. }
4. Eastern do
5. Veligondas, differs little from that in force.

(2) *Office Staff.*—The Collector asks for—

	RS.
1 Clerk	50
1 ,, ...	39
1 ,, ...	20
1 ,, ...	15
4 Peons at Rs. 7	28
District Forest-office	143
1 Clerk	20
4 Clerks at Rs. 12 each	48
16 Peons at ,, 7 ,, ...	112
Range offices	180
Total ...	323 monthly.

11. BELLARY.—*Collector's No.* 953 *of* 5*th October* 1889.

(1) *Forest Staff.*—The Collector begins by explaining that the forests of the district are scattered and takes the area of forests under the department as 600 square miles. He proposes 6 Rangers, 2 under Rangers and 4 under Foresters and a staff of—

	RS.	A.	P.
2 Forest Rangers at Rs. 70	140	0	0
7 Foresters at Rs. 26	182	0	0
45 Forest Guards at Rs. 8-8-0	382	8	0
Total ...	704	8	0 monthly.

(2) *Office Staff.*—The Collector asks for—

		RS.
1 Clerk	...	40
1 „	...	25
1 „	...	15
2 Peons at Rs. 8 each	...	16
2 „ at „ 7 „	...	14
District Forest-office	...	110
Range office, 8 peons at Rs. 6	...	48
	Total ...	158 monthly.

12. ANANTAPUR.—*Collector's No.* 683 *of* 18*th October* 1889.

(1) *Forest Staff.*—The Collector explains how, if the Government suggestions were strictly carried out, there would be only one range in his district, fixes the forest area at 400 square miles and proposes six ranges with a staff of—

	RS.	A.	P.
1 Forest Ranger ...	70	0	0
5 Foresters at Rs. 26 ...	130	0	0
57 Forest Guards at Rs. 8-8-0 ...	484	8	0
Total ...	684	8	0 monthly.

(2) *Office Establishment.*—The Collector asks for—

	RS.
1 Clerk at ...	40
1 „ at ...	25
1 „ at ...	15
4 Peons at Rs. 7 ...	28
District Forest-office ...	108
Range offices, 6 peons at Rs. 6 ...	36
Total ...	144 monthly.

13. NILGIRIS.—*Collector's No.* 1627 *of* 6*th November* 1889.

(1) *Forest Staff.*—The Collector points out how the forest area of 384 square miles must not be taken as a basis for calculation in such a country as Nilgiris and prefers to calculate on the district area of 957 square miles. He proposes—

	RS.
3 Forest Rangers at Rs. 70 ...	210
5 Foresters at Rs. 26 ...	130
30 Forest Guards at Rs. 8-8-0 ...	255
Total ...	595 monthly.

(2) *Office Staff.*—The Collector asks for—

	RS.
1 Clerk ...	60
1 „ ...	35
1 „ ...	15
4 Peons at Rs. 8 ...	32
District Forest-office ...	142
Range offices, 2 peons at Rs. 7 ...	14
Total ...	156 monthly.

14. The sum total of these proposals is—

(1) *Forest Staff*—

District.	Area in round numbers.	Revenue of 1888-89.	Forest Staff. Forest ranger.	Forester.	Forest guards.	Total cost monthly.	Average per square mile monthly.	Percentage of revenue yearly.	Remarks.
	SQ. MLS.	RS.				RS. A. P.			
Ganjam	1,622	23,831	5	10	78	1,273 0 0	0·78	64	
Vizagapatam	230	6,890	2	1	16	302 0 0	1·31	52	Area includes reserved forests only.
Godávari	1,550	76,590	3	5	42	697 0 0	0·45	11	
Kistna	662	98,264	3	8	64	962 0 0	1·45	12	Area includes reserved forests only.
Nellore	2,413	74,466	3	6	54	825 0 0	0·34	13	
Cuddapah	2,400	1,06,886	6	16	120	1,856 0 0	0·77	20	
Kurnool	3,300	1,07,894	4	12	80	1,272 0 0	0·39	14	
Bellary	600	40,551	2	7	45	704 8 0	1·17	21	Area includes reserved forests only.
Anantapur	400	30,382	1	5	57	684 8 0	1·71	27	Do.
Nilgiris	384	51,101	3	5	30	595 0 0	1·55	14	Do.
Total ..	13,561	6,16,865	32	75	586	9,171 0 0	0·68	18	
Add Sub-Assistant Conservators.	..	..	..	..	..	1,050 0 0	..	..	
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	10,221 0 0 = Rs. 1,22,652 yearly.			

15. On turning to the table given at paragraph 16 of my letter No. 3050, of 23rd March 1889, the proposals show the following comparison with those previously made:—

	Forest rangers.	Foresters.	Forest guards.	Cost.
				RS.
January 1889	22	48	308	5,126
Conservator in 1888	30	65	435	7,000
Board	24	49	370	5,596
Conservator in 1889	26	56	395	6,030
Collectors in 1890	32	75	586	9,171

that is, an advance of over 50 per cent. on my proposals of that letter.

16. After the strong expression of views differing so greatly from my own which are recorded in the Government orders, I feel rather diffident in criticizing these proposals. When I asked the Government last year to revise our staff, I went into the requirements of the districts most carefully, and although the Government has been pleased to say that my proposals were "not so complete and satisfactory as they might be," I can assure it that they were based upon a very large personal acquaintance with the forests and their staff and were designed not to ask for a large increase such as is now demanded, but an increase which financial progress justified, and which would suffice till further improvement of revenue and further extension of work showed further change imperative. My experience in the office of the Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, *i.e.*, in the Secretariat offices of the Supreme Government, had taught me that that Government disapproved of very large jumps in such cases, and preferred a gradual increase to a sudden large one. It is for the Government of Madras to say if I was right, or if it prefers a different course. I need hardly say that if it adopts the Collector's proposals, modified as I shall suggest later on, I shall be delighted. I should not have dared to propose such a sudden large increase myself.

17. The questions which have now to be discussed are—

(i) the relations between the permanent and the temporary staff and the pay of Forest Guards;

(ii) the distribution of ranges and their placing under Forest Rangers and Foresters;

(iii) the finance of the establishment question.

I propose, therefore, to make some general remarks and proposals on these points, &c.

18. (i) *Relations between the Permanent and Temporary Establishments.*—In the Forest Code, the subordinate permanent establishment is defined in paragraph 6 as consisting of—

I—*Executive staff* in charge of Forest sub-divisions and ranges, Sub-Assistant Conservators and Forest Rangers,

II—*Protective staff in charge of Sub-Ranges and Beats.*—Foresters and Forest Guards,

with the proviso that Sub-Assistant Conservators may sometimes take charge of districts and Foresters of ranges.

The temporary establishments which may be classed with these are—

(1) those permanently employed on timber works or in charge of permanent depôts charged to A-I or A-III (drift);

(2) those in charge of undemarcated forests, or, specially, of demarcated forests or to patrol boundaries, &c., charged to A-VIII(*f*) usually;

(3) those in charge of plantations or topes or other special works of improvement charged to A-VIII(*d*) usually;

(4) Miscellaneous establishments charged to various heads like mahouts, bungalow watchers, &c.,

and in preparing any full scheme for the reorganization of permanent establishment it is absolutely necessary to take into consideration also the temporary establishments employed on allied duties. The Government has recently drawn the attention of the Board (see Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 598 of 10th December 1889) to the necessity for the scrutiny of the charges for 'forest watchers' and such like so-called temporary hands, while my own recent inspections in certain of the districts of my circle have shown that in considering the comparative circumstances of different districts both the permanent and the temporary staff must be taken account of. In the proposals now before the Board, the Collector of Cuddapah alone has referred to the temporary (in reality permanent) staff employed on plantations, where in his paragraph 5 he mentions that nine temporary watchers are required at Rs. 6 per mensem for certain small areas. But the fact is that in some districts in addition to the staff of Forest Guards there is a large temporary establishment performing the same duties and though sanctioned yearly only, practically permanent. A glance at the list for the current year given in Board's Proceedings, dated 20th June 1889, Forest No. 344, will show that there are at present sanctioned the following staff:—

A-II Line peons, Kurnool	23 at	Rs. 5	per mensem.	These are all Forest Guards to all intents and purposes.
A-VIII (*f*) Watchers, Kistna District	6 at	„ 6	„	
	10 at	„ 5	„	
Nellore „	5 at	„ 4	„	
	9 at	„ 4	„	
Bellary „	1 at	„ 3	„	
	20 at	„ 4	„	

While in Cuddapah there are some 20 to 30 men employed, I found on my last inspection, on 3 annas per day, as assistants to Forest Guards, *i.e.*, to all intents and purposes Forest Guards themselves. The cost of this establishment is approximately per month:—

	Rs.	
A-II		
A-VIII (*f*)	115	
Do. Cuddapah	215	
... ...	144	say 24 men at Rs. 6 monthly
Total ...	474	

19. What I mention this for, particularly, is in order to explain why I have come to the conclusion that if the duties of Forest Guards can be well and efficiently performed by temporary watchers on low rates of pay, there is no need to increase the pay of Forest Guards to the large extent which the proposals of the Government indicate

(an *average* of Rs. 8-8-0 per month). Indeed, I might go much further and ask, why, if such local men, good and efficient, can be got, should the Government not put all its Forest Guards on the temporary staff on lower pay and make their retention depend upon the work they do, and save the necessity of providing them with pensions.

20. In an inspection note on the forests of Godávari written in 1887 (Board's Proceedings, dated 9th June 1888, Forest No. 284), I wrote as follows:—

"The number of Forest Guards is at present 28, but they are in a scale of pay. Experience has shown that this sliding scale is of no use in the case of Forest Guards; the same man who will readily serve for Rs. 6 close to his home will be unwilling to do so for Rs. 12 at some distance from it. We propose, as fast as the reserved forests are settled and demarcated, to put guards in charge; these guards to be local men who know the forests already and are not above turning their hands to a little manual work. For these men, who should be expected to keep the lines and roads clear, to do small creeper-cutting and planting work and generally all the small works of their beat, a pay of Rs. 6 per mensem will suffice. They should have houses in their beats and the necessary tools, and, in fact, they should resemble as nearly as possible the "Garde forestier" of France much more than the "peons" who are now usually employed and many of whom are far above doing any manual labor."

In a similar inspection note on the Kistna forests in 1887 (Board's Proceedings, dated 8th June 1887, Forest No. 331), I wrote as follows:—

"What I would advise is that instead of the present graded scale, endeavour be made to secure local men and pay them all at the 6 and 7 rupees' rates, and obtain men who are really capable not only of merely patrolling the forests but of taking care of them, mending roads, repairing boundary lines, &c., where needful. I do not find, as I confess I had expected to, that the prospect of increase of pay has much effect on Forest Guards who would usually prefer to serve on Rs. 6 near their houses than on Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 at a distance. I recommend, as I did for Godávari, that the higher appointments be gradually converted into Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 ones, and that the savings effected be devoted to increasing the number, which is equivalent to giving each man a smaller charge and one he can better do justice to. Fifteen appointments at Rs. 7 and 27 at Rs. 6 would come to Rs. 267, and provide savings sufficient for the increase of two guards asked for.

"I trust that great care will be taken to make Forest Guards understand that their place is in the forests, that they are expected to know all that is going on in their beats and to exercise a proper supervision. Some of these I met with could not even show the way about their charges and some were evidently unaccustomed to go off roads and to climb even the smallest hill. They should be made to know that they have no more right to leave their beats without orders than the District Forest-officer has to amuse himself in Rajahmundry or Nellore; and they must stop the strange practice of taking leave without previous permission. And this has been done in at least one instance by a Range-officer who pleaded that it was "customary to do it in the police," a statement which of course was completely untrue. Forest Guards should also be led to learn more about the trees of their charges and their uses and the other articles of produce of the forests, and they should be made to carry necessary implements, so as to clear boundary lines, mend boundary marks, cut branches overhanging roads, sever creepers and so on."

and the Collector expressed his agreement in my views. The more I travel, and the more I see of work in the field in the various districts, the more I feel sure that there is not the least necessity for the expense of the highly paid guards the Government proposes. A Forest Guard, native of the locality, employed on Rs. 6 to 8 per month is usually more useful than the comparative foreigner on Rs. 10 to 12. He is not above doing some work, clearing rides, cutting creepers, mending boundary posts, dibbling seed, &c, &c., and if he is a native of the locality is not afraid to go into the forests. The style of Forest Guard that I consider so objectionable is the comparative foreigner who instead of going into the forests and preventing theft, prowls about the outside doing what he calls "detection" and what in only too many cases is very little but an organized levy of black mail or a multitude of petty prosecutions. Surely it is better to have men who like the forests and working inside of them make offences difficult to commit than those who like a guard I recently interviewed consider it a right and proper thing to search in the villages and detect forest offences by setting faction against faction! In this circle I think Godávari is the district in which protection is the most efficient and yet there were last year only 27 cases put into court and 9 compounded, while the Forest Guards are (for the District Forest-officer holds the opinions that I do) almost all local men for whom a pay of Rs. 6 to 8 is ample. In Nílgiris, also in good condition, there were only 19 cases put into court

and five compounded last year, and yet among the Forest Guards may be found Canarese, Bodagas and even a Toda. Here too, I believe, the present Acting District Forest-officer agrees with me, for he spoke recently in strong terms of his experience of "outsider" Forest Guards in North Arcot.

21. I do not here propose to put Forest Guards on temporary establishment because it would be a change that the Southern Circle would probably not agree to and would put us on a different footing to other Provinces, but I certainly do propose to make Rs. 10 the highest pay and with 4 grades of 10, 8, 7, 6 (the rates adopted by the Collector of Bellary) make the average Rs. 7, instead of Rs. 8-8-0. I also propose to do away with all the "Watchers" under A-II and A-VIII (*f*) and amalgamate them with the Forest Guards. What we want in the way of Forest Guards is not few highly paid men with large areas that they cannot control, but many men with small areas that they can efficiently supervise and on rates of pay sufficient to attract men of the locality. We do not want high class men (I know of one Brahmin guard who is over 5 years' service, is believed to have not once set foot inside the forests), but "Jungle Wallahs," not men who like sitting at home and writing reports, but men who will go into the forest and are not afraid of, or consider undignified a little manual exertion. I am rather sorry that the Government has ordered a regular uniform, for at present they dress themselves in a sufficiently uniform way and a regular uniform will only have the tendency of making them above their work and afraid of tearing or soiling it by forest travelling. To sum up, what I want to ensure is "work" not "show."

22. In respect to the *number* of guards that should be entertained, it will be seen that the Collectors have asked for 586 on various rates of pay. Calculating, however, at the Government average of Rs. 8½, this means an expense of Rs. 4,981 monthly or not much less than our whole establishment costs at present. Add to this the temporary men about 100 at, say, Rs. 474, we have monthly Rs. 5,455. At the average of Rs. 7 which I would propose, the same money would give us nearly 780 men. Of course I do not desire to ask for so many, but I think at any rate that we may employ with advantage, say, 600 at an average rate of Rs. 7. This would make 15 to each Ranger (see further on paragraph 42) instead of the 16 suggested by the Government.

23. The Collectors have proposed—

	Permanent.	Temporary.
Ganjam	78	...
Vizagapatam	16	...
Godávari	42	..
Kistna	64	21
Nellore	54	10
Cuddapah	120	26 (say)
Kurnool	80	23
Bellary	45	20
Anantapur	57	...
Nilgiris	30	...
Total ...	586	100

and I suggest—

	Proposed.	
Ganjam	60	
Vizagapatam	20	
Godávari	60	
Kistna	60	(many small areas).
Nellore	60	(do.).
Cuddapah	120	(forests scattered).
Kurnool	80	
Bellary	50	(scattered forests).
Anantapur	50	(do.).
Nilgiris	40	
Total ...	600	

costing at Rs. 7 each=Rs. 4,200.

It should then be fully understood that temporary establishments as substitutes for or assistants to Forest Guards will no longer be necessary and that sanction to them will be invariably refused. It would take too long to describe in detail the arrangement of beats. I believe the 78 asked for Ganjam are more than necessary, and that Ganjam, Godávari, Kistna and Nellore all require about the same. I have proposed to increase the number in Nilgiris because the Forest Guards so frequently get ill and smaller beats, especially in South-East Wynaad may lead to an improvement. At any rate when a man gets ill, we may occasionally be able to double up beats we have more men available. At present, there is often difficulty in the Wynaad if and along the slopes where I also think more guards are wanted.

24. There are of course many ways of arranging the numbers of men at 10, 8, 7, 6 so as to give an average of 7, *e.g.*, (1) 30, 160, 160, 250; (2) 40, 120, 200, 240; (3) 50, 100, 200, 250; (4) 60, 120, 120, 300, but I think the best will be—

	RS.
40 at	10
120 at	8
200 at	7
240 at	6

and according to districts thus:—

—	10	8	7	6	Total.
Ganjam	4	12	20	24	60
Vizagapatam	1	4	7	8	20
Godávari	4	12	20	24	60
Kistna	4	12	20	24	60
Nellore	4	12	20	24	60
Cuddapah	8	24	40	48	120
Kurnool	6	16	26	32	80
Bellary	3	7	17	23	50
Anantapur	..	10	17	23	50
Nilgiris	6	11	13	10	40
Total ..	40	120	200	240	600

I have altered the regular proportions in the last three districts somewhat so as to give a larger proportion in the higher grades in Nilgiris where rates are high and a less in Bellary and Anantapur where rates are cheap.

25. It is well to compare this with the scales asked for by Collectors which were—

District.	14	12	10	9	8	7	6	Total.
Ganjam	..	7	7	14	50	..	..	78
Vizagapatam	Average Rs. 8-8-0 only given.							16
Godávari	..	2	4	..	8	10	18	42
Kistna	..	5	5	12	42	..	..	64
Nellore	Average Rs. 8-8-0 only given.							54
Cuddapah	3	5	8	19	85	..	..	120
Kurnool	Average Rs. 8-8-0 only given.							80
Bellary	..	..	2	..	8	15	20	45
Anantapur	Rates not given.							57
Nilgiris	..	2	4	7	19	..	..	32

26. (*ii*) *Distribution of Ranges, &c.*—In the orders of Government to which this is a reply, it is said "a 'range' is for the most part a revenue taluk, but in some districts the limits of a range have been fixed with reference to forest considerations alone. This is obviously the proper course." With all deference to this opinion, I venture to say a word in behalf of the taluk as a range unit. If the forests were not so very frequently divided in the middle by taluk boundaries, I should unhesitatingly say that, in my opinion, the coincidence of Forest ranges with Revenue taluks is just as important under our present organization as is the coincidence of Forest divisions with districts. The Government, I hope, will excuse my reminding it that under actual rules, the Range officer has much to do with the Tahsildar—that it is very important that the Range officer may pay money received punctually into

treasury and find no difficulty in obtaining encashment of the District Forest-officer's cheques for funds for expenditure. Then, the Tahsildar in many districts does a certain amount of Forest business; he receives money under section 26 rules; he controls the village heads who issue permits; he sells (not always, but often) the 'amroy,' the 'pullari,' &c.; he receives the darkhasts for patta lands and confers with the Range officer about the estimation of the value of trees, &c., upon them and so on; while, most important of all, he is the chief Magistrate to try the petty forest cases. There is therefore great utility in putting Range head-quarters at the same place as Taluk head-quarters, and I am of opinion that, whenever possible, it is distinctly advisable to do so. There are of course notable exceptions. For instance, it would be absurd because the Guttikonda reserve in Kistna or the Pálkonda reserve in Cuddapah is divided about equally between 3 or 4 taluks to put it in 3 or 4 different ranges. In many cases, perhaps most, "forest considerations" coincide with taluk areas and therefore I consider that local circumstances alone must decide.

27. Logically, if "forest considerations" alone are to determine the area of a range, and if it were fixed that every range must contain 300 or 400 square miles of forest under the department no matter how scattered the individual forests may be or how diverse in their necessities for intensive working, the same test should be applied to forest divisions and they too should be arranged so that a Divisional officer may control a fixed area and avoid such discrepancies as we may have at present. (The Assistant Conservators of Kurnool or Cuddapah have over 2,000 square miles of forests to control, while those of Bellary or Anantapur have barely 500!). This would necessitate an entire reorganization of the present system of control which I do not think the Government has the slightest intention of desiring.

28. The next point is that the Government proposes to fix an arbitrary area for ranges of 300 square miles or 400 square miles. This too is a matter which I feel sure it itself on going into the matter will admit to be difficult if not impossible in practice. In the 1,600 square miles of compact forest in Kurnool it is quite possible and quite right to make 4 or 5 ranges of about equal size, but what are we to do with Vizagapatam where the 230 square miles are situated in two regions 200 miles apart, or in Nílgiris, where with heavy working going on almost all over the whole district the forests have an area less than the Government allows for one range. The fact is, it must be admitted, that although as a rough standard it is well to fix 300 or 400 square miles as the size of a range in 'normal' conditions, circumstances require the arrangement to be altered according to the distribution of local areas and their greater or less importance in working. There is probably harder work to be done by a Ranger in the 200 acres of the Coonoor Peak Plantation than in the 200 square miles of the Rékapalle Hill Reserve!

29. On enquiring from the Board of Revenue whether it proposed to take 300 or 400 square miles as the standard size of a range, I was told that the Board desired to have the opinions of Conservators. I have, therefore, to give my strong opinion in favor of the 300 square miles as more likely to prove an average between the larger area which may be allowed in districts where there are extensive compact blocks and the smaller area which must be adopted where the forests are small and scattered. Then, too, I am strongly in favor of small ranges, for my experience is that the smaller area a range officer has to control the better justice he can do to his work. I shall therefore venture to adopt the 300 square miles range as the "standard."

30. The next question is that of Range organization. I see that some Collectors have taken as an understood thing that the scale suggested by Government of two Foresters to each Ranger and eight Forest guards to each Forester means that each range is to be in charge of a Forest Ranger who will have two sub-ranges under Foresters under him. I hope I may be forgiven for saying that I disagree with this plan. Theoretically, no doubt, if the forests were all compact and the standard easily adopted everywhere, it would be right for each range to be in charge of a Forest Ranger with two Foresters under his orders, but I would strongly deprecate these Foresters being in charge of sub-ranges everywhere. In many cases it would be far more conducive to *work* if the Forester were independent and employed by the Ranger

to supervise what is going on—at one time perhaps in the careful demarcation of a reserve; at another in the careful construction of a road; at another in seeing that a house was properly built; at another in carrying out an important forest-felling; and so on, without the necessity for separate accounts and a separate office. The theoretical range with two sub-ranges would require an office and clerks which is a thing I wish to avoid, for, if there is any department of the State which should be freed as much as possible from the trammels of bureaucratic rule it is the "Forests," and if there are any officers of the State whose proper place is in the field and not in the office they are the Range officers of the Forest department.

31. I trust I may be excused for these preliminary remarks and for my venturing to disagree somewhat with the system suggested by the Government. In my opinion, the opinion of a Forest-officer of 18 years' service—11 of which as a Conservator of Forests—the best organization of such a department as the Forests is that which adapts itself best to local circumstances and local requirements and not that which is based on mathematically equal divisions of area. In this circle, work has been developing gradually, and I think I may say successfully for the last seven years, with an undermanned superior staff and only the most gradual and slight increases of subordinate establishment. Ranges have been made and work organized, books opened and statistics compiled. If we are now to bring in an entirely new division of areas of control, we shall have to revise all these, close some books, open others, prepare new statistics and make new head-quarters, and the effect of this will be felt to be greatest on our customers, the people of the country, who are slow to understand changes. What we want are more and better subordinate officers, not new ranges, and new divisions of the area they control. Thus I advise range areas being small and such as will allow of the Range officer easily inspecting the whole monthly as, in my opinion, he should do. I now propose to review the proposals of Collectors district by district as regards the constitution of ranges.

32. *Ganjam.*—The Collector proposes—

four ranges in Goomsur, and
one range for Berhampore and Chicacole.

This is just what we have at present, except that there is as yet no one in Chicacole. I cannot agree with the Collector in thinking that Berhampore and Chicacole can possibly be worked in one range, for those taluks are distant from each other, some 60 or more miles, and much time would be wasted by a Ranger in travelling from one to the other. Chicacole is only a small forest area, but it can best be managed by a Forester under the District Forest-officer. There will be plenty of work to do in the restoration of those very denuded tracts we propose to reserve. The ranges should be—

		Forest Ranger.	Forester.
Goomsur taluk...	1. East Goomsur	1	1
	2. West do.	1	1
	3. Suradá	1	1
	4 Buguda	1	0
	5. Berhampore	1	1
	6. Chicacole	0	1

for which the Collector proposes five Rangers and ten Foresters.

Good Foresters are very difficult to get in Ganjam which has suffered much from bad work in consequence, while the forests are really very valuable, only requiring a little time and development to change the present low revenue into a large one. I advise, therefore, five Rangers and one Forester for this. But as the ranges are small I am sure that so many as (5 × 2 + 1 11) Foresters are not necessary. I would allow one each to East Goomsur, West Goomsur, Suradá and Berhampore, making five altogether, with the one in Chicacole.

33. *Vizagapatam.*—The Collector proposes two ranges, one in Pálkonda and one in Golgonda with a Forester under the latter in Sarvasiddhi. I fully concur in his proposals.

34. *Godávari.*—The proposals of the Collector are very moderate indeed for such an important Forest district, and really amount to no change in distribution of range. He proposes—

(1) *Bhadráchalam Sub-division.*—One Sub-Assistant Conservator with three ranges, in charge of one Ranger for the important Rékapalle range and two Foresters for Marrigudem and Bhadráchalam.

(2) *Rajahmundry Range.*—(Rajahmundry, Peddápuram and Tuni taluks) 455 square miles, one Forest Ranger and one Forester. I should like to alter this to two ranges—Rajahmundry and Peddápuram with a Forester for Tuni under the latter.

(3) *Ellore Range.*—(Yernagúdem, Tanuku and Ellore taluks) 295 square miles, one Forest Ranger and one Forester. Here too, I should like to add a second Forester, for I think one is not quite sufficient (see map).

(4) *Delta Range.*—One Forester.

Thus, excluding the Sub-Assistant Conservator, there would be four Forest Rangers and six Foresters.

35. *Kistna.*—The Collector proposes only three ranges with areas of 131½, 181½ and 348 square miles, respectively, for which he asks for three Forest Rangers and eight Foresters. I consider these ranges to be much too big, consisting, as the first two do, of many small scattered areas. These small areas are just those which require most attention and a Forest Ranger would, I fear, waste much time in going from one to the other, especially as travelling in the eastern taluks is difficult when the canals are closed. I am sorry that I did not take up these questions till after I had seen Mr. Arundel in Masulipatam, for I should have liked to ask him if the proposals he made were what he really thought the best arrangement, or were the nearest he could get to the Government standard. I discussed the subject, however, with Mr. Homfray, the late District Forest-officer, and found that he agreed with me in my opinion that the arrangement at present in force is a good one and cannot well be improved upon.

The present arrangement is—

Range.	Taluks.	Forest Ranger.	Forester.
Bandar	Bandar	..	1
	Gudiváda	..	..
Bezváda	Bezváda	..	1
	Nandigáma	..	..
Bápatla	Bápatla	1	1
	Répalle	..	..
Guntúr	Guntúr	..	1
	Narsaraopet	..	..
Krosúr	Sattenapalle (part)	..	1
	Palnád (part)	..	..
Palnád	Palnád ,, ...	..	1
	Vinukonda ,, ...	..	..
	Palnád ,, ...	..	1
Vinukonda	Vinukonda ,, ...	..	..
	Sattenapalle (part)	1	..
	Narsaraopet ,, ...	..	..

which is, in my opinion, an arrangement much more in accordance with Forest requirements than the one propsed by the Collector. I should like to be permitted to maintain it, only giving a Forest Ranger to Krosúr and Palnád and moving the Palnád Forester to Vinukonda, so making four Forest Rangers and six Foresters.

36. *Nellore.*—Here too, the Collector has clearly followed the standard suggested by Government and proposes to make only three ranges. My movements in the Nellore district did not admit of my meeting the Collector, but the District Forest-officer has been with me and I find he agrees with me in the opinion that an attempt to work the Nellore district under three ranges will be a mistake and a waste of power. For instance, the northern range proposed by Dr. Macleane is to include Podili, Darsi (these two taluks are zemindari and we have nothing to do in them), Ongole, Kandukúr, Kávali, Udayagiri and Kanigiri taluks, *i.e.*, more than half the district. As it is, the Ranger of Kávali tells me that much of his time is now wasted in travelling between distant parts of Ongole, Kandukúr and Kávali to confer with Tahsildars about the valuation of trees on darkhast lands or the sale of produce, and the evil will be still greater under the larger area it is now proposed to give him. In consultation with

the District Forest-officer, I have drawn up the following list of ranges which will be an improvement on those existing, while reducing the areas which the Collector proposes :—

Range.	Taluks.	Forest Ranger.	Forester.
Kanigiri	Kanigiri	..	1
	Ongole	..	..
Kávali	Nellore, North of Pennér excluding Veligondas ..	1	1
	Kávali	..	..
	Kandukúr	..	..
Udayagiri ..	Veligondas forests of Atmakúr	1	1
	Nellore, north of Pennér	..	..
	Udayagiri	..	..
Gúdúr	West Gúdúr	1	2
	Rápúr	..	..
	Atmakúr	..	..
	Nellore, south of Pennér	..	..
Coast	Sríharikót, *i.e.*, East Gúdúr	1	1
	Casuarina plantations	..	..

which is one Forest Ranger more than the Collector proposes. The Nellore Reserved Forests are mostly very scattered, in small isolated blocks They will require very careful protection, fencing and works of improvement. There are also large areas of unreserved lands and a great deal of work in small business such as the valuation of darkhasts. In respect to Forest guards I should infinitely prefer to have low-paid watchers on each of these small blocks, so that they may help in the works of protection and improvement. Both the District Forest-officer and the Kávali Ranger tell me that the high-paid Forest guards cannot be got to do any manual work at all. There is not much Forest crime in Nellore, and fencing and care will reduce what there is.

37. *Cuddapah.*—Hitherto, the ranges have been according to taluks, and in some respects this has been a good thing. But there are other respects in which it has not succeeded and those are that, in so very many cases, the forests lie in the hill ranges which separate taluk from taluk and consequently, as a glance at the map (see that submitted by the Collector) will show, "forest requirements" have suffered. The Collector has now re-divided the whole district and, basing his proposals on forest requirements only, proposed eight new ranges, viz. :—

Range.	Taluks.	Forest Ranger.	Forester.	Head-quarters.
Séshachellam	Pullampet (part)	1	3	Kodur.
	Váyalpád ,, ...			
	Ráyachóti ,, ...			
Chitvél	Pullampet ,, ...	1	1	Chitvél.
	Sidhout ,, ...			
Badvél	Badvél ,, ...	..	1	Badvél.
	Sidhout ,, ...			
Vattamadugu	Badvél ,, ...	1	2	Vattamadugu.
	Proddutur ,, ...			
	Cuddápah ,, ...			
	Sidhout ,, ...			
Guvalacheruvu	Sidhout ,, ...	1	3	Guvalacheruvu.
	Pullampet ,, ...			
	Ráyachóti ,, ...			
	Pulivendla ,, ...			
	Cuddapah ,, ...			
Muddanúr	Jammalamadugu (part)	..	1	Muddanúr.
	Proddutur (part)			
	Pulivendla ,, ...			
	Cuddapah ,, ...			
Kurli	Pulivendla ,, ...	1	3	Kurli.
	Ráyachóti ,, ...			
	Kadiri ,, ...			
Gurramkonda	Madanapalle ,, ...	1	2	Gurramkonda.
	Ráyachóti ,, ...			
	Váyalpád ,, ...			
	Total ..	6	16	

I think the proposed distribution of ranges good, except that Nos. 4 and 8 are rather too large; that I should like to see the Muddanúr range No. 6 under a Ranger instead of a Forester, so that the works of restoration that very dry country requires

may be completely supervised; that one Forester less might be given to No. 7; and that I would put the head-quarters of Nos. 7 and 8 at Kadiri and Váyalpád so that the Range officer may be near a taluk treasury and on the line of railway; and perhaps those of Nos. 2 and 5 at Rájampet and Cuddapah for the same reasons. With the change first proposed, the staff would be seven Forest Rangers and 14 Foresters—a near approximation to the Government standard for 2,100 square miles.

38. *Kurnool.*—The Collector does not propose materially to alter the present arrangements. At present we divide the district into two parts—west, the Yerramalais with two ranges in the Pattikonda, Koilkuntla, Rámallakót and parts of Nandyál and Nandikótkur taluks; and east, the Nallamalais into three ranges on their west and two on their eastern sides, approximately corresponding to the taluks of Nandikótkur, Nandyál, Sirvél, Márkápur and Cumbum, in the latter of which come the isolated Veligonda forests. The Collector preposes now—

one sub-division of the Yerramalais, under a Sub-Assistant Conservator with three foresters;

four ranges of the Nallamalais—two west, two east, each with a Ranger and two Foresters, with one extra Forester, presumably, for Sirvél.

I am sorry I did not see the Collector when in the Kurnool district lately, but the District Forest-officer with whom I discussed these proposals tells me he would, in view of the much greater importance of the Nallamalais, and especially the northern Nallamalais, over the Yerramalais, prefer to have the northern Nallamalais, the sub-division consisting of the forests of Márkápur and east Nandikótkur, each a range, with a Forest Ranger and one Forester. He would also prefer to maintain the existing ranges of Nandyál, Sirvél and Cumbum under Forest Rangers with three Foresters, one each in Nandikótkur and Cumbum and an extra one in Cumbum for the Veligondas. Then for the Yerramalais he considers one Forest Ranger for the south and one Forester for the north sufficient. This would make—

Range.	Forest Ranger.	Forester.	Remarks.
1. Northern Yerramalais ..	..	1	
2. Southern " ..	1	1	
3. Nandikótkur " ..	1	1	
4. Márkápur	1	1	I add the Foresters myself for the area covering the whole of the taluks of Pattikonda and Koilkuntla with part of Nandyál will be very large and there will be much work to do in the way of restoration.
5. Cumbum	1	2	
6. Nandyál	1	1	
7. Sirvél	1	..	
Total ..	6	7	

This scale costs (6×70+7×26) Rs. 602 while the Collector's costs (4×70+12×26) Rs. 592. I very much prefer Mr. Homfray's scale. We have had the greatest difficulty in getting good Foresters for Kurnool, and it will be a very great advantage to have fewer of them and more Rangers.

39. *Bellary.*—The Collector fully explains how impossible it is to discuss the forest area of the district as if there were compact blocks of forest in each taluk. He proposes six ranges, of which two under Rangers and the other under Foresters and quite rightly provides for Sandúr and Hadagalli-Harpanahalli as the chief ones. He asks for two Rangers and seven Foresters and I fully adopt his proposals. They agree fairly with taluk areas and do not much alter the present arrangements, while I think they will be efficient. I should prefer three Rangers and six Foresters so as to give a Ranger to Adóni to carry on the works of improvement, but the Government standard does not allow this; however, I shall enter it in the hope that it may be passed. There will be much work to be done in Bellary in the fencing and improvement of the forests (many of which are only "forests" by courtesy and are certainly not "woods") and intelligent trained supervision will be wanted.

40. *Anantapur.*—The Collector explains the circumstances of the district and proposes to replace the existing two Forest Rangers and three Foresters by one Forest Ranger and five Foresters, which is merely the addition of a Forester for Madakasíra. He makes no proposal to change the ranges which have always been arranged chiefly with regard to forest requirements and not according to taluks. I quite agree with

the Collector except that I think the important Muchukota forests should be under a Forest Ranger and would recommend two Forest Rangers and four Foresters.

41. *Nílgiris.*—The Collector proposes no change, either in the ranges or in the staff of Forest Rangers and Foresters. In the Nílgiris small ranges are absolutely necessary on account of the amount of intensive work, while the constant dealings of the department with the planting community and other European residents render it necessary to have more responsible persons. The scale is three Forest Rangers and five Foresters, and I hope it will be maintained.

42. The sum total of these proposals is—

—	Forest Rangers	Foresters.	Amount.
			RS.
Ganjam	5	5	480
Vizagapatam	2	1	166
Godávari	4	6	436
Kistna	4	6	436
Nellore	4	6	436
Cuddapah	7	14	854
Kurnool	6	7	602
Bellary	3	6	366
Anantapur	2	4	244
Nílgiris	3	5	340
Total ..	40	60	4,360

This will give a scale of 1½ Forester to each Ranger and it is, very true, a large increase in the number of Forest Rangers. But I believe that the having more Rangers and fewer Foresters would be amply justified by results and give us more men of professional training which is what we want. I do not think that, with the training of the Agricultural College, the incorporation of tests in forestry and allied subjects in the Upper Secondary Examination, &c., we shall have much difficulty in getting good men for Forest Rangers where the pay is fairly good; but for Foresters it is even now very difficult to get good men and it will be much more so when the new and very strict tests ordered by Government recently are fully carried out. Good men will not come to us unless they have a prospect of rising over Rs. 40 and soon no one will be able to do that who has not been to Dehra Dún.

43. Thus, adding in the six Sub-Assistant Conservators which I have not considered as the Government does not propose to alter the existing arrangements, and the Forest guards (see paragraphs 23 and 24), the staff I propose to adopt will be—

	Average.		RS.
Sub-Assistant Conservators	6 at	175 Rs.	1,050
Forest Rangers	40 at	70 „	2,800
Foresters	60 at	26 „	1,560
Forest guards	600 at	7 „	4,200
			9,610

as against Rs. 10,221 proposed by Collectors. This would give us a really good efficient staff and if the Government can bring itself to agree to it, I believe it will "pay" in the great improvement both of the revenue and the work. The chief feature of my proposed maximum staff is that of the increase of Forest Rangers. There is no doubt that after good Divisional officers, good Forest Rangers are the most important requirement we have, but their charges should not be too large for them to do full justice to. In theory I hold that as a Forest guard ought to inspect his whole beat thoroughly once, if not twice a week, so a Range officer should inspect all the forests of his range at least once a month, and a Divisional-officer or District Forest-officer those of his district at least once a year. Some of course cannot do it; as at present arranged, the District Forest-officer of Cuddapah could barely inspect his whole district in a year, while the District Forest-officer of Nílgiris or Anantapur or

Vizagapatam might do it several times over. So with Rangers in the large ranges proposed for Kistna by the Collector, a Range officer could barely get round his range with fast travelling in the month, while in those which we have now and which I propose to retain he can do it easily. As for Forest guards I consider we want numbers not on high pay. I have nowhere heard any real complaint of bad prospects and I know that many District Forest-officers agree with my views that local jungle men are better than strangers usually of town breeding.

44. (iii) *Finance.*—I will consider the effects of the proposed change with regard to the estimates for 1890-91, as the new scale, if sanctioned, is hardly likely to come in till that year, if so soon. The budget for 1890-91 as finally sanctioned by Government provides—

	RS.	RS.
Revenue		6,65,500
Expenditure A	2,69,250	
" B	2,58,750	
		5,28,000
Surplus		1,37,500

The amount provided under B-I(c) Subordinate Establishments is Rs. 80,000, while the amount which would be required at the rate of Rs. 9,610 per month would be Rs. 1,15,320 or Rs. 35,320. Without taking into account the probable rise of revenue and the certain savings while the new scale is being introduced, the deduction of this sum from the surplus would leave the latter at Rs. 1,02,180 which may have to be still somewhat reduced to provide for office increases. At any rate, it would leave the surplus revenue at very nearly the one lakh of rupees which the Northern Circle is expected to contribute towards the 2½ lakhs Madras is expected to yield.

45. It is just as well to mention here that I trust that, in fixing the numbers of Forest Rangers and Foresters for each district, the Government will not fix a definite scale of grades in each, because that would lead to great complications in the case of promotions. If the scale of Ganjam, say, were fixed definitely at one first grade, one third grade, two fourth grade and one fifth grade, and the first-grade man were promoted, say, to Sub-Assistant Conservator, the second-grade Ranger promoted in his place might have to be transferred from, say, Cuddapah and a third-grade man, perhaps, sent from Nilgiris to Cuddapah and so on, which would result in endless complication of the list and endless transfers to the detriment of work. The number only in each district should be fixed, and the Conservator can then make promotions without necessarily making transfers while endeavouring, of course, to maintain in each district a suitable proportion of the different grades. In fact, I only desire to be permitted to regulate the appointments and promotions of Forest Rangers and Foresters just as the Government regulates those of the superior staff. When a first-grade Deputy Conservator retires, the promoted second-grade man is not necessarily transferred to relieve him.

The scale of Forest guards should, as now, be fixed for each district and promotions and transfers under it regulated by the District Forest-officer.

46. *Office staff.*—The sum of Collector's proposals is as follows :—

	Clerks.									Peons.			Total District Forest-officer.
	60	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	9	8	7	
Ganjam ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	4	128
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	68
Godávari ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	4	128
Kistna ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	4	141
Nellore ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	4	153
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	169
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	143
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	110
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	108
Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	142
Total ..	1	2	2	4	1	2	8	6	11	2	9	30	1,290

	Clerks.				Peons.				Total ranges.
	20	15	12	10	8	7	6	5	
Ganjam ..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	75
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12
Godávari ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	74
Kistna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	42
Nellore ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	63
Cuddapah ..	3	3	..	..	10	..	..	..	185
Kurnool ..	1	..	4	..	..	16	..	..	189
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	48
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	24
Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	14
Total ..	5	6	4	5	10	18	35	5	729

To this may be added "Direction" Rs. 391, in which I propose no change. The total here asked for is therefore Rs. 2.410 monthly as against Rs. 1,965 asked for in my letter of March 1889, Rs. 1,758 actuals, Rs. 2,525 asked for by Acting Conservator in 1888, and Rs. 1,798-12-0 proposed by the Board.

So far as regards District Forest-offices, I prefer the scale given in paragraphs 20 and 21 of my letter of March 1889 costing Rs. 1,580 monthly. This is what the Collectors of Kurnool (in the 1st class) and Godávari (the chief district of the 2nd class) ask for now, so far as clerks are concerned.

But the Government has expressed itself as especially desiring the Collectors' opinions, so I need only say that I have no objection to offer to the scales submitted by Collectors so far as clerks are concerned. For peons I think four at Rs. 8 for Nilgiris and four at Rs. 7 for other districts is a very liberal allotment.

47. I turn now to the Range offices. *Primâ facie*, I am distinctly averse to increasing the office work of ranges and that is what the provision of clerks in my opinion invariably does. The Code prescribes for Range officers, the maintenance (see page XV) of—

(1) a *Forest Journal*, which is a mere note book ;
(2) a *Cash book*, which is his chief record ;
(3) a *Permit book*, which he does not ordinarily use much ;
(4) a *Correspondence Register* ;

and since then Government has very rightly added

(5) a *Prosecution Register* ;

and these are not much to keep up. I have in the last year inspected more than half of the Range offices in my circle and the only ones in which there was really work for a clerk were Kodur in Cuddapah and Srîharikót in Nellore, besides the sub-division of Bhadráchalam in Godávari. But two things must be remembered :

(1) That it is chiefly because we have comparatively small ranges. If we now establish big ranges with several Foresters under a Ranger, it will, I think, be necessary to provide clerks. It will be seen that (except the sub-divisional clerks asked for for Kurnool and Godávari whose necessity I admit) the only Collectors who ask for Range clerks are those of Ganjam, Nellore, Cuddapah and Kurnool. The Collector of Ganjam gives no reasons and fixes the rate of pay at Rs. 10 by which, I presume, he means (and if so, I think, properly) a vernacular clerk to write takeeds. The Collector of Nellore does not specially explain the need of clerks, but, as he proposes to make three very large ranges out of the whole district, it is quite clear that each of his Rangers must have some help in correspondence with so many Tahsildars and Foresters.

The Collector of Cuddapah says that as "Rangers will now have two or three Foresters under them, their correspondence and account work will be increased and I think that eventually every Ranger should have a clerk." But his new ranges are easy compact ones and I see no reason to agree with him, because I would deprecate the formation of many sub-ranges, which often only means doing the same work twice over and allow the Foresters instead to be employed as the Ranger's deputy on important or necessary works.

The Collector of Kurnool provides clerks at Rs. 12 for each Ranger in order that Tahsildars may be relieved of the issue of licenses. For this purpose, I submit a temporary establishment under A-II, as usual, would be best.

(2) That much depends on the District Forest-officer. Some District Forest officers succeed in keeping their charges in good order and their offices in systematic management with very little trouble about office work and by means of personal instruction and example in the field avoid the necessity for many letters. Others, on the other hand, even with the expenditure of much office labour and many letters, though they may do good work and make fair tours, give most, if not all, of their orders by letter and are usually in arrears. Needless to say I prefer the former class but the others are in the majority.

48. For my own part, I can only recommend that, for the present, Range clerks be omitted and afterwards only provided where the Collector and the Conservator on experience agree in considering them essential. I believe Range officers will do very well without them. My experience is that, when an officer like a Forest Ranger has to copy his own letters, he thinks twice before he writes and gives his orders, as he should, verbally in the field; if he reaches the dignity of having a clerk, he writes letters for the clerk to copy and spends his time posing as the head of an office to the detriment of his out-door work. A Forest Ranger who does his duty properly ought to be constantly out on inspection, inspecting his Foresters and Forest guards and their beats, and he should give his orders and instructions and receive reports personally, while, as regards correspondence with the District Forest-officer, Code, paragraph 221, allows him to dispense with keeping copies of ordinary letters, and the system most District Forest-officers in this circle have of sending a memoradum on the opposite page of which the reply is written obviates much of the mere officialism of correspondence and saves time. Forest-officers are "out-of-doors" officers, if any officers are; and the less writing work they have to do, the better. Writing work will not, I feel sure experience in this country will generally allow, be decreased by the appointment of clerks. Clerks, when once appointed, will try to maintain their places and to prove themselves essential they will make work. What writing work there is to do should be done to the utmost extent possible in the District Forest-office and not in the ranges; and even the District Forest-officers and the Circle officers, I beg humbly to suggest to the Government, would have more time for the out-of-door work of which the office work is only the record, if they were allowed a little more personal responsibility and not called upon for so many reports and returns. I venture to think that there is really no great disagreement between the Southern Circle and myself in respect to Range clerks. I do not know for certain, but I believe in the Southern Circle the ranges are very large and with many sub-ranges and, if so, of course Range clerks may be necessary. For my part I prefer small ranges (and I believe most of the District Forest-officers of my Circle agree with me), the larger and more important ones under Forest Rangers the smaller and less important under Foresters. We have several Foresters who, not qualified for rangerships under present rules, are thoroughly competent for the charge not only of small but of big ranges.

49. As regards range peons, I think the provision of one to nearly every range is quite right and proper, if only to take away any possible excuse for the Range officers employing on message duty the members of the protective and special staff. The number of peons must depend of course upon the number of ranges. The Collector of Cuddapah asks for two range peons for the rangers of the Seshachellam and Guvalcheruvu ranges and I see no objection to the arrangement, for those ranges will consist of large and important compact forests with very heavy work. I think the same may be extended to Rangers of Rékapalle, Ellore, Nandikótkur, Márkápur, Cumbum, Sriharikót and Mudumalai—all difficult tracts of large, usually compact, forests. I recommend the uniform pay for range peons of Rs. 7 in the five ranges of East Kurnool, the three chief ranges (Seshachellam, Guvalacheruvu and Badvél) of Cuddapah and the Nílgiris and of Rs. 6 in all others. The number of peons required under the establishment proposed in my paragraph 42 would be:—

Ganjam	5 (none necessary for Chicacole.)
Vizagapatam	2
Godávari	9
Kistna	7
Nellore	6
Cuddapah	10 (of which 3 on higher pay.)
Kurnool	10 („ 5 „ „)
Bellary	5 (none necessary in Ráyadrug.)
Anantapur	5 („ „ Madaksira.)
Nílgiris	4 on Rs. 7 [Coonoor, Ootacamund and Mudumalai (2)]

i.e., 63 peons in all, of which 12 at Rs. 7 and 51 at Rs. 6 390 Rs.

50. Then, in addition, there should be provided, for six Sub-Assistant Conservators or third-grade Assistant Conservators without districts, six clerks at Rs. 15 and 12 peons at Rs. 7 = Rs. 174.

The Sub-divisions which are most necessary are—

(1) Upper Godávari,
(2) North Nallamalais,
(3) South Nellore,
(4) East Cuddapah,

but ordinary it will be best to arrange these according to the work, and let Junior Assistant and Sub-Assistant Conservators in the large districts act chiefly as the District Forest-officer's Assistants.

51. The total of these proposals taking the scale of clerks proposed by Collectors is—

	Rs.
Circle Office	391
District Forest-office clerks	1,050
„ „ „ peons	284
Range peons	390
Sub-Assistant and Assistant Conservators	174
Total ...	2,289 monthly.

or Rs. 27,468 yearly, which is an increase of Rs. 1,776 on the amount (Rs. 25,692) provided in the 1890-91 budget. The provision in the budget is based upon the proposals I made in my letter, No. 3050 of 23rd March 1889, and I earnestly hope that, even if the Government desires to make further inquires about the Forest staff and postpone further the introduction of the new scale for the establishment, it will sanction for office staff either the proposals of that letter which the Board then adopted or those now made, so that the new office staff may be appointed with the new official year. The need of an improvement in District Forest-office staff is very urgent indeed in all districts, and I wish here to say that I consider it creditable to District Forest-officers generally that the condition of their offices, as shown by my own inspections and those of Treasury Deputy Collector's, is as good as it is, considering the disadvantages they are under in shortness of hands and want of really good head clerks.

52. I desire to conclude by thanking the Board for the support, which, in its Proceedings, No. 234 of 30th April 1889, it gave to my last year's proposals. The result of the refusal of the Government to entertain those proposals without more information has been a year's delay. Promotion has consequently stagnated and deserving officers are getting disheartened. If early orders are not passed and a proper scale allowing a suitable flow of promotion to be instituted, we may lose some of our best men and fail to attract as condidates for the Forest School or for direct appointment the class of new men we desire to have. I earnestly hope, therefore, that the Board and the Government will pass orders at a very early date, and at any rate before the time for the preparation of 1891-92 budget arrives. And I trust that Government will pass orders approving the "monthly maximum" arrangement recommended in paragraph 1 of the Board's Proceedings last quoted. If the Government is unwilling to accept the full proposals I have made for the Forest staff based on the demands of the Collectors, I trust that, at any rate and as a beginning, it will sanction the scale I asked for last year.

53. Copy of this letter has been sent to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, who will doubtless explain clearly where and how he differs from my views.

The maps sent by the Collectors of Godávari and Cuddapah have been supplemented by maps of the other districts prepared in my office.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 1 to 4.—Proposition statement and statement showing proposals to meet the increased expenditure, both in duplicate.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.—File of Collector's reports.

ENCLOSURE No. 6.—Maps.

Read—the following letter from Colonel I. CAMPBELL WALKER, Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue (through the Examiner of Forests Accounts), dated Madras, 29th July 1890, No. 1133 :—

Referring to the orders of Government regarding revision of subordinate establishments, communicated by Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 386, dated 18th July 1889, and subsequent reminders thereon, I need scarcely assure the Board that the subject has not escaped my attention.

I have conferred with Mr. Peet, Acting Conservator, Northern Circle, and find we are in accord with regard to the general principles regarding office and protective establishments on which the revision should be framed. The views of Mr. Cherry, late Acting Conservator, Southern Circle, on those points, are also identical with my own and Mr. Gamble's, as expressed in his letter, No. 3350, dated 26th February 1890, to the Board, do not differ materially.

2. So far so good; but the proposals of the Collectors, Southern Circle, are not quite in accordance with our views or the lines laid down by Government in the order quoted above. They or their District Forest-officers appear to have considered themselves bound to adhere more or less to the existing scale from which their proposals deviate very slightly, although several have since asked for increases to their forest establishments, both Executive and Protective, of the urgent necessity for which there can be no doubt.

3. I take it that what Government require is a comprehensive scheme drawn up in communication with Collectors and District Forest-officers which will suffice for our requirements not merely for a year, but for some time to come, and that it is better to delay it a little than to send up anything crude or apparently at variance with the wishes and requirements of Collectors who are primarily responsible for the Forest Administration of their districts.

4. I therefore propose, with the Board's approval, to consult Collectors again before submitting my final proposals and endeavour to bring their recommendations with regard to district scales into unison with my own views and those of this Government and the Government of India who in their (the Inspector-General of Forests') review of Forest Administration in India for 1887-88, recently published, express themselves strongly in favour of strengthening our Executive and Protective staff. This will take some time, which will, however, I consider, be well spent, especially as it will also enable us to have the Collectors' proposals with regard to further and final reservations called for by Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 278, dated 6th June 1888, before us.

5. Meanwhile it is absolutely necessary to revise the scale of Rangers and Foresters, as a temporary measure, so as slightly to increase the total numbers, but chiefly to alter the numbers sanctioned in each grade so as to admit of some promotion pending the general revision.

The existing sanctioned scale for the circle is that submitted by me for 1888-89 just before I left for England. It was avowedly suitable for one year only, but has been adopted as the permanent scale pending a general revision.

6. It will be observed that out of a total of 33 Rangers, 17, or upwards of one-half, are placed in the lowest grade on Rs. 50 per mensem. This was suitable at the time, and for one year, but we have now several men with Rangers' certificates of 1887, 1888 and 1889 qualified for and deserving of promotion and becoming disheartened for want of it. Similarly with the Foresters' class we require a few more appointments in the 1st grade or class, especially as upwards of one-half of our Range charges are at present held by Foresters which is altogether wrong, but must continue till the general revision scheme is sanctioned.

A slight augmentation in the number of Forest guards is also necessary to carry us on till a permanent scale or monthly maximum is sanctioned for this class.

7. I submit proposition statements in which I have distributed the proposed augmentations under Guards and Foresters but kept the four extra Rangers proposed under direction as it will depend on circumstances to what districts they will be posted—probably one to Tanjore, another to Tinnevelly and a third to South Coimbatore—leaving one to be posted as required. In this connection, I may mention that a considerable reserve of Rangers is absolutely necessary and will be provided for in my general revision scheme. At the present moment I have no less than 5 Rangers absent on leave—mostly on privilege leave with medical certificate—*i.e.*, on full pay, and therefore nothing available for acting incumbents.

8. I shall make provision for the slight increase in expenditure involved by the adoption of the proposed interim scale in the revised budget for 6 months of the current year, *i.e.*, from 1st October next, and beg that Government may be moved to sanction it from that date and allow the general revision scheme to stand over for a few months longer.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

SCHEDULE (in Code Form No. 76) showing the distribution of the Proposed Establishments—Executive and Protective.

District.	THE EXECUTIVE STAFF.						THE PROTECTIVE STAFF.				
	Rangers.						Foresters.				
Rs.	125	100	80	60	50	Amount.	40	30	20	15	Amount.
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
						Rs.					Rs.
Direction	1	1	2	1	..	445	1	1	1	2	120
Chingleput	..	..	1	..	..	80	1	1	2	..	110
North Arcot	..	1	2	1	..	320	2	3	5	..	270
South Arcot	..	..	..	1	3	210	2	3	4	..	250
Salem	..	..	2	2	1	330	2	3	4	..	250
Trichinopoly	..	..	1	1	..	140	1	1	2	..	110
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	80
North Coimbatore	..	..	1	..	2	180	1	1	4	..	150
South Coimbatore	..	1	1	..	1	230	2	3	2	..	210
Madura	1	..	..	..	2	225	3	2	2	..	220
Tinnevelly	..	..	..	1	..	60	2	2	2	..	180
North Malabar	..	..	..	1	1	110	1	1	1	..	90
South Malabar	..	2	..	..	..	200	1	2	1	..	120
South Canara	..	..	..	2	..	120	1	2	1	..	120
Total ..	2	5	10	10	10	2,650	22	25	31	2	2,280

District.	THE PROTECTIVE STAFF - *cont.*							Total cost per mensem.
	Forest Guards.							
Rs.	12	10	9	8	7	6	Amount.	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
							Rs.	Rs.
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	565
Chingleput	..	1	2	4	5	8	143	333
North Arcot	1	2	3	4	12	28	343	933
South Arcot	5	9	..	10	12	14	393	858
Salem	5	7	8	10	15	15	477	1,057
Trichinopoly	1	1	..	3	6	7	130	380
Tanjore	..	2	..	2	2	1	56	136
North Coimbatore	3	3	5	6	8	10	275	605
South Coimbatore	4	3	..	11	12	5	280	720
Madura	..	2	8	6	9	5	233	678
Tinnevelly	2	2	2	6	14	4	232	472
North Malabar	4	2	..	5	4	7	178	378
South Malabar	1	1	3	5	5	5	154	474
South Canara	2	2	5	7	8	6	237	477
Total ..	28	37	36	79	112	115	3,136	8,066

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Proposition statement.

Resolution—dated 21st October 1890, Forest No. 1092, Mis.

The Board has discussed the matter generally with both Conservators and has gone into the proposals for the Northern Circle at some length with Mr. Peet, but, though it approves generally of the additions asked for, it cannot accept the papers yet as in a fit condition to be submitted to Government.

2. The main defect is that no detailed description has been furnished of the forest characteristics of the districts. Mr. Gamble touches on them only slightly, and the Collectors' letters are taken up almost wholly with the extent of the forests, and, with the single exception of Mr. Lodge of Cuddapah, omit all reference to their character. What is wanted is that each district should be taken up *by itself*, that a short description should first be given of its forest characteristics, as a whole, *i.e.*, the general forest area, its extent—present and proposed, the grouping of the blocks, whether scattered or in large blocks, their accessibility, the character of the forest in them, the general nature of the demand upon them, &c.; then should follow a brief statement of the areas selected as ranges, together with the reasons for such selection, a note of the characteristics of the forest comprised and the relative importance and, perhaps, a rough guess at the receipts of the range. All this may be as brief and as bald as possible. All that is needed is that Government should be informed of the character-istics of the country with which it is dealing, and be able to judge more or less satisfactorily of the necessity for the additional establishments asked for. As a matter of fact, each Collector is sending in a proposition statement for an increase of estab-lishment, and has got to justify it.

3. The district maps, supplied by Mr. Gamble, with the forest areas coloured on them and divided up by broad lines into the various ranges proposed, is a great aid, and the Conservator, Southern Circle, will be requested to submit them for his Circle, too.

4. Following on the description of each range, should be given the establish-ment proposed for it, with the reasons therefor, and at the end, this proposed establishment should be compared with that now entertained. In such comparison, special mention should be made of the temporary men now employed and it should be stated how many of them it is intended to abolish and how many to retain.

5. As regards Forest guards, the Board will not express any decided opinion at present; but is disposed to think that a combination of temporary watchers on low pay, with a permanent staff of guards, on the pay proposed by Government, would be best suited to the case; only the number of these temporary men must be understood to be more or less fixed and not liable to increase or change every year, as is the case of establishments which are more purely temporary.

6. As regards the size of ranges, and their co-relation, or otherwise, with taluks, Government probably has no wish to lay down any hard and fast rule.

7. As regards Foresters, the Board agrees with the Conservator that they need not necessarily be tied down to sub-ranges. They should also not be put in charge of ranges, unless financial considerations make it absolutely necessary, for both their pay and their position render them unfitted for such work.

8. The Conservator is requested to call on the Collectors to submit the information now called for, at a very early date, as the submission of the Forest budget is being delayed for want of it.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) H. A. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

To the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.
Copy to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Read—also the following letter from the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated 29th December 1890, No. 2459:—

In continuation of my No. 1133 of 29th July 1890, I have now the honour to submit the Collectors' proposals for the revision of the subordinate Forest establish-ment in the Southern Circle.

2. I have been able to confer personally on the subject with all Collectors and District Forest-officers with the exception of Malabar and South Canara, and thus secure uniformity in the proposals which, as regards range charges, are based on the general principle enunciated by Govern-ment in its Order No. 582 of 11th July 1889, that a "range" should "form the actual charge of a ranger," and not, as is now the case, be frequently held by young, inexperienced and unreliable foresters.

Forest ranges and rangers.

3. I regret, however, that it has been found impossible to adopt or recommend the adoption of a uniform range limit of 300 or 400 square miles. The extent of a range must depend on (1) the total area to be travelled over in order to inspect and supervise the forests within it; (2) the number and extent of such forests and whether they are contiguous or scattered with irregular boundaries; (3) the extent and nature of departmental operations in progress or proposed in each forest.

When the blocks of forest are comparatively small and scattered, like those in Chingleput and Tanjore, the area to be travelled over may be considerable, though the aggregate area of the reserved forests and lands is small. Moreover, the trees and other forest produce on unreserved lands have to be looked after and the revenue derived from them, which is considerable, realized and accounted for.

Again, even when the forest area is compact like the Anaimalai teak forests or the Nilambúr plantations, forest operations may be extensive and the charge of a comparatively limited area suffice to occupy the whole time of the most energetic range officer, whilst much larger areas, in which there is, comparatively speaking, no working nor demand and which are easy of protection, *e.g.*, the upper Anaimalais and upland forests in North Coimbatore, may be efficiently supervised by one ranger assisted by an adequate protective staff of foresters and guards.

It is in short impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule with regard to the area which should constitute a range charge which must depend upon local circum-stances and conditions.

4. I would, however, submit that the limits indicated by Government are too large and that even the lower, viz., 300 square miles, should be regarded as the maximum, not the average. Were the forests laid out with mathematical precision in rectangular blocks of 20×15 square miles with regular and easily protected boundaries, it might be possible for a ranger to supervise such an area, but it will readily be understood that such fortuitous circumstances rarely if ever occur.

Mr. Brandis in a letter to this Government printed with G.O., Revenue Depart-ment, No. 750 of 15th July 1882, refers to 10,000 to 30,000 acres (15 to 45 square miles) of compact masses of forest as the normal size of a range, and writing in the Indian Forester of October 1884, page 454, the same authority mentions 20,000 acres, or 30 square miles, as the area which can be properly looked after by a range officer. If we adopted even his maximum area of 45 square miles as the limits of range charges, we should require for the 17,000 square miles of forest referred to by Govern-ment 377 rangers! I dare say we shall come to that some day, but for the present can afford to be more moderate in our demands.

5. I would gladly have fixed the limits of range charges with reference to forest considerations alone which, as Government remarks, "is obviously the proper course," but we are not sufficiently advanced for that yet and our system of account

under which the taluk and range returns have to correspond would be seriously complicated, especially in the case of forests worked under the seigniorage system, were we to ignore taluk limits altogether. The question of magisterial and police jurisdiction has also to be considered, as it would never do to have forest offences committed in one portion of a forest cognizable by one Taluk Magistrate and those in another portion cognizable by another. This could doubtless be arranged for by the District Magistrate, but at present, and until we know exactly and finally what forest areas will remain under our control, it would be premature to attempt to fix the limits of range charges with regard to forest consideration only and to include portions of different revenue taluks in one and the same range. The proper course is certainly to work in that direction forming working circles convenient in size and local conditions, one or more of which should constitute a range charge. This can and ought to be done gradually but steadily during the next 10 years, beyond which time the present revision and augmentation of executive and protective establishments cannot, in a growing department like the Forest, be expected to suffice.

There may, however, meanwhile, be more than one range in a taluk and some of the proposed ranges will be found unfortunately to embrace two or more whole taluks, the latter being due to financial considerations only.

6. We have at present 69 range charges in the Circle, of which only 33 are held by rangers. We now propose 65 and that all should be held by rangers on an average salary of Rs. 70 per mensem, which I have adopted in accordance with the orders of Government. The average was formerly fixed at Rs. 80 to which, or even higher, it will be necessary to raise it if the maximum pay of the class is raised to Rs. 150, as, I understand, is contemplated in the department under the Government of India with which it appears advisable to maintain uniformity. The range officer is the executive officer and backbone of the department and we shall never ensure proper management, protection and progress till all such charges are held by intelligent and trustworthy forest officers with adequate salaries and fair prospects of advancement. I now experience considerable difficulty in getting suitable men as rangers and think that if we are to continue to require the comparatively high standard of general education and special professional knowledge at present prescribed, it will be found necessary to materially increase the pay and prospects of the class. I would certainly not advocate a lower standard, though that for foresters is perhaps unnecessarily high.

I have only made a very small provision for a reserve in each of those classes (*i.e.* 5 rangers and 5 foresters), as it would be premature to provide for the necessary reserve before we work up to the full sanctioned scale.

A reserve of at least 25 per cent. on the sanctioned scale will, however, eventually be necessary for efficiency to provide for special duties, leave, sickness, &c.

At present, nothing gives me more concern than the recruitment of the rangers' and foresters' class, in which permanent or temporary vacancies may be said to occur daily, whilst there is no reserve of trained officers from which to fill them. This is very detrimental to Government interests both as regards protection and improvement of the forests and collection of the revenue.

The average area of range charges proposed is 89,600 acres, or 140 square miles, of forest under the actual control of the department, but they vary widely for the reasons already indicated. If anything, they are too large, which is mainly due to financial considerations. The average area embraced in a range charge, or which a range officer will have to travel over, is 731 square miles.

7. With regard to the number of foresters proposed, we have been guided by the actual requirements of each range which naturally vary very considerably. It is not proposed to place foresters in charge of sub-ranges or to have sub-ranges at all, as they only lengthen the chain of responsibility and interfere with its being fixed on the ranger in charge of the range and the forest guard or watchman in charge of the beat or block.

Foresters.

The total number of foresters proposed is 100 as compared with 80 at present sanctioned.

I would ask that the average pay be fixed at Rs. 30 instead of Rs. 26 as indicated by Government, the pay of the several grades being, respectively, Rs. 40, 30 and 20. An intermediate grade of Rs. 25 may be introduced if adopted by the Government of India, but Rs. 20 per mensem should, I consider, be the minimum.

All the foresters in the Circle should, in my opinion, remain on a graded list as now, and be promoted on it according to seniority and qualifications without necessarily being transferred. The numbers proposed for any district are too few to prevent stagnation or discouragement and it must be remembered that our rangers will eventually be recruited from the foresters' class and that it is therefore advisable that they should gain experience in more than one range or forest division.

Forest guards.

8. I regret that I must deprecate raising the minimum salary of this class.

It will be observed from paragraph 4 of my letter printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 3914 of 26th December 1883, that I have a very high ideal of what a forest guard ought to be (regarding which, please also see paragraph 82 of Mr. Gamble's Inspection note on Ganjam, printed in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 197, of 14th April 1890), and if we had succeeded in finding such men I would certainly strongly advise an improvement in their pay and prospects. Unfortunately, we have not done so and there is a consensus of opinion amongst our officers that what Mr. Gamble calls "foreigners," or men with some education recruited in towns, are a mistake as forest guards, as they shirk going into the forests or doing any manual labor, and too frequently do nothing but levy black mail or divert the forest revenue into their own pockets on the strength of their position and badges of office.

We must therefore, I fear, abandon the idea of getting educated men as forest guards and content ourselves with the better description of laboring men or cultivators to be selected from the larger number of forest watchmen who must be entertained if the protection and improvement of our reserves is to be anything but a name.

9. For men of the class I now indicate Rs. 6 per mensem rising to Rs. 12 with batta, uniform, permanent employment, and a house or hut free of rent, ought, I consider, to be sufficient inducement, and I would therefore retain the average monthly salary at Rs. 8 as now, the average scale being somewhat as follows for ten men:—

	Rs.
1 on Rs. 12	12
1 on „ 10	10
2 on „ 9	18
2 on „ 8	16
2 on „ 7	14
2 on „ 6	12

10. Several of our officers advocate the entertainment of men of the jungle tribes, *e.g.*, Kadirs, Mulars, Irulers, Muduvars as forest guards owing to their comparative immunity from fever and predilection for a forest life. There is no doubt that in those respects there is much to recommend them, but they are, as a rule, very lazy and irregular in their habits, will only do certain descriptions of work, and could never be relied upon as Forest police.

Mr. Gamble on the other hand recommends cultivators or coolies from the adjoining villages on the ground that they know the localities and will work well and cheaply if not taken away from their villages.

I admit the force of his arguments, but here again do not think a ryot could be trusted to "run in" his village headman or any influential inhabitant for committing a forest offence or even to arrest a sturdy "Wodder" in the act of cutting down or removing a tree. My conclusion is, therefore, that both those classes are best employed as "watchmen," only a selected few, who display special intelligence and energy and are willing to move away from their villages or "pathis," being promoted to the guards' class, which might also contain a few men of better education, but who have not passed the educational tests, who are anxious to qualify for promotion to the foresters' class as "deserving forest guards."

11. Mr. Gamble, in his admirable report, submitting the proposals for the Northern Circle, with a copy of which I have been favored, deals at some length with the whole question of forest guards and watchmen which is very important.

He states that he was inclined to recommend that the guards should, like the watchmen or watchers, be classed as temporary establishment, but refrained as he did not think the idea would be acceptable to me and would be contrary to the custom of the department in other Provinces. So far as I am personally concerned, I have no objection to urge, but suppose it will be preferable, to adhere to the usage of the department throughout India, and I am doubtful whether Government would approve of our classing as temporary establishments which are to all intents permanent.

12. This brings me to the subject of watchmen, of whom we have a considerable number in the Southern Circle, and require a great many more especially in the low-land forests, and fuel and fodder reserves, the areas of which are comparatively small, and blocks numerous and scattered. At present, many of them have no guard or watchman at all, in which cases reservation becomes a farce, forest offences, if they can be called so in the absence of any protection, are rife and the magistracy very naturally are disinclined to convict and punish. In such localities it is unnecessary to have forest guards on comparatively high pay; all we require are watchmen on Rs. 4 to 6, or say an average of Rs. 5 per mensem, to watch and work in the reserves. I observe that Government in its Order of 3rd December 1889, No. 974, Revenue, paragraph 5, impresses on the Board the necessity of checking the tendency to multiply such temporary establishments, and the question, therefore, presents itself whether such annually recurring charges, which are absolutely necessary and must be provided for all the year round, should be classed as temporary or permanent.

Forest watchmen.

It is much more convenient to keep them as temporary, which is, I believe, the course adopted in other Provinces, as the service does not count for pension and there is, therefore, less difficulty or disinclination with regard to summary dismissal or reduction of establishment and I am far from advocating that they be classed as permanent (or B) establishment. It is, however, necessary to place their existence clearly before the Board and Government, so that it may be recognized and the considerable increase in their numbers sanctioned.

13. To summarize my proposals with regard to forest guards and watchmen are that we should entertain a number of the latter on the average pay of Rs. 5 per mensem and comparatively few of the former on an average of Rs. 8 per mensem, their duties being almost analogous, but the guards being selected men employed more especially in the hill forests as Forest police and in superintending forest operations, whilst the watchmen form the bulk of the protective and working staff in the plains and lower ghât forests.

This is the system adopted with fairly good results in Tinnevelly where protection is good and the working of the forests well in hand.

The guards will wear a uniform and belt, the watchmen will not, only a brass badge and number on the left arm as already prescribed.

In some cases it may be found convenient to place several watchmen under a forest guard as arranged in Chingleput in 1883-84—*vide* paragraph 1 of my Inspection memorandum for that year. In others they may patrol or work together or independently of each other. I deprecate laying down any rigid rules in such matters which I would leave to Collectors, District Forest-officers and Range officers to arrange for the best, the object being to make and hold some one person responsible for every block and compartment of a forest.

14. I propose to abolish all permit-recovering officers (tannadars) on fixed monthly salaries and remunerate all permit issuing and recovering officers by commission only, which, we find, secures better attention to the work under the "payment by results system."

15. The increase proposed in the number, both of guards and watchmen, may appear high, but I can assure the Board and Government that it is absolutely neces-

sary for the proper protection and improvement of the forests and will *well repay us*. We have been going on adding to the forest areas under our control with scarcely any increase to the protective establishments, the result being that the rules are disregarded and legitimate revenue not secured. Each detached block clearly requires at least one man to watch and work in it, and if we cannot afford such protection in the case of small, and for the present unproductive, areas, we had better abandon them altogether.

16. Next, as regards the remarks of Government with regard to office establishments, I can assure the Board and Government that those in the Southern Circle are not susceptible of reduction and that on the contrary some increase is urgently called for. I am glad to see that Mr. Gamble has materially modified his views with regard to District Forest-offices and that all the Collectors in the Southern Circle after, in most cases, careful personal investigation concur in my opinion.

District Forest-offices.

It is very gratifying to me to find Mr. Gamble, who, when he first came to this Presidency, considered, contrary to my experience and opinion, that a couple of clerks and two or at most three peons were sufficient for a District Forest-office, writing as follows: "The need of an improvement in the District Forest-office staff is very urgent indeed in all districts and I wish here to say that I consider it creditable to District Forest-officers generally that the condition of their offices as shown by my own inspections and those of Treasury Deputy Collectors is as good as it is considering the disadvantages they are under in shortness of hands and want of really good head clerks" (*vide* paragraph 51 of his report). I fully endorse his opinion as applicable to the District Forest-offices in the Southern Circle also.

17. Our present scale for District Forest-offices, first and second class, was worked out by me in communication with District Forest-officers, Collectors and the Board in 1883, and provides for four clerks in the former and three clerks in the latter with an attender and four peons in each at a monthly cost of Rs. 155 and Rs. 114, respectively. But in most of the larger districts or divisions it has been found necessary to supplement the staff by a permit clerk on Rs. 15 per mensem borne on the temporary establishment, so that we may really accept Rs. 170 and Rs. 129, respectively, as the existing scales. The attender was entertained in place of the duffadar, formerly sanctioned for most Forest offices, and does the work of a moochi as well as some clerical work when required. In deference to the wishes of Government we propose to abolish the appointment, though it is a very useful one, substituting, for it and the permit clerk, one clerk on Rs. 15 and raising the pay of the 2nd, 3rd, and (in a first or major charge office) 4th clerks slightly.

18. Neither the Collectors nor myself can recommend the reduction in pay of the office peons to a uniform rate of Rs. 7 as suggested by Government. The peons form part of a branch of the Collector's office and it would be most inadvisable that they should receive lower rates of pay than other peons, especially as their duties are harder and take them into more expensive and unhealthy localities. This principle has already been accepted by the Board and Government—*vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 3914, of 26th December 1883, already referred to. It will be observed that in the proposals for the Northern Circle, the Collectors of Kistna, Bellary and Cuddapah propose to give some of the peons Rs. 8 and in the last district even Rs. 9, though Mr. Gamble still considers Rs. 8 for Nilgiris and Rs. 7 for other districts, a sufficiently liberal allotment, though he offers no objection to the increase.

19. The standard scale for District Forest-offices as now proposed is—

For a major charge—

		Rs.	
1	Head clerk	50	
1	Second "	35	(accountant)
1	Third "	25	(circuit)
1	Fourth "	20	
1	Fifth "	15	
2	Peons on Rs. 8	16	
2	" " 7	14	
	Total ...	175	per mensem.

For a minor charge—

		Rs.
1 Head clerk	...	40
1 Second "	...	25 (accountant)
1 Third "	...	20 (circuit)
1 Fourth "	...	15
2 Peons on Rs. 8	...	16
2 " " 7	...	14
	Total ...	130 per mensem.

being a slight increase on the existing scales and a compromise between them and those proposed by Mr. Cherry as Acting Conservator, Southern Circle, which amounted to Rs. 185 and Rs. 135, respectively. The scales proposed for the Nilgiris, North Malabar and Tanjore are exceptional.

I append an abstract showing the work to be done in a District Forest-office by the several clerks. The Collectors vouch for its being very hard and continuous and, though its nature may change on the completion of settlement, I see no chance of its being reduced, rather the contrary. At any rate, settlement is not likely to be completed for years and it will be time to reconsider the matter when it is. Meanwhile, the scales proposed represent, in my opinion, the minimum required.

20. The Collector of Tinnevelly explains why a first-class or major charge office is necessary for his district, which is becoming one of the most important, from a forest point of view, in the Circle, and the Collector of Malabar justifies the additions made to the South Malabar office and explains why the North Malabar office cannot be reduced. I entirely concur, and so, I am authorized to state, does Mr. Peet who has acted as Conservator in both Circles. Mr. Cherry's views are on record.

21. It will be observed that the Collector of Coimbatore represents strongly the difficulty of getting and retaining suitable men as head clerks even on Rs. 50 per mensem, and suggests that they should rise to Rs. 70 by annual increments. I share his views and recommend his suggestion to the serious consideration of the Board and Government. The fact is that the whole subject of the recruitment and promotion of clerks in District Forest-offices demands early and special attention. They are supposed to be part and parcel of the Collector's cutcherries, but, as a matter of fact, they are as a rule, quite separate. Occasionally a man is sent to the Forest branch as head clerk on promotion, he accepts reluctantly and only as a stepping stone, is quite ignorant of our Code and system of accounts and work, and generally leaves just as he is gaining an insight into them and becoming useful to the District Forest-officer, or what is even worse, gets an acting appointment on higher pay retaining a lien on the permanent appointment and leaving only an acting allowance for his *locum tenens*. Meanwhile, promotion stagnates and the old forest clerks are disheartened and sometimes passively obstructive to the new comer.

I think we shall shortly have to ask that all the clerks in the department be placed on one list including those in the Central office which will ensure their efficiency as forest clerks and accountants and give them some hope of rising to adequate salaries. Formely, they had a chance of getting into the executive branch of the department, but this is now barred owing to the greater professional knowledge required and the departmental tests which have to be passed.

22. A Sub-Assistant Conservator when in charge of a Sub-division, or on special duty, which entails correspondence and accounts requires a clerk and a couple of peons to prevent his being tied to his desk by office work and to assist him in moving his camp, getting supplies, &c. I observe that Mr. Gamble has adopted the Southern Circle system in this respect and provides office establishments for 6 Sub-Assistant Conservators in his proposals. He enters the pay of the clerks at Rs. 15 which I consider too low and recommend the adoption of the existing scale, viz., 1 clerk on Rs. 25 and 2 peons on Rs. 7 each, total Rs. 39 per mensem, or, if the Board and Government prefer it, that suggested by Mr. Cherry, viz., 1 clerk on Rs. 20, 1 peon on Rs. 8 and 1 on Rs. 7, total Rs. 35 per mensem.

Sub-Assistant Conservators' offices.

23. This is the only point with regard to which Mr. Gamble's views and mine are still really at variance, that is to say, so far as the range clerks are concerned, for I am glad to see he now admits the necessity for range peons.

Range offices.

As regards the necessity for clerks it will be seen that all the Collectors in the Southern Circle, and apparently several in the Northern Circle, agree with me. So do Messrs. Peet and Cherry and every District Forest-officer I have consulted on the subject.

24. The very reasons which Mr. Gamble urges against the entertainment of range clerks appear to me arguments in its favor.

I am quite in accord with him that a range officer cannot be too much out on inspection and that he is, or ought to be, emphatically an "out of door" officer and it is to enable him to be so, and remove any ground for the excuse of office work that I strongly advocate his having a clerk and am inclined to agree with Mr. Cherry that even two are, or will be necessary, in some of the larger and more important ranges.

25. Mr. Gamble quotes the code prescriptions with regard to the books or registers to be maintained in a range office but these are unfortunately found quite inadequate, and the accompanying lists represent more correctly the registers actually maintained in, and returns submitted from a range office (*a*) when the forests are worked under the seignorage permit system and (*b*) departmentally or by contractors. The nature of the work and returns vary slightly in the two cases but is far too heavy in both for a range officer without clerical assistance. There is besides a considerable amount of miscellaneous correspondence with the District Forest-officer, Tahsildars and Magistrates, village officers, &c., and all orders to subordinates cannot be given verbally, in fact, it is often necessary to reduce them to writing even when the subordinate is present.

26. We all deprecate and regret the amount of writing and office work, but it seems to be unavoidable and has increased very greatly since the last reorganization and introduction of the departmental code which requires thorough revision and simplification. I respectfully submit that it is much better to admit its existence and provide for it than to shut our eyes to it and either accept the excuse of office work for failure to inspect or attend to executive duties or allow members of the protective staff to be taken from their proper duties and used as clerks.

This is what I found was being done on the Nilgiris, doubtless without Mr. Gamble's knowledge, for on questioning the District Forest-officer in connection with the budget for next year as to the duties of a "transit clerk" and a "plantation maistry" on salaries of Rs. 20 and Rs. 12, respectively, he informed me these were really the range clerks at Mudamalai and Coonoor!

I think this will be accepted as conclusive. I know of several cases in the Southern Circle in which foresters in charge of ranges are not now provided with clerks in which they either utilize the services of a forest guard or tannahdar or keep a private writer.

27. Mr. Gamble suggests as a reason why range clerks may be necessary in the Southern and not in the Northern Circle, that our ranges are larger and that there are many sub-ranges. This is, however, not the case. We have ever since 1882 been doing our best to reduce the size of ranges and do away with sub-ranges and have only been checked by the paucity of rangers or reliable foresters available. The fact is, I take it, that matters are more advanced in the south than in the north as the former had a much longer start but that the want of range clerks is felt in the Northern Circle also is apparent from some of the Collectors' proposals and from what District Forest-officers have told me.

28. I have never been able to understand or account for Mr. Gamble's failing to recognize the necessity for proper district and range offices, but the solution may be as represented to me by one of our senior Deputy Conservators who has served in both Circles and in another Province that "Mr. Gamble has never been a District Forest-officer in Madras (or I think anywhere except in Burma) and is, therefore, not conversant or in touch with the District Forest-officers" who are the best judges of their requirements and those of their range officers in such matters.

I hope I may not be considered to be disparaging Mr. Gamble in quoting the above for such is far from my intention. I am only anxious to discover a reason for

such a divergence from the teachings of my own experience on the part of such an able Forest-officer, whose opinions are entitled to great weight and with whom I somehow never found an opportunity of discussing the subject personally.

29. I think it will be admitted that I have made out my case with regard to range clerks which we recommend for all ranges with one, and in some exceptional cases two, peons. The ordinary pay of a range clerk is entered at Rs. 12, but in some localities, *e.g.*, Nilgiris and Upper Palnis and Anaimalais it is necessary to give more to secure the services of competent men.

I think I have now dealt with all the points in the Government Order regarding which explanation and justification was called for.

	Monthly.	Yearly.
	RS.	RS.
Permanent	6,196	74,352
Temporary	554	6,648
Total ...	6,750	81,000

30. *Financial aspect.*—The financial effect of our proposals for the Southern Circle will be a net increase of Rs. 6,750 per mensem, or Rs. 81,000 per annum as follows:—

Executive and Protective Establishments.	Present scale.			Proposed scale.			Difference.	
	No.	Monthly cost.	Annual cost.	No.	Monthly cost.	Annual cost.	Monthly increase.	Annual increase.
Permanent Establishment.		RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Sub-Assistant Conservators.	8	1,400	16,800	8	1,400	16,800	..	..
Forest Rangers	35	2,310	27,720	70	4,900	58,800	2,590	31,080
Foresters	80	2,225	26,700	100	3,000	36,000	775	9,300
Forest Guards	383	2,958	35,496	564	4,552	54,624	1,594	19,128
Total ..	506	8,893	1,06,716	742	13,852	1,66,224	4,959	59,508
Office Establishment.								
District Forest offices ..	107	1,774	21,288	109	2,048	24,576	274	3,288
Sub-Assistant Conservators' offices	12	156	1,872	24	312	3,744	156	1,872
Forest range offices ..	54	474	5,688	139	1,281	15,372	807	9,684
Total ..	173	2,404	28,848	272	3,641	43,692	1,237	14,844
Grand Total ..	679	11,297	1,35,564	1,014	17,493	2,09,916	6,196	74,352
Temporary Establishment.								
A I. Depôt clerk, depôt watchers, &c. ..	71	591	7,092	65	557½	6,690	− 33½	− 402
II. Supervisors, permit keepers, tannahdars, &c. ..	377	2,354	28,248	..	..	..	− 2,354	− 28,248
VI. Mahouts, cartmen, &c.	55	437	5,244	56	427	5,124	− 10	− 120
VII. Watchers in charge of Government buildings ..	15	47½	570	34	177	2,124	+ 129½	+ 1,554
VIII. Surveyors or draftsmen and lascars ..	8	148	1,776	..	..	..	− 148	− 1,776
Plantation supervisors ..	13	188	2,256	7	83	996	− 105	− 1,260
Do. maistries ..	15	127	1,524	13	100	1,200	− 27	− 324
Do. gardeners ..	28	185	2,220	19	136	1,632	− 49	− 588
Do. and Reserve watchmen	706	2,894	34,728	1,209	6,045	72,540	+3,151	+37,812
Total ..	1,288	6,971½	83,658	1,403	7,525½	90,306	554	+ 6,648
Grand Total of Permanent and Temporary establishments	..	18,268½	2,19,222	..	25,018½	3,00,222	6,750	81,000

This may appear rather a large order, but I am certain it is fully justified and imperatively necessary if we are to do justice to the Government forest estates which we are creating under the Forest Act.

We can fortunately afford the extra expense which, moreover, will I am confident very shortly be recouped by increased receipts due to more efficient supervision and

protective arrangements to say nothing of the permanent improvement in, and consequently enhanced value of, the growing stock or capital.

The Board and Government may remember that I have always taken a sanguine view with regard to forest finance in Madras and the result has so far more than justified my anticipations and prognostications.

I have no fears with regard to the financial success of the proposed increase to our executive and protective establishments which I confidently recommend for adoption.

31. The difficulty will be to get the men of the proper stamp to train as rangers, foresters and guards.

This must, especially with regard to rangers, be a matter of time as they must go through the Forest school. In the training of foresters I think we should start a practical school or training system of our own as the instruction in the forester's class at Dehra is in Hindustani. Ootacamund would probably be the best centre for such training for which I am prepared to elaborate a scheme in communication with the Conservator, Northern Circle, if the idea commends itself to the Board and Government.

32. In view of the above, I would ask that, whilst sanction is accorded to the monthly maxima for each class finally sanctioned, it should be clearly understood and ordered that we only work up to them as suitable men become available either for training or direct appointment on probation and that meanwhile Collectors and Conservators are permitted to continue the existing arrangements as regards ranges, &c., until the new ones can be introduced. I lay stress on this, as in several instances District Forest-officers have only willingly agreed to the new proposals on the understanding that the range charges are to be held by rangers and it is better to have small areas for which a forester can be held directly responsible than a comparatively large range with only the same class of men in charge.

33. The numbers and monthly maxima for which sanction is requested under each class are as follows:—

	Number.	Monthly cost.
		RS.
Executive and Protective Establishments.		
Sub-Assistant Conservators	8	1,400
Forest rangers on an average of Rs. 70 per mensem ...	70	4,900
Foresters on an average of Rs. 30 per mensem ...	100	3,000
Forest guards on an average of Rs. 8 * per mensem ...	564	4,552
Total ...		13,852
Office Establishment.		
District Forest offices	109	2,048
Sub-Assistant Conservators' offices	24	312
Forest range offices	139	1,281
Total ...		3,641
Grand Total of Executive, Protective and Office establishments		17,493

* 40 Guards in Nilgiris at Rs. 9 average.

as compared with the existing sanctioned scale, viz.—

	Number.	Monthly cost.
		RS.
Executive and Protective Establishments.		
Sub-Assistant Conservators	8	1,400
Forest rangers on an average of Rs. 66 per mensem ...	35	2,310
Foresters on an average of Rs. 28 per mensem ...	80	2,225
Forest guards on an average of Rs. 8 per mensem ...	383	2,958
Total ...		8,893

Office Establishment.	Number.	Monthly cost.
District Forest offices	107	1,774
Sub-Assistant Conservators' offices	12	156
Forest range offices	54	474
Total ...		2,404
Grand Total of Executive and Protective and Office establishments		11,237

34. The above represents a monthly increase of Rs. 6,196 or Rs. 74,352 per annum, to which if we add about Rs. 554 per mensem or Rs. 6,648 per annum, on account of the increase under Forest watchmen, &c., on the temporary establishment, we have the increase of Rs. 81,000 per annum which the adoption of my proposals would involve. As I have already stated, we cannot get the men required as rangers all at once and must train them, and even the forest guards and watchmen will only be entertained gradually as the right men can be found and definite duties, under proper supervision, be assigned to each of them, but if sanction be accorded, I am certain the results will fully justify it within a very few years and before we reach the monthly maxima under each head or class.

It should be borne in mind that the only increase to our protective staff during the past 7 years has been a few foresters, forest guards and watchmen, whilst we have during that time virtually created the whole of the Government forest properties, aggregating about 10,000 square miles in the circle and doubled the forest revenue.

The Government of India appear fully to recognize the necessity for considerably increasing the executive and protective forest staff as will be seen from its review of Forest Administration in British India for 1887-88.

35. Under the system of monthly maxima, the adoption of which Mr. Brandis strongly advocated, the numbers and average rates of pay only need be sanctioned for the circle in the case of rangers and foresters who should remain on a graded list as hitherto and for each district in the case of forest guards and watchmen. This will leave much greater latitude to Collectors and District Forest-officers who will not as now be required to adhere to a rigid scale as to rates and be unable to give a deserving forest guard or watchman an advance of pay or even to effect economy by getting watchmen on lower rates without previous sanction.

The Conservator must not of course exceed the numbers, nor alter the sanctioned rates for the several grades of rangers and foresters, and Collectors will also be bound by the numbers and maximum and minimum rates, *i.e.*, Rs. 6 to 12 for forest guards and Rs. 4 to 6 for watchmen, but within those limits may settle and alter the pay as they find advisable.

This will, I feel sure, promote efficiency and economy.

36. I have not referred to Sub-Assistant Conservators in the proposals for the revised scales and distribution as Government state in its order that their numbers, viz., 8 in the Southern Circle, 4 in each grade, will remain unaltered.

They will be employed as and when required. Under normal conditions there will probably be one in each of the following districts or divisions, viz., North and South Arcot, North and South Coimbatore, Salem and Tinnevelly, leaving two available for special duty. For the sake of convenience they are placed under Direction as are a few of the rangers and foresters representing a reserve, men at the forest school, &c.

I make no alteration in the strength and cost of my own office, leaving that for separate and special consideration.

37. I proceed to deal with, and justify the proposals, district by district and range by range premising that the revenue and requirements in the shape of executive and protective staff will frequently be found in inverse ratio.

This is only natural. Where we have compact and comparatively well stocked areas of forest to deal with, protection is comparatively easy and a sufficient revenue to cover all expense on account of establishments and works of permanent improvement can be relied upon. But when we have to deal with scattered areas, either wholly or

partially denuded, or to *create* forests and grazing grounds, the difficulties and cost of protection and improvement are enhanced, whilst little or no revenue can be looked for from the reserved areas for a good many years to come. If we are to do any good in the shape of conservancy and cultural operations in denuded or bare areas the above facts must be borne in mind and provided for, the necessary establishments being provided in accordance with actual requirements but without regard to immediate or direct profit.

I include the Nílgiris in my proposals as that district is to be transferred to the Southern Circle from the 1st April and have transferred the proposals for Chingleput, which I matured with Mr Hammick and to which I solicit special attention, to the Acting Conservator, Northern Circle.

Maps illustrating the proposed arrangement of range charges are submitted.

38. *North Arcot.*—From the situation of this district between two large centres of demand, viz., Madras and Bangalore intersected by 3, or we may say 4, lines of railway, the forests are of very great importance. The total area of reserves under the control of the department is 975 square miles, in addition to which there are 1,800 square miles classed as unoccupied or unreserved lands (excluding zemindaries), the whole of which is more or less covered with trees and shrubs. The most important blocks of forests are situated in Chandragiri taluk on the Cuddapah frontier, in the Palmanér and Gudiyátam taluks and on the Javadi hills chiefly in the Pólúr taluk.

There are at present 10 ranges, corresponding with 9 revenue taluks of the district, with an extra range for the Javadis. There are, however, at present only 3 rangers in the district, the remaining charge being held by foresters; we propose 6 ranges, viz.:—

No. 1, *Chandragiri.*—Comprising the taluk of the same name with an area of 373 square miles and containing 11 blocks of valuable forest, aggregating 196 square miles. These forests are very valuable, yielding, in addition to red saunders and other large supplies of timber, wood fuel for the railway. The Napier and the Mamandúr reserved forests are being systematically worked, and a working plan for them and the adjoining forests in the same working circle should shortly be prepared. The forests are fairly compact but there is one outlying block (Penamur) on the confines of the Chittoor taluk. We propose the following scale—

1 ranger, 1 forester, 12 forest guards, and 24 watchmen.

The approximate annual revenue of the range is Rs. 20,000 which is capable of considerable increase under proper supervision.

No. 2, *Palmanér and Gudiyátam ranges.*—Comprising the taluks of the same name with an area of 871 square miles and containing 27 blocks of forests, aggregating 224 square miles. These forests contain timber trees of valuable description including sandalwood together with large quantities of firewood and bamboos. They have, however, been overworked and the chief points to be attended to for some years will be protection and improvement. There is also a considerable area of casuarina plantations situated chiefly on the northern bank of the Pálár river. The total area of this range will be comparatively large but from the circumstances stated above we think it can be adequately managed and protected by a staff of—

1 ranger, 3 foresters, 18 forest guards, and 34 watchmen,

one forester being as a rule employed in each taluk and the third on casuarina plantations. The approximate annual revenue is Rs. 16,000.

No. 3, *Vellore range*—Coinciding with the taluk of the same name with an area of 452 square miles and comprising 10 blocks of forests, aggregating 140 square miles which include the large Ambúr and Arasampet blocks on the Salem frontier from which large quantities of fuel for railway supply have been and will be extracted. The Tellai reserve includes portions of the northern slopes of the Javadis containing sandalwood, bamboos and a fair supply of timber trees. The work in this range is heavy and responsible, the demand being very great and the approximate annual revenue Rs. 48,000. We propose an establishment of—

1 ranger, 2 foresters, 12 forest guards, and 18 watchmen.

No. 4, *Chittoor range*—Comprising Chittoor taluk with an area of 505 square miles and containing 17 blocks of forests, aggregating 118 square miles. These forests like those in the adjoining Palmanér and Gudiyátam range have been overworked

and overgrazed. The duties of the forest staff will, therefore, for some years to come be mainly protective. In view to this and the large demand which will eventually result from Villupuram-Dharmavaram railway running through them we propose a staff of—

1 ranger, 1 forester, 10 forest guards, and 20 watchmen.

The approximate annual revenue is at present only Rs. 4,000, but will be increased under proper supervision and collection of grazing fees, &c.

No. 5, *Pólúr range*—Comprising the taluk of the same name with the bulk of the Javadi hill forests and 4 detached blocks in the plains, one of which Alialamangalam, with an area of 10,000 acres, is situated on the frontier of the South Arcot district. The area of this range charge is 593 square miles. The forests aggregating 10 blocks, covering an area of 244 square miles, are certainly the most valuable in the district being stocked with sandalwood on the plateau and the upper slopes of the Javadis whilst the lower slopes, especially Mulakadu, with an area of 17,000 acres, are fairly well clothed with timber trees, firewood, bamboos, &c., for which a ready market is already available which will be enhanced when the railway from Tiruvannámalai to Vellore passes through this taluk.

The establishment proposed is—

1 ranger, 2 foresters, 18 forest guards, and 24 watchmen.

The approximate annual revenue is Rs. 18,000.

No. 6, *Arcot range.*—This range will include the Arcot, Wallajah and Wandiwash taluks with a total area of 1,327 square miles and 26 blocks, aggregating 52 square miles of reserves chiefly classed as fuel and fodder. The circumstances of this range differ widely from those of the other, as it will be observed that the number of blocks is comparatively large whilst the total area of reserves is but small. Each taluk has hitherto been treated as a separate range in charge of a forester, but whilst deprecating large ranges it is thought better to entrust the supervision to a reliable ranger aided by a sufficient protective staff. The bulk of the reserves is very poorly stocked, the revenue of the range which is about Rs. 14,000 per annum being derived from unreserved lands under the seignorage permit system. The reserves being scattered with irregular boundaries and surrounded more or less by cultivation a great deal of protection is necessary. Cultural operations will also have to be undertaken in order to render the reserves valuable as sources of supply of wood, fuel, fodder, &c., to the surrounding population.

We propose a staff of—

1 ranger, 3 foresters, 6 forest guards, and 30 watchmen.

It will be observed that the number of forest guards is comparatively few, whilst that of the watchmen is large in comparison to the reserve area, the reason being that, as the reserves are all situated in the plains, the services of forest guards on comparatively high pay may in great measure be dispensed with.

The total executive and protective staff proposed for the district compared with the present sanction is as follows:—

	Number.	
	Present.	Proposed.
Rangers	3	6
Foresters	9	12
Forest guards	50	76
Watchmen	144	150

The approximate annual revenue is Rs. 1,20,000.

39. *South Arcot.*—The forests of this district, which are growing annually in importance, may be divided into the hill forests in the Trinomalai taluk, forming the southern portion of the Javadi hills, the Gingee forests situated chiefly in the Tindivanam and Villupuram taluks, the (coast) casuarina plantations in Cuddalore and Tindivanam; the mangrove forests in Chidambaram and a large number of scattered blocks containing firewood and timber trees of inferior descriptions throughout the district. From a purely forest point of view the hill forests on the Javadies and Tenmalai are of course the most valuable, but as sources of supply for the ordinary wants of the people the scattered "jungles" in the plains are probably of more importance especially in view to the development of the railway system now in progress.

The total area of reserves which will be under the control of the department is 880 square miles with 320 square miles of unreserved jungles and area proposed for the formation of village forests and 1,580 square miles of other unreserved lands, from which a considerable supply of forest material is obtained. There are at present 7 ranges, 4 of which are held by rangers. We propose to retain the same number of ranges, providing a ranger for the charge of each, viz.—

No. 1, *Trinomalai range.*—Comprising the taluk of the same name with an area of 933 square miles and containing about 31 blocks of forests with an aggregate area of 421 square miles and including the hill forests on the Javadies and Tenmalai already referred to, which contain sandalwood, vengai and other useful timber trees and large quantities of bamboos, and a number of detached areas situated on low hills and in the plains throughout the taluk. The extent of this range is really too large and as soon as reservation is completed it will have to be broken up into two or more, the Javadi hill forests themselves affording ample scope for the energies of a separate range officer. This can probably be done by a re-arrangement of the charges without increasing the total number in the district. At present our proposals are—

1 ranger, 3 foresters, 18 forest guards, and 64 watchmen.

The annual revenue is estimated at Rs. 25,000.

No. 2, *Tindivanam range.*—Corresponding with the taluk limits and covering an area of 816 square miles with about 21 blocks of reserves, aggregating 84 square miles. These are lowland forests, producing only small timber, firewood, &c., for which there is good demand. The total area of reserves in this and the two following ranges is comparatively small, but the areas to be travelled over are considerable and the difficulties of protection of the numerous scattered blocks very great. There are also 2 plantations with an area of over 200 acres in this range. We propose a staff of—

1 ranger, 1 forester, 8 forest guards, and 24 watchmen.

The annual revenue is estimated at Rs. 10,000.

No. 3, *Villupuram range.*—Comprising the taluk of the same name with an area of 508 square miles and containing about 19 blocks of reserves, aggregating 49 square miles. The same remarks as above apply. The Gingee forests in this and the Tindivanam range are being divided into compartments and worked more or less systematically. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 1 forester, 6 forest guards, and 20 watchmen.

The annual revenue is estimated at Rs. 20,000.

No. 4, *Cuddalore range.*—Comprising the Cuddalore and Chidambaram taluks with an area of 850 square miles. The same remarks as above apply, but we have the casuarina plantations in the Cuddalore taluk with an area of nearly 1,500 acres to consider.

The area of reserves, viz., 55 square miles in the 2 taluks, is comparatively small which has led to our including them in one range, but their number (31) and the area to be travelled over (850 square miles) is considerable. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 1 forester, 6 forest guards, and 32 watchmen.

The annual revenue is estimated at Rs. 20,000.

No. 5, *Tirukoilúr.*—Corresponding with taluk limits and embracing an area of 569 square miles with 27 blocks of reserves, aggregating 106 square miles. These are also chiefly firewood "jungles," the main wants of which are protection and improvement.

The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 1 forester, 10 forest guards, and 28 watchmen.

The annual revenue is estimated at Rs. 6,000.

No. 6, *Kullakurchi.*—Corresponds with taluk limits and encloses an area of 868 square miles and contains about 12 blocks of reserves with an area of 106 square miles. The circumstances of this range differ from those of the foregoing in its being more remote and hilly and the demand comparatively small. The forest areas are more compact but less accessible and the existence of private forests in the neighbourhood, which are worked by contractors, renders protection difficult. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 1 forester, 12 forest guards, and 32 watchmen.

The annual revenue is estimated at Rs. 8,000.

No. 7, Vriddháchalam range.—Corresponds with the taluk limits and encloses an area of 596 square miles with 20 blocks, aggregating 59 square miles of reserves. The conditions of this range are somewhat similar to the preceding, though the country is not so hilly. The total forest area is small, but scattered and by no means easy of protection.

The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 1 forester, 6 forest guards, and 20 watchmen.

The annual revenue is estimated at Rs. 11,000.

The total staff proposed compared with the present is as follows :—

	Number.	
	Present.	Proposed.
Rangers	4	7
Foresters	8	9
Forest guards	50	66
Watchmen	160	220

The estimated annual revenue is Rs. 1,00,000.

It will be observed that the number of forest guards and watchmen proposed by the Collector and the District Forest-officer and agreed to by myself verbally was 80 and 300, respectively, but, in view to the requirements of other districts and financial considerations generally, I have been obliged to reduce the number to 65 and 220 which will, I consider, suffice for the present.

40. *Salem.*—The Salem forests comprise the sandalwood tracts in the sub-division and on the Javadies and Kollimalais, the timber forests in the Hosúr, Dharmapuri, Salem, Uttankarai and Atúr taluks and large areas of firewood and bamboo forests scattered throughout the district chiefly in more or less hilly localities with which the district abounds. It is difficult to state which are the most valuable—the sandalwood forests and the grazing grounds of the sub-division, the bamboo forests on the slopes of the Javadies and Shevaroy hills, or the forests yielding small timber and firewood forest in proximity to the line of railway. The district has always yielded a good forest revenue and has great capabilities and promise from a forest point of view. The best wooded taluks are Hosúr, Dharmapuri, Salem and Uttankarai. The total area at present under the control of the department is 1,506 square miles in addition to 1,870 square miles of unoccupied or unreserved lands from which the bulk of our revenue, nearly 1½ lakhs, has of late years been drawn, the resources of the reserves having been as much as possible husbanded. There are at present 9 ranges corresponding with the revenue taluks, but the sanctioned scale consists of only 5 rangers, the remaining range charges being held by foresters. The Collector originally proposed only 3 range charges, viz., northern, central and southern, considering himself bound by the limits of 300 or 400 square miles of forest suggested by Government. Mr. Hooper subsequently proposed to constitute 8 range charges based mainly on forest considerations. Mr. Cherry considers that this would be premature and in a note to the Collector of the 26th September last states that he is informed that an experiment in the direction of splitting up the taluks of Salem and Tiruchengód into 2 forest ranges without reference to taluk boundaries has not been a success and that the accounts have only been saved from confusion by the fact of both range offices being under the same roof. The Collector would prefer the adoption of Mr. Hooper's proposed arrangement, which he considers vastly superior to that existing or any other which retains the revenue taluk as the range unit; but, in deference to Mr. Cherry's views with regard to the difficulty of securing agreement between the accounts of the Forest and the Revenue or Treasury department, waives his opinion and recommends the retention of the present system but with a staff of 9 rangers and 9 foresters. Concurring with Mr. Cherry that it would be premature to introduce Mr. Hooper's arrangement I adopt the Collector's final proposals regarding the number of rangers and foresters required and combining Tirupatúr and Krishnagiri in one range (No. III).

But instead of 3 ranges for Salem and Tiruchengód taluks and part of Atúr combined, I recommend two in Salem taluk, east and west, Nos. II and III, leaving Tiruchengód, Námakal and Atúr separate ranges as Nos. VII, VIII and IX corresponding with the taluks of the same name.

No. I (Hosúr), No. II (Dharmapuri), No. III (Tirupatúr and Krishnagiri) and No. IV (Uttankarai) ranges present no abnormal features requiring special explanation, the number of blocks and area of reserves, the staff proposed and approximate annual revenue of each being as follows :—

—	Extent of range charge in square miles.	Forests under control.		Number of rangers.	Number of foresters.	Number of forest guards.	Number of watchmen.	Approximate revenue.
		Number of blocks.	Area in square miles.					
								Rs.
No. I (Hosúr)	1,217	34	354	1	1	10	25	21,000
,, II (Dharmapuri) ..	940	11	222	1	1	10	12	12,000
,, III Tirupatúr and Krishnagiri) ..	1,140	34	225	1	3	15	25	40,000
,, IV (Uttankarai) ..	910	37	273	1	1	10	25	16,000

It will be observed that it is proposed to have 3 foresters attached to Tirupatúr-Krishnagiri range, which is due to its comprising 2 revenue taluks with a total area of 1,140 square miles and intensive working in progress under departmental supervision in connection with the supply of railway fuel, bamboos, &c.

This range will certainly eventually have to be divided into two or more ranges in accordance with forest considerations only, viz., one or two comprising the plateau and slopes of the Javadi hills, which are rich in sandalwood, timber trees and minor produce, and another the firewood areas in the plains and the low hills in the Krishnagiri taluk, but for the present the most economical and satisfactory arrangement is that proposed.

Ranges V and VI (Salem and Omalur).—I am unable to give the exact division or area of each of the 2 ranges with which it is proposed to divide the forests in the Salem taluk. The eastern portion (No. V range) will comprise the Shevaroy hills and adjoining reserves along the line of railway, whilst the western (No. VI range) will embrace the forests in the neighbourhood of Topur and Omalur (which will be the head-quarters) and those on the left bank of the Cauvery river. The forest areas in these two ranges and especially the eastern are very important as the supply of firewod, charcoal, small building timber, and bamboos for Salem town and a large percentage of the railway fuel supply in the district is almost exclusively drawn from them. Taken collectively the 2 ranges will cover an area of 1,071 square miles and embrace 42 blocks of forest under the control of the department with an aggregate area of 249 square miles, the approximate annual revenue being Rs. 30,000 and the demand if anything in excess of the supply. The establishment proposed for the 2 ranges are—

2 rangers, 2 foresters, 10 forest guards, and 45 watchmen,

the details of distribution being left to the Collector and District Forest-officer to settle.

No. VII or Tiruchengód range, corresponding with taluk limits, covers an area of 637 square miles. The area of reserves in this range is at present small, aggregating only 15 square miles divided into 2 blocks, but there is a considerable area of unreserved land and a fair revenue (Rs. 10,000 per annum) chiefly derived from their produce. Eventually the reserved forests will probably be incorporated with those of the Salem taluk according as they are formed into working circles. The establishment proposed is—

1 ranger, 4 forest guards, and 4 watchmen.

No. VIII, or Námakal range, corresponding with the taluk limits, enclosing an area of 715 square miles, has at present only 5 blocks of forests under control on the Kollimalais with an area of 51 square miles. I would have recommended that they should have formed a part of the Atúr range but in view of their value as containing sandalwood, the difficulty of inducing low-paid men to visit the Kollimalais and the amount of revenue (on an average Rs. 10,000 per annum) which has to be collected mostly from unreserved areas scattered throughout the taluk. I recommend their remaining a separate range for the present at least in accordance with Mr. Cherry and the Collector's final proposals. The establishment proposed is—

1 ranger, 5 forest guards, and 4 watchmen.

No. IX, or Atúr range, comprises the taluk of the same name with an area of 840 square miles and containing 17 blocks of forests, aggregating 117 square miles and an approximate annual revenue of Rs. 11,000. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 1 forester, 10 forest guards, and 10 watchmen.

The proposals for the district, as compared with the existing staff, are as follows. They involve an extra expense of Rs. 8,484 per annum which the circumstances of the district demand and the forest revenue ($1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) can well afford :—

	Number.	
	Present.	Proposed.
Rangers	5	9
Foresters	9	9
Forest guards	50	74
Watchmen	115	150

41. *Trichinopoly*.—The only forests properly so called in the Trichinopoly district are those on the Pachamalai hills situated in the Musiri and Perambalúr taluks, the plantations which we have created along the "Padugais" (river bank) of the Cauvery and Coleroon, and some comparatively small areas of hill forests in the Kulitalai taluk on the Madura frontier. Apart from these areas the reserves consist of scattered patches along a long distance from each other our chief duty with regard to which is to create and maintain a stock of fuel and grazing for the future as stated by the Collector. The total area of forest at present under the control of the department is 297 square miles divided into no less than 303 blocks, in addition to which there are 755 square miles classed as unreserved lands, from which considerable and an increasing forest revenue is realized.

There are at present five ranges corresponding with the revenue taluks, those of Kulitalai and Musiri being under a ranger and the other three under foresters. We propose to retain the same number of ranges substituting a ranger for the forester in charge of each. The most important range from a forest point of view is No. 2, Kulitalai, in which, although there are only 43 square miles of reserves divided into 50 separate blocks, extensive departmental operations are in progress both in the plantations and natural forests and the approximate annual revenue is Rs. 17,500. The areas under the control of the department in No. 1, Trichinopoly, and No. 5, Udayárpálaiyam, ranges are comparatively small, aggregating only 29 square miles in the former and 25 in the latter, but the number of detached blocks is large, being 70 in the former and 45 in the latter and the revenue, which is chiefly derived from unreserved lands, is expected to amount to Rs. 10,000 in Trichinopoly and Rs. 15,000 in Udayárpálaiyam.

Musiri range has 64 blocks with an area of about 110 square miles and Perambalúr 74 with an area of 90 square miles, the approximate annual revenue being Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 7,500, respectively; the demand for all description of forest produce is good.

The staff proposed compared with the present scale is as follows :—

—	Area of range charge.	Rangers.	Foresters.	Forest guards.	Watchmen.
	sq. mls.				
No. I (Trichinopoly)	542	1			
,, II (Kulitalai)	570	1	1		
,, III (Musiri)	762	1	1	6	15
,, IV (Perambalúr)	674	1	1	7	34
,, V (Udayárpálaiyam)	753	1	1	6	21
		1	1	8	24
Total ..	3,301	5	5	9	36
Present scale ..	..	2	4	36	130
				18	106

This may appear large, but, as stated by the Collector, it represents the minimum requirements of the district and is justified by the financial position, the total approximate annual revenue being Rs. 60,000. Even as proposed there will be only 36 forest guards and 130 watchmen or 166 men to look after 303 blocks of forests.

42. *Tanjore*.—The circumstances of this district are quite exceptional. The forests do not exist, but will have to be created. The area at present under the control of the department is only 67 square miles, divided into 196 blocks with areas ranging from 2 acres to 4,000 acres scattered over 8 taluks, but the total unoccupied land in the district is stated by the Collector to be 516,383 acres (807 square miles), of which Mr. Thomson concludes that a considerable portion is suitable and may be made available for reservation after proper inquiry. He states his reasons for recommending increased establishments, although any proposals made must necessarily be of a tentative nature, and justifies them by the necessity for providing a minimum staff in view to probable development, pointing out at the same time how the forest revenue can be legitimately increased so as least to cover the expense. The District Forest-officer, Mr. Hayne, has formed a high opinion of the potentialities of Tanjore from a forest point of view, as he states that the markets are assured and that there is an ample area of suitable padugai lands available for planting operations.

Mr. Hayne proposes 4 ranges, but the Collector feels doubtful whether that number will be justified and I agree with him that for the present 3 must suffice, but instead of placing them in charge of foresters, as proposed by Mr. Thomson, I would provide 3 rangers to be entertained as required and suitable men become available.

No. 1 (*Northern range*) to include the Shiyáli, Máyavaram, Kumbakónam and Nannilam taluks with an area of 1,081 square miles and containing 18 blocks of forests, aggregating 5 square miles. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 1 forester, 2 forest guards, and 8 watchmen.

No. 2 (*Central range*) includes Negapatam, Tiruturaipúndi and Mannárgudi with an area of 1,078 square miles and containing 69 blocks, aggregating 34 square miles. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 1 forester, 5 forest guards, and 35 watchmen.

No. 3 (*Southern range*) comprises the taluks of Tanjore and Patukóta with an area of 1,581 square miles and containing 109 blocks, aggregating 28 square miles. The staff proposed being—

1 ranger, 1 forester, 5 forest guards, and 37 watchmen.

I have provided a forester for each range owing to the large area to be travelled over. The number of watchmen appears to be the minimum necessary for the protection of the numerous detailed blocks proposed for reservation. The approximate annual revenue is Rs. 14,000. The Collector is making inquiries with regard to the crediting of tree rents and states that it is exceedingly likely that a sum sufficient to make up with the existing forest income, a total equal to the proposed expense, will be found transferable from Land Revenue to Forest.

The total staff proposed for the district, as compared with the present, is—

	Number.	
	Present.	Proposed.
Rangers	...	3
Foresters	2	3
Forest guards	5	12
Watchmen	44	80

43. *Coimbatore* (*North*).—We have here to deal with the upland forests and grazing grounds in the taluks of Satyamangalam, Kollegál and Bhaváni and the fuel and fodder reserves in Erode, Karúr, and Dhárápuram. The forests are very extensive and contain sandalwood, rosewood, vengai and other valuable descriptions with an almost unlimited supply of junglewood, firewood, bamboos and minor forest products. The demand is, however, very limited and means of communication wanting.

We must here look to constituting large compact blocks of forests and grazing grounds and protecting them against fire and damage by men and cattle, whilst developing communications so as to enable us to place our produce on the market at reasonable prices. The total area at present under the control of the department is 1,604 square miles divided into 155 blocks, of which, however, 144, with an aggregate area of 67 square miles, represent the fuel and fodder reserves, the forests proper being divided into 11 large blocks with an area of 1,537 square miles. The unoccupied area (unreserved lands) in the division amounts to square miles. There are at present nominally 6 range charges corresponding to the revenue taluks, but there are

only 3 rangers and the fuel and fodder reserves and unreserved forests in Erode, Karúr and Dhárápuram are under the charge of a supervisor of the temporary establishment.

We propose 5 ranges, viz.—

No. 1 (*Satyamangalam*) consisting of 2 blocks of reserves with an area of 470 square miles, the staff proposed being—

1 ranger, 2 foresters, 10 forest guards, and 16 watchmen.

No. 2 (*Vellamundi*) comprising the Vellamundi and Eastern slopes of the Nílgiris blocks with an aggregate area of 116 square miles hitherto included in the Satyamangalam range the average annual revenue of which may be taken as Rupees 25,000. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 5 forest guards, and 8 watchmen.

The extent of the above 2 ranges is 1,185 square miles.

No. 3 (*Kollegál*) comprising 4 blocks with an area of 622 square miles and an average annual revenue of Rs. 20,000. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 4 foresters, 12 forest guards, and 20 watchmen.

The extent of the range is 1,076 square miles.

No. 4 (*Bhaváni*) extending over 715 square miles and comprising 3 blocks (330 square miles) with an approximate annual revenue of Rs. 18,000.

The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 2 foresters, 10 forest guards, and 16 watchmen.

The forest offences in the above 4 ranges are stated to have been very numerous during the past two or three years. Owing to the large areas and lengthened boundaries to be protected, smuggling of sandalwood and timber from Mysore territory on the north and west and Salem district on the east is believed to be very common. With the least increased protective staff, we hope to be able to put a stop to this state of things.

No. 5 (*Erode*) comprising the taluks of Erode, Karúr and Dhárápuram. The circumstances of this range differ entirely from those of the other 4. The forest area under departmental control is, as already stated, composed entirely of fuel and fodder reserves, aggregating 67 square miles in 144 scattered blocks. The total area of the 3 taluks is 1,846 square miles, the bulk of revenue averaging Rs. 22,000 annually, being collected from unoccupied (unreserved) lands, which amount to square miles. The establishment proposed is—

1 ranger, 2 foresters, 3 forest guards, and 75 watchmen.

The total staff proposed, compared with the existing, is as follows :—

	Number.	
	Present.	Proposed.
Rangers	3	5
Foresters	5	10
Forest guards	25	40
Watchmen	35	135

The total revenue is Rs. 85,000 per annum.

44. *Coimbatore* (*South*).—This division includes the valuable forests of teak, rosewood, vengai, &c., on the Anamalais, in the Polláchi and Udamalpet taluks, the forests of Sholakarai, Bolampatti, Tadagam and Bhaváni valley in the Coimbatore taluk and the fuel and fodder reserves in the Palladam taluk. The division is probably the most important in the Presidency so far as the supply of teak and other timber is concerned. The forest area under our immediate control is 582 square miles, of which the whole, with the exception of 17 square miles in the Palladam taluk, has been finally constituted into reserved forests. The area of the division is 2,206 square miles, of which square miles are unoccupied (unreserved) lands. The division is at present divided into 8 ranges. We propose 6 ranges as follows :—

No. 1 (*Tunacadavu*) comprising about 80 square miles of teak, &c., forests above ghât including the Tekadi leased forest (26 square miles). This is the most valuable timber forest in the division and is being worked systematically under provisional working plan, which will shortly be matured and submitted for approval. All operations are carried out by direct departmental agency and there are 7 miles

of tramway and 5 elephants at work bringing logs to the top of the timber slip. Cultural operations on a considerable scale are contemplated in order to ensure the regeneration of the forests. Protection, except against fire, is easy as there is no outer boundary. The annual revenue is estimated at Rs. 48,000. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 3 foresters, 6 forest guards, and 5 watchmen.

No. 2 (*Polláchi*) with an area of 626 square miles and comprising the whole of the outer slopes of the Anamalais in the Polláchi taluk as well as the portion above ghâts not included in No. 1 range. The area of reserved forest is about 137 square miles, divided into 2 blocks. These forests require a great deal of protection, being easily accessible from the adjoining villages in the plains. They are very valuable and there is good demand for the produce which includes timber, bamboos, firewood and minor products. The approximate annual revenue is Rs. 30,000.

The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 1 forester, 7 forest guards, and 20 watchmen.

No. 3 (*Udamalpet*) has an area of 357 square miles and includes the eastern portion of the Anamalai hills situated in the Udamalpet taluk and some low hills and spurs of the Palni on the right bank of the Amrávati river. The approximate forest area is 152 square miles, divided into 3 blocks; the growth is not so good nor is the revenue so considerable as in ranges Nos. 1 and 2, but the forests are capable of improvement under thorough protection, which is by no means easy, as we have the Travancore frontier on the west, Madura on the south and the Coimbatore cultivation on the east. The approximate annual revenue is Rs. 12,000.

The establishment proposed is—

1 ranger, 1 forester, 5 forest guards, and 15 watchmen.

No. 4 (*Palladam*) comprises the taluk of the same name with 17 square miles of reserves, divided into 54 blocks, with square miles of unoccupied (unreserved) lands, the total area of the taluk to be travelled over being 741 square miles. The approximate annual revenue is Rs. 6,000, mainly derived from the unreserved lands, little or nothing having as yet been done towards the protection and improvement of the fuel and fodder reserves. The staff hitherto entertained, consisting of 1 forester and 4 watchmen, being quite inadequate we propose—

1 ranger and 20 watchmen.

N.B.—The number of watchers proposed by the Collector and District Forest-officer appears inadequate, considering the number of detached blocks; but, as it is a considerable increase over the existing scale, I retain it for the present.

No. 5 (*Mettupálaiyam*).—This is a long straggling range with an area of 158 square miles situated on both sides of the Bhaváni river. The soil and growth are both inferior, but the latter is capable of improvement under rigid protection aided by cultural operations. The forest area is 74 square miles, divided into 5 blocks, and the approximate revenue derived chiefly from firewood, grazing fees and minor produce is Rs 8,000 per annum. We propose a staff of—

1 ranger, 8 forest guards, and 25 watchmen.

No. 6 (*Bolampatti*).—This range will comprise what are now 2 ranges, viz., Bolampatti and Sholakarai. Owing to its proximity to the railway and Coimbatore town, it is very important, the demand for all descriptions of forest produce being considerable, and small portion of the Sholakarai forest is being worked under a working plan, the results of which are very satisfactory. Working plans have also been prepared for the forests in the Bolampatti valley which have been worked provisionally under their conditions, pending slight revision and final adoption. It is proposed to bring the remainder of the Sholakarai forest under systematic working during the current year. The extent of the range is 244 square miles and the forests are divided into 5 blocks, aggregating 122 square miles. They are somewhat difficult of protection, having long and irregular outer boundaries adjoining cultivation. The approximate annual revenue is Rs. 26,000, derived from sales of timber, firewood, bamboos, minor produce and from grazing fees. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 2 foresters, 14 forest guards, and 50 watchmen.

The total staff proposed for the division, as compared with the present, is as follows:—

	Number.	
	Present.	Proposed.
Rangers	3	6
Foresters	7	7
Forest guards	35	40
Watchmen	24	100

The total approximate revenue is Rs. 1,30,000 per annum.

45. *Madura.*—The most important forests in this district are situated in the Cumbum valley, on the slopes of the Palni hills, and those portions of the Sirumalais which are Government property, and on the Alagarmalai and Karundamalai and other low hills in the Madura, Dindigul and Melúr taluks. The forest area is considerable but split up by the intervention of zemindaries, which renders protection difficult. The means of communication and for working the timber out of the forests are very inadequate. There are at present 702 square miles, classed as under the immediate control of the department, and 232 square miles of unoccupied unreserved lands excluding zemindaries and whole inams. There are at present 5 ranges with only 3 rangers. We propose to retain the same number of ranges but to re-distribute them, providing a ranger for each.

No. 1 (*Cumbum valley range*), area 400 square miles, including the Government forests in the Periyakulam taluk with the exception of some outlying low hills near the town of Periyakulam. The forest area is 115 square miles, divided into 19 blocks and comprises valuable tracts at the head of the Cumbum valley, containing teak, vengai, &c., which are capable of great improvement under proper protection and treatment. The approximate revenue of the range is Rs. 22,000.

The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 2 foresters, 8 forest guards, and 16 watchmen.

No. 2 (*Upper Palni hill range*) area 480 square miles, comprising the plateau of the Upper Palnis with the evergreen forests (sholas) and *Eucalyptus* plantation and the deciduous forests on the slopes towards Periyakulam and Palni. The area of forest is 149 square miles, divided into 13 blocks. At present the forests are chiefly worked under the seigniorage permit system, which it is proposed to abolish gradually, substituting improvement fellings over limited areas. The approximate annual revenue is Rs. 20,000. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 2 foresters, 8 forest guards, and 16 watchmen.

No. 3 (*Lower Palni hill range*), area 400 square miles. This has hitherto formed a portion of No. 2, but it has for some time been felt that it would be advisable to constitute it into a separate range. The forest remaining on the plateau of the Lower Palnis is not very extensive or valuable owing to the best and most accessible portions having been alienated for coffee cultivation. The careful conservation of what is left is imperative, and a considerable revenue can be obtained from cardamom cultivation and selection fellings in it. The forests on the slopes are extensive and capable of great improvement. The total forest area of the range is given as 186 square miles, divided into 24 blocks, situated partly in the Palni and partly in the Dindigul taluks; the inclusion of a small portion of the Dindigul taluk in this range is unavoidable. The approximate annual revenue is Rs. 18,000, which is capable of improvement under increased departmental supervision. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 1 forester, 8 forest guards, and 16 watchmen.

No. 4 (*Dindigul range*), area 720 square miles, includes the Government portion of the Sirumalais, the Karundamalais and firewood jungles at Aiyalur on the Trichinopoly frontier. The area under the control of the department is shown as 139 square miles, divided into 18 blocks, and there are considerable areas of unreserved lands scattered over the taluk. The Karundamalais are situated partly in Melúr taluk, but it is proposed to ask that this should be transferred to Dindigul. The approximate annual revenue of the range is Rs. 16,000, the bulk of which is at present derived from fuel and minor produce. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 1 forester, 8 forest guards, and 12 watchmen.

No. 5 (*Madura range*), area 720 square miles, comprising the Alagarmalai, Kuchicutti and surrounding jungles which are exceedingly valuable on account of the large demand for firewood for supply of the Madura town which is now almost entirely drawn from Government forest. The area of tank beds under the control of the department in the Tirumangalam taluk is for the present merged in this range and a portion of the Alagar hill reserved forest is situated within the limits of the Melúr taluk. The tank beds have been almost entirely cleared and it is proposed to abandon them as sources of fuel supply, whilst the portion of the Alagar hill referred to may conveniently be transferred to Madura taluk. The forest area of the range is estimated at 113 square miles, divided into 22 blocks, and the approximate annual revenue is Rs. 24,000. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 2 foresters, 8 forest guards, and 16 watchers.

The total staff proposed, as compared with the existing, is as follows:—

	Number.	
	Present.	Proposed.
Rangers	3	5
Foresters	7	8
Forest guards	27	40
Watchmen	46	76

The total approximate annual revenue is Rs. 1,00,000.

46. *Tinnevelly.*—The importance of the Tinnevelly ghât forests, both as source of supply of timber, firewood, charcoal, &c., and protecting the head waters of Tambraparni and other rivers on which the irrigation of the district depends, is too well-known to require explanation. The lower slopes of the hills and plains in the district have been very much denuded, but, under the partial protection already afforded, a considerable improvement had already been effected. The reclamation of sandy wastes and protection of the tree growth on tank beds in the Tenkarai, Tinnevelly, Otapidáram and Sátúr taluks are noteworthy features in connection with the forest conservancy of this district. The total area classed as under the control of the department is 618 square miles, divided into 45 blocks, the unoccupied unreserved lands aggregating 739 square miles. The growth of the forest revenue in late years has been satisfactory and is capable of further development. It would in fact be very large were it not for the import of timber from Travancore in the zemindaries of Sátúr, Sivagiri and Singampatti. There are at present 3 ranges, embracing the ghât forests of the 5 taluks, the remaining forests in the plains being under the charge of 4 supervisors on the temporary establishment.

We propose 6 ranges as follows:—

No. 1 (*Srívilliputur*), covering an area of 585 square miles, with 8 blocks, comprising 103 square miles of ghât forests with an approximate annual revenue of Rs. 13,000. The growth in this range is comparatively poor, the hill sides being steep and rocky. The forests have suffered from unregulated and excessive felling and grazing, but along with the hill forests in the other ranges are now being brought under systematic management, all felling being located and conducted under direct departmental supervision; the cattle being rigidly excluded from these recently felled areas. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 1 forester, 8 forest guards, and 16 watchmen.

No. 2 (*Kadyanallur*), area 1,091 square miles, comprises the taluks of Sankaranainárkoil and Tenkasi with 14 blocks, aggregating 136 square miles. The remarks under No. 1 range apply here also, but the forest growth, especially in the Tenkási ghât forests, is better. Protection is, however, rendered difficult by the intervention of a part of Travancore territory and the zemindaries of Sátúr and Sivagiri; the approximate annual revenue is Rs. 15,000. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 2 foresters, 10 forest guards, and 16 watchmen.

No. 3 (*Ambá-amudram*), area 481 square miles, comprising 7 blocks of forests with an area of 237 square miles in the taluk of the same name with an annual revenue of Rs. 22,000. These are by far the most valuable and extensive forests in the district, including teak, kong (*Hopea parviflora*), nang (*Mesua ferrea*), &c. They are being divided into compartments and worked in a careful and systematic manner,

the forest staff being located for the most part of the year in the forests and not as formerly in the plains below. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 4 foresters, 12 forest guards, and 18 watchmen.

The number of foresters is high, as at least 2 of them must always be on the hills to superintend coppice and selection fellings, &c.; the other two are required to superintend special works, *e.g.*, roads, buildings, fire protection, &c., which are exceptionally heavy in this range.

No. 4 (*Nánguněri*), area 730 square miles, comprising 3 blocks of forests aggregating 90 square miles in the Nánguneri taluk with an approximate annual revenue of Rs. 10,000. The forest area of this range is comparatively small, but the forests which adjoin those of the same nature in No. 3 range are valuable. They are being worked under the same system as in No. 3. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 1 forester, 6 forest guards, and 12 watchmen.

No. 5 (*Tenkarai*), area 869 square miles, comprising 10 blocks of forests with an area of 49 square miles in the Tinnevelly and Tenkarai taluks, the approximate annual revenue being Rs. 7,000. The circumstances of this range are peculiar. In addition to the protection and improvement of the comparatively small areas handed over to us by the late Jungle Conservancy Department, we have in hand the important task of reclaiming the sandy wastes known as Kudrimalai and other *Teris*. This will eventually well repay our efforts both directly and indirectly, but for some time to come the cost of the establishments may exceed the revenue of the range which is principally derived from sale of trees on tank beds and other unreserved lands in the 2 taluks. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 2 foresters, 12 forest guards, and 24 watchmen.

No. 6 (*Sátúr*), area 1,631 square miles, embracing the taluks of Otapidáram and Sátúr. The area of the 3 reserves in this range is quite insignificant, being only 3 square miles. Its importance consists in the growth of acacias and albizzias on the numerous shallow tank beds scattered throughout the 2 taluks. This tree growth has been under our protection and that of the late Jungle Conservancy Department for a considerable time, and, although from the area being neither reserved forests nor reserved lands we have not been able to do all the good we wish, the results both as regards the supply of fuel in an otherwise treeless country and financially have been satisfactory. Mr. Brandis devotes a special chapter to this peculiar feature in the forest administration of Tinnevelly (*vide* pages 205—225 of his Suggestions), and other arrangements are also fully detailed in the Conservator's inspection memorandum, No. 2408, dated 26th January 1884. The question of making the so-called tank beds, which can scarcely be regarded as reservoirs for water, reserved lands is under the Collector's consideration and will shortly be submitted for the Board's orders. Under these circumstances the staff proposed, viz., 1 ranger, 2 foresters, 6 forest guards, and 18 watchmen for the 2 taluks, is not excessive. The approximate annual revenue at present is Rs. 13,000.

The total staff proposed, as compared with the present, is—

	Number.	
	Present.	Proposed.
Rangers	2	6
Foresters	6	12
Forest guards	30	54
Watchmen	56	104

The total approximate annual revenue is Rs. 80,000.

47. *Malabar* (*North*).—The valuable teak and evergreen forests in this division require the most careful treatment in view to their profitable working, protection and regeneration, but owing to the unsettled state of matters in connection with forest settlement and the probability that we shall, under the rulings of the High Court, lose large areas proposed for reservation, we do not propose any revision of, or addition to, the existing establishment of 2 rangers, 3 foresters and 22 forest guards.

48. *Malabar* (*South*).—The forests of this division comprise the teak plantations and surrounding natural forests in the Nilambúr valley, the evergreen forests in the Silent valley 25 miles from Nilambúr, the recently acquired Amarampalam forest in the

Ernád taluk, and the Chenat Nair and Walayar forest in the Pálghat and Walawanád taluks. The operations in the teak plantations are extensive and continue more or less throughout the year, embracing the preparation of seed-beds, planting, thinning, weeding, fire protection and the removal of poles, &c., to the market depôt at Kallai.

The Amarampalam forest has been overworked and chiefly requires rest, protection from fire, &c. The Chenát Nair, Wálayár forests are being worked to a certain extent for the supply of timber, firewood and bamboos and are under special fire protection.

The area of forest reserves in the division is entered as 236 square miles divided into 23 blocks. There are not here, as in other districts, large areas of unreserved lands to supervise the establishments being therefore concentrated upon reserved forests. The existing scale provides for three ranges, two of which are under a ranger and the third Amarampalam under a forester as a temporary measure. We propose to retain the same number of ranges, viz., No. I Nilambúr, II Pálghat, III Amarampalam, providing a ranger for each and adding only 1 forester (in the Nilambúr range), 2 forest guards (1 in Nilambúr and 1 in Amarampalam) and 2 watchmen (in Nilambúr).

The proposed staff as compared with the present will thus be:—

	Number.	
	Present.	Proposed.
Rangers	2	3
Foresters	5	5
Forest guards	17	19
Watchmen	12	14

which is fully justified by the area and important departmental operations and revenue of the division (Rs. 50,000).

49. *South Canara.*—The forests of South Canara are extensive and contain valuable timber trees, especially in the ghât forests. They are, however, inaccessible, owing to the want of forest roads and to the fact that the numerous rivers are unsuitable for floating, owing to their rapid currents and rocky beds. Under these circumstances, it is not easy to place timber in the market depôts on the coast at such prices as could compete with timber imported by sea. Again the local (inland) demand is very limited and largely met from Kumaki lands which are a special feature in the district. Firewood may be said to be free to all, except when brought into the larger towns chiefly on the coast for sale. The importance of the South Canara forests as timber producing areas must, therefore, be considered more with reference to the future than the present; the climate is eminently suitable for tree growth, but the soil except in the lower parts of the valleys is very poor, the ghâts being steep and stony. The district is rich in minor produce which has since 1882 been collected and sold departmentally under a somewhat complicated system. The area of forests classed as under the immediate control of the department is 1,022 square miles and there are extensive areas of unoccupied unreserved lands from which a considerable amount of forest revenue is realized. In the absence of surveys anything approaching accurate figures cannot be given for this district. At present there are five ranges, corresponding with the revenue taluks, but there are only two rangers in the district—one of whom is employed on special duty in connection with selection of reserves. Four ranges are therefore in charge of foresters who are quite unfit for range charge. The late Acting Collector Mr. Wynne, contrary to the opinion of the District Forest-officer, originally proposed only two ranges. The present Collector Mr. Brodie, concurring with the District Forest-officer, now proposes four, but with some slight divergence of opinion between them as to their constitution. I concur with the Collector that the portion of the Mangalore taluk to be thrown into the Coondapoor range should embrace only the Karkal Sub-Magistrate's charge, the remaining portion of the Mangalore taluk constituting with the Kásaragód taluk into a separate range, leaving the whole of the Uppinangadi taluk as a distinct range. Under these arrangements the four ranges proposed will be as follows:—

No. 1, *Coondapoor*—Coinciding with Coondapoor taluk and comprising 360 blocks, aggregating 223 square miles.

The approximate annual revenue is Rs. 15,000 and the staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 1 forester, and 9 forest guards.

No. 2, *the Udipi range*—Comprising the Udipi taluk and the northern portion of Mangalore under the jurisdiction of the Karkal Sub-Magistrate, with 151 blocks, aggregating 211 square miles; the approximate annual revenue is Rs. 8,000 and the staff proposed is the same as for No. 1 range, viz., 1 ranger, 1 forester and 9 forest guards.

No. 3, *Uppinangadi*—Coinciding with the taluk limits and comprising 901 blocks with an area of 525 square miles; the approximate annual revenue is Rs. 26,000 and the staff proposed—

1 ranger, 2 foresters, and 12 forest guards.

No. 4, *Mangalore*—Comprising the Kásaragód taluk and the southern portion of Mangalore not included in No. 2 range.

The area of reserve is about 63 square miles divided into 105 blocks. The approximate annual revenue is Rs. 16,000. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 2 foresters, and 15 forest guards.

There are no special circumstances connected with these ranges which appear to require detailed remarks. The comparatively small casuarina plantations at Mangalore will form part of No. 4 range for which 2 foresters are, it will be observed, provided.

The District Forest-officer and the Collector provided no watchmen, doubtless under the impression that being temporary establishment it was unnecessary to consider them. The number of blocks notified as reserved land is very large and would apparently justify the entertainment of a large number of watchmen, but they are for the most part adjacent and are grouped together before notification for settlement under section 4 of the Act. I have, therefore, deemed it sufficient to provide for 50 watchmen for the district, leaving further requirements to be provided for hereafter.

The total staff proposed for the district as compared with the present is—

	Number.	
	Present.	Proposed.
Rangers	2	4
Foresters	4	6
Forest guards	24	45
Watchmen	17	50

The total annual approximate revenue is Rs. 65,000.

50. *Nilgiris.*—The forests of the Nílgiri district may be conveniently grouped under—

(1) The teak forests of Mudumalai and Benni the former leased from the Nilambúr Tirumalpad.

(2) The sandalwood and bamboo forests of Masnigudi and Seegur.

(3) The evergreen forests (sholas) and eucalyptus and acacia plantations on the plateau.

(4) The deciduous and semi-evergreen forest on the slopes towards Coimbatore.

I consider the district is of great importance from a forest point of view. The Mudumalai forest alone, if properly taken in hand, systematically worked, and proper communications opened out, would become a very valuable property. The same may be said in regard to the sandalwood tracts, whilst the advent of the railway will add materially to the importance and value of the plantations and natural forests on the slopes.

The approximate area of forests under control of the department is entered as 383 square miles divided into 194 blocks. There are at present 8 ranges, 3 of which are in charge of rangers and the other 5 of foresters. Mr. Gamble proposed to retain the same arrangement and numbers, representing that small ranges were absolutely necessary on the Nílgiris owing to intense working. I fully agree with him in preferring small ranges, but consider that comparatively large ranges under really competent rangers with foresters to assist them are preferable to very small ones with

incompetent and unreliable foresters in charge. The District Forest-officer and Collector, with whom I have conferred on the subject agree with me and the Acting Conservator, Northern Circle (Mr. Peet), has already adopted the arrangement as a tentative measure. We therefore propose 4 ranges, viz.—

1. *Mudumalai*—Comprising the Mudumalai, Benni, Cherambaddi, Gadsbrook and Ammankaval forests, with an area of 94 square miles; the approximate annual revenue is Rs. 8,000 and the staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 1 forester, and 10 forest guards.

No. 2, *Seegur*—Comprising the northern slopes of the Nílgiris and the Masnigudi Seegur plains, including 11 blocks of forests, with an aggregate area of 112 square miles; the approximate revenue is Rs. 7,500 per annum and the staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 1 forester, and 6 forest guards.

No. 3, *Ootacamund*—Comprising 74 detached blocks of reserved forests, reserved lands and plantations on the Nílgiri plateau with an aggregate area of 110 square miles and an annual revenue of Rs. 12,500. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 2 foresters, and 10 forest guards.

No. 4, *Coonoor*—Comprising the Merkunád and Paranginád divisions, except a small portion included in No. 3, Ootacamund range, and 104 blocks of reserved forests, reserved lands and plantations on the Nílgiri plateau and slopes towards Coimbatore, aggregating 67 square miles. The annual revenue is Rs. 16,000. The staff proposed is—

1 ranger, 2 foresters, and 14 forest guards.

The average pay of forest guards in the Nílgiris will have to be Rs. 9 per mensem instead of Rs. 8 as elsewhere and of office peons Rs. 10 and 9, as men cannot be had for less.

The total staff proposed for the district as compared with the present is—

	Number.	
	Present.	Proposed.
Rangers	3	4
Foresters	6	6
Forest guards	30	40

The total approximate revenue is Rs. 44,000.

N.B.—No watchmen are provided for Nilgiris or North Malabar as such men cannot be got on lower pay than forest guards, viz., Rs. 9 and 8 on the average.

Enclosure No. 1.

Abstract of work done in each District Forest Office of the 1st class in the Southern Circle.

Correspondence.—Marking the names of the respective files and cases on documents received. Registration of documents both received and issued. Distribution of papers to the respective clerks for disposal. Putting up references as well as answering those sought by the District Forest-officer. Keeping correspondence with the range officers. Drafting English and vernacular letters, orders, &c., on the District Forest-officer's orders. Translating vernacular documents into English and *vice versâ* when necessary. Fair copying all drafts passed by the District Forest-officer. Drafting reminders. Docketing letters. Indexing the Board's Proceedings.

Strength of the Establishment.

	Rs.
1 Head clerk	50
1 Second ,, ...	35
1 Third ,, ...	25
1 Fourth ,, ...	20
1 Fifth ,, ...	15
2 Peons on Rs. 8 each	16
2 ,, ,, 7 ,, ...	14
	175 per mensem.

Accounts.—Checking range Accounts and compiling the several accounts and returns to be submitted to Examiner and Conservator, checking pay and travelling allowance bills, estimates for works, labor rolls &c., &c.. as explained in detail further on.

The following registers and books are maintained:—

Record of reserved forests.
Register of annual yield.
Record of works.
Register of receipts and disposals of stock.
Cash book.
Register of sanctions.
Permit book.
Establishment bill book (gazetted officers).
Establishment bill book (office and forest establishment).
Treasury account current.
Contractors' and disbursers' ledger.
Record of monthly revenue and expenditure.
Register of cases.
Register of correspondence.
Register of books and maps.
Timber register of all depôts.
Deposit accounts.
Service registers of all subordinates.
Register of intimation of sanctions.
Record of plantations.
Service label account book.
Register of stationery articles.
Register of printed code forms.
Office order book.
Leave book.
Fine book.
Gazette files.
Forest sheet files.
Register of graded list.
Register of landed properties of subordinates.
Museum register (as in Salem).

The following returns are prepared and submitted:—

Monthly Returns.

Cash account.
Abstract of ledger.
Cash balance report.
Statement of trees felled.
Do. of timber cut and collected.
Receipts and issues of timber, &c., from depôts.
Sales of timber, &c., from depôts.
Sales of timber, &c., removed by purchasers.
Outstanding on account of revenue.
List of cheques.
Classified abstract and summary of revenue and expenditure.
Return of stores, tools and plant.
Return of feed and keep of elephants.
Return of changes in the permanent establishment.
Return showing the non-gazetted officers in the superior service.
Answering objection statement to accounts.

Quarterly Returns.

Application for letters of credit.
Distribution of funds to the District Treasuries.
Return of permits.
Statement of despatch of business.

Annual Returns.

Annual report with annual returns.
Budget estimate with explanatory note.
Annual list of permanent establishment.
Communication of sanctioned budget to range officers.
Indent for permit forms.
Do. printed code forms.
Do. stationery.

Other work.

Preparation of application for additional budget allotments.
" " for transfer of funds.
" of bills for produce supplied to other departments.
" of estimates of special works sanctioned by Conservator.
" of any special return called for by Collector, Conservator and Board of Revenue.
" of notices regarding tenders, contracts and salesof produce.
" of licenses for shooting in the reserved forests.
" of estimates of Europe and country stationery.
" of periodical list for the distribution of records.
" of forest sheets.
Checking the accounts of subordinate range officers.
" the batta bills received from subordinates.
" salary bills of permanent and temporary establishments.
" the monthly requirements of funds for ranges.

Other work.

Settlement of accounts with contractors.
Drawing up of agreements.
Drawing up security bonds of subordinates.
Attending on the District Forest-officer at the periodical sales of the minor produce.
Regular posting of the forest department, financial, civil account and travelling allowance codes according to addenda and corrigenda.
Issuing permits, stationery and forms.
Collecting range working plan data.
Keeping notes of special works.
Tracing survey plans and maps.
Attending to special reports.
Taking notes for District Forest-officer's diaries.

Enclosure No. 2.

The work done in District Forest Offices of the 2nd class in the Southern Circle.

Strength of the establishment.

	Rs.
1 Head clerk	40
1 Second ,, ...	25
1 Third ,, ...	20
1 Fourth ,, ...	15
2 Peons on Rs. 8 each	16
2 Do. 7 ,, ...	14
	130 per mensem.

Correspondence.—Registration of letters received and despatched. Putting up references. Drafting English and vernacular letters, memoranda and takids. Translation of vernacular documents. Fair copying the drafts. Disposing of durkhast cases.

The following registers and books are maintained:—

Record of reserved forests.
Register of annual yield.
Record of works.
Register of receipts and disposals of stocks.
Cash book.
Permit book.
Establishment bill book (gazetted officers).
Contractors' and disbursers' ledger.
Record of monthly revenue and expenditure.
Register of cases.
Register of correspondence.
Register of books and maps.
Record of plantations.
Register of stationery.
Library list.
Service registers.

The following returns are prepared and submitted:—

Monthly.

Cash sheet.
Cash balance report.
List of cheques drawn.
Abstract of ledger.
Classified abstract and summary of revenue and expenditure.
Return of trees felled.
Return of logs, sleepers, &c.
Sales of timber, &c., from depôts.
Sales of timber, &c., removed by purchasers.
Outstanding on account of revenue.
Return of stores.
Salary bill of permanent establishment.
Answering objection statement to accounts.

Quarterly.

Quarterly estimate of funds.
Statement of unanswered references.

Annual.

Annual report and returns.
Budget estimate with explanatory notes.

Other works.

Examination of travelling allowance bills of ministerial officers.
Lodging funds in all treasuries.
Preparing travelling allowance bill of office establishment.
Scrutiny of weekly reports from range officials and forest guards.
Checking batta bills.
Filing gazettes and forest sheets.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

List of Registers maintained in, and Returns submitted from, a Range Office when the forests are worked under the seigniorage permit system.

Cash book, cash sheet (code form No. 18).
Register of receipts and issues of documents (No. 52).
Do. of cases (No. 52).
Do. of books and maps (No. 53).
Do. of live and dead stock.
Do. of annual yield (No. 54).
Record of works (No. 3).
Forest Journal as required by code paragraph 79.
Plantation Journal as required by code paragraph 79.
Establishment Journal do. 81.
Register showing receipt and acquittance registers, both permanent and temporary.
Bill or voucher book.
Forest offence and fire occurrence registers and reports.
Monthly returns form No. 14.
Seigniorage commission rolls for the permit issuing officers.
Register showing receipt and distribution of permit forms to the numerous permit issuing offices.
Permit ledger.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

List of Registers maintained in, and Returns submitted from, a Range Office when the forests are worked departmentally or by contractors.

Cash book, cash sheet (code form No. 18).
Register of receipts and issues of documents (No. 52).
Do. of cases (No. 52).
Do. of books and maps (No. 53).
Do. of live and dead stock.
Record of works (No. 3).
Forest Journal as required by code paragraph 79.
Plantation Journal, do. 81.
Monthly returns in code forms 5 and 6 as per code paragraph 83.
Establishment pay and acquittance registers, 7 and 8 do. 183.
Outstanding ledger.
Register showing receipt and expenditure of stationery and forms.
Bill or voucher book.
Cooly roll book.
Forest offence and fire occurrence returns and reports.
Estimates for works.
Register of sanction or record of sanctioned works.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.

STATEMENT showing the present and proposed scales of Executive and Protective establishments—Permanent.

District or division.	Area of land to be travelled over.	Area of forests under actual control.	Number of ranges proposed.	Average area of land to be travelled over in each range.	Average extent of forests under actual control in each range.	Approximate revenue per annum.	PRESENT SCALE.					
							Sub-Assistant Conservators.		Forest rangers.		Foresters.	
							Number.	Cost per mensem.	Number.	Cost per mensem.	Number.	Cost per mensem.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					SQ. MILES.	RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1,400	1	60	5	125
North Arcot	4,121	974	6	687	163	1,20,000	..	..	3	150	9	250
South Arcot	5,140	880	7	734	126	1,00,000	..	..	4	260	8	210
Salem	7,470	1,506	9	830	167	1,50,000	..	..	5	320	9	250
Trichinopoly	3,301	297	5	660	59	60,000	..	..	2	110	4	110
Tanjore	3,740	67	3	1,247	22	14,000	..	..	..	..	2	80
North Coimbatore	4,822	1,604	5	964	321	85,000	..	..	3	150	5	120
South Coimbatore	2,206	582	6	368	97	1,30,000	..	..	3	230	7	190
Madura	2,720	702	5	544	140	1,00,000	..	..	3	225	7	220
Tinnevelly	5,387	618	6	898	103	80,000	..	..	2	130	6	170
North Malabar	399	273	2	200	137	24,000	..	..	2	110	3	80
South Malabar	3,537	236	3	1,179	79	50,000	..	..	2	200	5	150
South Canara	3,717	1,022	4	929	255	65,000	..	..	2	110	4	120
Nilgiris	957	383	4	239	96	44,000	..	..	3	255	6	150
Total ..	47,517	9,144	65	731	140	10,22,000	8	1,400	35	2,310	80	2,225

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Statement showing the present and proposed scales of Executive and Protective establishments—Permanent—cont.

District or division.	Present scale—cont.				Proposed scale.										Increase proposed per annum.
	Forest guards.		Total monthly cost.	Total annual cost.	Sub-Assistant Conservators.		Forest rangers.		Foresters.		Forest guards.		Total monthly cost.	Total annual cost.	
	Number.	Cost per mensem.			Number.	Cost per mensem.	Number.	Cost per mensem.	Number.	Cost per mensem.	Number.	Cost per mensem.			
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	..	..	1,585	19,020	8	1,400	5	350	5	150	..	..	1,000	22,800	3,780
North Arcot	50	343	743	8,916	..	..	6	420	12	360	76	608	1,388	16,656	7,740
South Arcot	50	398	868	10,416	..	..	7	490	9	270	68	528	1,288	15,456	5,040
Salem	50	390	960	11,520	..	..	9	630	9	270	74	592	1,492	17,904	6,384
Trichinopoly	18	130	350	4,200	..	..	5	350	5	150	36	288	788	9,456	5,256
Tanjore	5	37	117	1,404	..	..	3	210	3	90	12	98	396	4,752	3,348
North Coimbatore	25	200	470	5,640	..	..	5	350	10	300	40	320	970	11,640	6,000
South Coimbatore	35	280	700	8,400	..	..	6	420	7	210	40	320	950	11,400	3,000
Madura	27	211	656	7,872	..	..	5	350	8	240	40	320	910	10,920	3,048
Tinnevelly	30	225	525	6,300	..	..	6	420	12	360	54	432	1,213	14,544	8,244
North Malabar	22	178	368	4,416	..	..	2	140	3	90	23	176	406	4,872	456
South Malabar	17	131	491	5,772	..	..	3	210	5	150	19	152	512	6,144	372
South Canara	24	191	421	5,052	..	..	4	280	6	150	45	360	820	9,840	4,788
Nilgiris	30	244	649	7,788	..	..	4	280	6	180	40*	360	820	9,840	2,052
Total ..	333	2,953	8,893	1,06,716	8	1,400	70	4,900	100	3,000	564	4,332	13,852	1,66,224	59,508

* At Rs. 9, average.

ENCLOSURE No. 6.

STATEMENT showing the present and proposed office establishments for the District Forest-officers, Sub-Assistant Conservators and Forest Range officers—Permanent.

District.	Present scale.																					
	District Forest offices.														Sub-Assistant's offices.			Ranger's offices.			Total monthly cost.	Total annual cost.
	Clerks.									Attenders.	Peons.			Monthly cost.	Clerks.	Peons.	Monthly cost.	Clerks.	Peons.	Monthly cost.		
	60	50	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	8	7	6		25	7		12	6			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
														Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	155	..	..	..	4	4	72	227	2,724
South Arcot	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	155	..	..	..	3	3	54	209	2,508
Salem	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	155	1	2	39	4	4	72	266	3,192
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	107	..	..	..	2	2	36	143	1,716
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	588
North Coimbatore ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	155	1	2	39	3	3	54	248	2,976
South Coimbatore ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	155	1	2	39	3	3	54	248	2,976
Madura	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	2	..	130	..	..	..	3	3	54	184	2,208
Tinnevelly	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	135	1	2	39	2	2	36	210	2,520
North Malabar	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	155	..	..	..	..	2	12	167	2,004
South Malabar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	112	..	..	..	1	1	18	130	1,560
South Canara	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	155	..	..	..	..	2	12	167	2,004
Nilgiris	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	..	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	1,872
Total ..	1	8	1	2	1	8	1	10	13	12	24	26	..	1,774	4	8	156	25	29	474	2,404	28,848

Statement showing present and proposed office establishments for the District Forest-officers, &c.—*cont.*

District.	PROPOSED SCALE.																										Increase proposed per annum.
	District Forest offices.													Sub-Assistant's offices.			Ranger's offices.										
	Clerks.								Peons.				Monthly cost.	Clerks.	Peons.	Monthly cost.	Clerks.				Peons.			Monthly cost.	Total monthly cost.	Total annual cost.	
	60	50	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	9	8	7		25	7		20	15	14	12	8	7	6				
	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
													Rs.			Rs.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	16	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312	3,744	3,744
North Arcot ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	175	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	5	112	287	3,444	720
South Arcot ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	7	126	301	3,612	1,104
Salem	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	8	144	319	3,828	636
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	90	220	2,640	924
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	54	114	1,368	780
North Coimbatore .	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	175	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	8	114	289	3,468	492
South Coimbatore ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	175	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	..	2	8	145	320	3,840	864
Madura	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	175	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	2	1	5	119	294	3,528	1,320
Tinnevelly ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	175	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	5	88	263	3,156	636
North Malabar ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	24	179	2,148	144
South Malabar ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	130	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	60	190	2,280	720
South Canara ..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	175	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	8	108	283	3,396	1,392
Nilgiris	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	173	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	4	..	..	97	270	3,240	1,368
Total ..	1	9	2	9	2	11	11	13	3	2	23	23	2,048	8	16	312	2	14	3	42	6	5	67	1,281	3,641	43,692	14,844

ENCLOSURE No. 7.

STATEMENT showing the number and cost of temporary hands at present sanctioned as compared with the future probable scale and cost.

District.	PRESENT SCALE.																				
	I.—Timber, &c., removed from, &c., by Government agency.											II.—Timber, &c., removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.									
	Depôt keepers.		Depôt watchers.		Supervisors.		Charcoal burners.		Catechue guards, watchers and canakapillais.		Total cost.	Supervisors.		Permit keepers.		Tannahdars.		Watchers.		Total cost.	
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.		Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.		
	2	3	4.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
North Arcot ..	1	12	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	1	15	20	104	..	..	119	
South Arcot ..	2	8½	3	7	..	..	6	45	..	..	15½	..	..	5	55	..	..	10	44	99	
Salem	..	..	10	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	6	75	60	335	5	30	440	
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	4	40	17	85	3	18	143	
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	24	..	..	24	
North Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	45	1	15	53	299	27	212	571	
South Coimbatore	2	27	4	20	..	..	..	..	4	34	81	..	..	1	15	20	120	13	65	200	
Madura	1	15	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	3	39	35	175	2	12	226	
Tinnevelly ..	1	10	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	30	160	..	..	160	
North Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
South Malabar ..	1	50	3	17	3	37	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
South Canara ..	..	..	1	1½	6	90	..	..	6	7	98½	..	..	..	..	40	269	4	24	293	
Nilgiris	4	68	3	24	2	24	..	..	..	..	116	..	..	..	..	10	79	..	..	79	
Total ..	12	190½	32	163½	11	151	6	45	10	41	591	3	45	21	254	289	1,650	64	405	2,354	

Statement showing the number and cost of temporary hands at present sanctioned as compared with the future probable scale and cost.

FUTURE PROBABLE SCALE—*cont.*

District.	VI.—Live and dead stock.		VII.—Communications and buildings.		VIII.—Demarcation, improvement and extension of forests.												Total monthly cost for each district.	Total annual cost.	Increase or decrease over present scale.
	Cartmen, grass-cutters, mahouts, cavadis and boatmen.		Watchers.		Surveyors and Draughtsmen.		Plantation supervisors.		Plantation Reserve, &c., watchers.		Plantation gardeners.		Survey lascars.		Plantation maistries.		Total cost.		
	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.			
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Direction												18				28	811	881	10,572	600
North Arcot							1	15	150	750	3				4		1,131	1,187½	14,370	126
South Arcot			13	52			3	31	220	1,100					9	72	822	873	10,476	6,960
Salem									150	750	2	11					650	665	7,980	3,510
Trichinopoly									130	650							411	411	4,932	264
Tanjore									80	400							675	675	8,100	2,503
North Coimbatore				60					135	675		20					680	680	8,160	804
South Coimbatore	10	79							100	500	2						547	547	6,564	3,103
Madura	6	42	12	45					76	380							595	595	7,140	492
Tinnevelly									101	520		32					120	120	1,440	576
North Malabar	9	83															381	381	4,572	96
South Malabar	26	176					3	37	14	70							313	313	3,756	93
South Canara									50	250		15					157	157	2,241	2,310
Nilgiris	5	48									3	40					40	187	1,932	1,933
Total ..	56	427	51	177	7	83	19	1,209	6,045	19	130		13	100	6,361		7,623½	90,306	+ 6,618

Enclosure No. 8.—Collectors' Reports.

Enclosure No. 9.—Maps.

Read—the following letter from Colonel I. CAMPBELL WALKER, Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Madras, 22nd January 1891, No. 2620:—

In continuation of my No. 2459, dated 29th December, submitting proposals for the revision of the Executive and Protective establishments in the circle, I have the honour to request that the Board will be pleased to adopt and urge the adoption by Government of an average pay of Rs. 80 per mensem for Rangers instead of Rs. 70 per mensem.

2. Since drafting the report in October last, I have had the opportunity of consulting with Collectors, District Forest-officers, and others competent to judge as to the difficulty of getting suitable recruits for the Rangers' class which I now find almost impossible and am convinced that it is mainly due to the pay and prospects being too low to attract men of the stamp required with the necessary educational attainments to enter on a Forest Ranger's life, the arduous and responsible nature of which is increasing daily and becoming better known with the result that no suitable candidates present themselves, as they can do better elsewhere.

3. The situation is very serious and has been rendered worse by the utter block in promotion since April 1888 when a scale, intended for that year only, under which 17 out of 33 Rangers were entered in the 5th grade, was sanctioned and has been retained ever since, the average rate of pay being thus reduced from Rs. 80, as originally sanctioned, to Rs. 65 per mensem.

4. What is, I think, advisable is to increase as much as possible the number of appointments on Rs. 80 per mensem and upwards, making those on less than Rs. 80 more of a probationary nature, for I do not believe that any honest Ranger can live and travel as he ought on less than Rs. 80 per mensem if he has an extended range, as most of ours unfortunately still are and will be for some time to come.

Under an average of Rs. 80 per mensem we can adopt a scale somewhat as follows for 70 Rangers as proposed:—

			Rs.
10 on	Rs. 125	per mensem	1,250
15 on	„ 100	„	1,500
15 on	„ 80	„	1,200
15 on	„ 60	„	900
15 on	„ 50	„	750
Total ... 70		Total ...	5,600

whereas under an average of Rs. 70 per mensem we could only have one somewhat as follows:—

			Rs.
4 on	Rs. 125		500
6 on	„ 100		600
20 on	„ 80		1,600
20 on	„ 60		1,200
20 on	„ 50		1,000
Total ... 70		Total ...	4,900

In the former case we have forty officers on Rs. 80 and upwards, in the latter only 30.

The extra expense of Rs. 700 a month when worked up to will, I feel sure, be amply repaid by more contented and better service, the higher grades being filled up gradually by the promotion of really competent and deserving men, vacancies in them being meanwhile represented by more men in the lower grades, the total numbers and average rate not being exceeded.

5. The pay of our Rangers compares very unfavourably with that of officers in similar and, indeed, far less onerous positions in other departments, whereas it ought to be, and will be some day, the best-paid department in the Government service, especially

if we are to attract natives of India into its ranks. It was all very well to pay a poorly-educated man with absolutely no professional training or knowledge and who rarely or never went into the forests, Rs. 50 or 60 per mensem and we got men of a sort on those terms. Now we require a comparatively high standard of general education, a professional training, and a life spent almost entirely in the forests. We are not bidding high enough for such men as is shown by the falling off in candidates for admission to the Forest school as private students or into the department direct. If we lower the average from Rs. 80 to Rs. 70 per mensem, as suggested by Government, we shall fare still worse. I would rather raise it to Rs. 100, but do not like to advocate that at present.

6. At the close of paragraph 7 of my report, I state that "our Rangers will eventually be recruited from the Foresters' class." I desire to modify that statement as I think we shall have to reduce the educational standard for Foresters and be content with practical men promoted, as a rule, from the Forest Guards' class, with some professional training at a local Forest school as suggested in paragraph 31 of my report.

B.As., F.As., or Matriculates wont come to us as Foresters on Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 per mensem and are generally quite useless if they do.

Our best Foresters have been men promoted from the Guards' class, even although they may be ignorant of English which does not much matter so long as they are not placed in charge of ranges. An average pay of Rs. 30 per mensem will, I think, suffice to attract men of the stamp we require as Foresters. But they will not, as a rule, be fit for promotion to the Rangers' class for which a much higher standard is necessary.

7. The average pay for Forest guards in South Canara should be Rs. 9, as for Nilgiris, as we cannot get suitable men for less. The tanadars in that district will have to be retained as they check firewood, &c., brought from Kumakis, and I fear I have under-estimated the number of watchmen on the temporary establishment who will be required everywhere to render protection effective.

Read—the following letter from A. W. PEET, Esq., Acting Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Madras, 1st March 1891, No. 3124:—

[*Subject.*—Revision of Forest Establishment, Northern Circle.]

[*Reference.*—Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 1092, Mis, dated 21st October 1890.]

With reference to the Board's Proceedings above noted, I have the honor to forward proposals for the establishment of the Northern Circle both permanent and temporary. I have had to go through the whole matter again, and was compelled to make personal inquiries in some districts before I could get the full proposals put forward in definite form. The report will be printed before submission in order that errors may be rectified, as far as possible, in my office.

In order to save time and cost of printing, the appendices except A are sent in manuscript, as I am doubtful whether it will be considered advisable to print them.

The maps received back from the Board are herewith returned, with the exception of that for Vizagapatam which is not yet to hand, but will be forwarded on receipt; the original letters and statements from Collectors are also sent herewith, that is to say, the replies of Collectors to my circular on the subject of the Board's Proceedings quoted above.

PROPOSALS FOR ALTERATION OF ESTABLISHMENT, BOTH PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY IN THE NORTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS.

By A. W. PEET, Esq., Acting Conservator—dated 1st March 1891.

Forests.

Mr. Gamble sent in proposals for an alteration in the permanent establishment in an able and exhaustive note, No. 3350, dated 26th February 1890.

The Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, however, suggested that the proposals should be made range by range to justify the increase asked for, and at the same time that the temporary establishment entertained and proposed should be entered to show how things really stand.

Since going into the question, I fully agree in the wisdom of this suggestion, but many references and cross references to districts have been necessitated, and the final papers in a workable form have only lately come to hand from the last district.

2. In looking into the details of the establishment, both permanent and temporary, but particularly in the case of the latter, there are evident signs that the wants of the circle have been gradually increasing beyond the sanctions and relief has been given now here now there as the wants were most pressing, with the result that the equipment viewed, as a whole, is decidedly patchy.

This fact is best shown by a reference to the form given as appendix A to the present report. One gets confused with the multitude of names of posts, and there are even more and more unintelligible names used in the returns of some districts. For the patchiness of the establishment one need only cite a few instances, such as in Ganjam, where there were only 2 foresters on the permanent staff, but 4 more on the temporary; 17 guards on the permanent staff and 11 more on the temporary; and, besides the house watchers, watchers and tannahdars sanctioned on the temporary staff, it was found lately that a number of watchers had been employed without proper sanction. Take again the proportions of forest guards to miscellaneous watchers in the various districts (I will explain below what is meant by the term "miscellaneous" watchers), in Ganjam in the existing staff there are 17 permanent to 54 temporary;

in Vizagapatam	15	permanent to	15 temporary;
,, Godávari	36	,,	69 ,,
,, Kistna	44	,,	79 ,,
,, Nellore	45	,,	40 ,,
,, Cuddapah	63	,,	110 ,,
,, Kurnool	29	,,	91 ,,
,, Bellary	34	,,	37 ,,
,, Anantapur	37	,,	33 ,,
,, Chingleput	16	,,	39 ,,

These figures show that the establishment has grown by degrees, but all scheme of proportion has been lost in the expansion.

3. To revert to the term "miscellaneous" watchers. All sorts and conditions of posts are found in the various temporary establishment; there are watchers, tannahdars, line peons, tope and nursery watchers, house watchers, driftwood watchers, felling gumastahs, gatekeepers, maistries, gardeners, and even fire patrols in the list of sanctioned temporary establishment. Nor is this all, but the wants of some districts have been found on inquiry to be met by the employment of men on daily pay for a good part of the year for particular works, such as planting and watering.

It is perfectly true that tannahdars, strictly speaking, are not watchers, and that gardeners are not watchers, but, from careful inquiries, I am convinced that the duties of all the posts mentioned above are, to some extent, interchangeable, and I

believe it to be the interest of good work that they should be to some extent interchangeable. A watcher on a reserve may do away with the necessity of a tannahdar on the outskirts of the reserve, and a gardener at one period of the year is a watcher at another, and, so on, with the other names cited above.

4. Under this head of the subject then I would most strongly urge first that there should be established a more reasonable proportion between the numbers of the permanent and of the temporary staff, and that under the temporary staff all the host of perplexing names should be swept away and that each district be allotted a certain number of men under the name "watchers" to be utilized according to circumstances, for a crying want of the executive is a little more latitude in the disposal of their establishment. The employment of these men would not be at haphazard or without due scrutiny, but this should be, I submit, a strictly departmental matter, which the Conservator should and could settle district by district in consultation with the Collectors. All that Government would then be troubled to decide would be whether the total number of these subordinate employés was justified by the conditions of the district; and the details of the particular works on which they were to be employed could be worked out departmentally.

5. These proposals are made with a sincere conviction that better results would follow from this course, involving, as it would, the principle of a monthly maximum.

I do not know of any district in which the feeling does not hold that the want of elasticity in the present rules involves unnecessary expenditure to Government. At present the rule is that every individual appointment must be sanctioned by Government, and that the holder of that appointment must be paid the full salary allotted. Naturally, in making proposals while this rule is in force, there is the tendency to provide against too low an estimate for the various salaries in case good men may be obtained for the posts. In too many cases, however, good men are scarce, and there is a general feeling that work, for instance, on which a man must now be paid Rs. 8 a month would be well paid for in the case of raw or doubtful hands by Rs. 5 a month. Not only then would a saving in many cases be effected to Government by a gradual working up to a sanctioned maximum, but a conscientious officer would feel that he was not throwing away money on useless employés while he had it in his power to reward the better men up to the allotted maximum.

The principle which applies to the lower applies also to the higher grade of subordinates. It was found on one occasion that there was no Forester fitted for promotion to the rank of Ranger. It is to be hoped that this state of things may not recur, but it is not satisfactory to have only the choice of promoting a man known to be inefficient, or of remaining short of one hand altogether out of the general staff.

6. The only reason to be urged for the variety of names mentioned above seems to me that the temporary establishment under these various names are told off to several heads of expenditure; but it would no more complicate the accounts or increase the difficulty of check in the Examiner's office to place a certain number of "watchers" under one head and a certain number of "watchers" under another than it would to place a certain number of paid coolies under one head and a certain number under another. The Examiner would be fully informed of the various disposals of the establishment as agreed upon from time to time.

There is, however, a further argument, and that is, that even now the establishment entertained under a particular name is not kept always strictly to the duty for which it was entertained. A pressing want makes a fresh disposal of available hands sometimes compulsory and the entries of posts in the accounts are not then a strictly accurate statement of facts.

EXPLANATION OF APPENDICES TO THIS REPORT.

7. *Appendix A* gives the distribution of establishment under the various posts in three columns:—

Column 1 giving the existing staff.
,, 2 giving the Collector's proposals.
,, 3 giving the proposals of the Acting Conservator.

Permanent staff is given in ordinary type and temporary in thick type.

Appendix B gives the *permanent* establishment district by district as proposed by Collectors in 1890, as proposed by Mr. Gamble, as existing, as proposed by Collectors now, and as proposed now by the Acting Conservator.

It gives also the *temporary* establishment for each district as existing, as proposed by Collectors now, and as proposed by the Acting Conservator.

Appendix C gives the areas of districts and the areas of the main classification of lands as given in Board's Proceedings (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture), No. 536 of the 25th November 1889, and it gives also the areas of forests according to the last annual report.

Appendix C[1] gives the area of districts, &c., according to the figures sent now by Collectors and the areas of forests as now sent.

Appendix D gives the ranges as existing, as proposed by Collectors in 1890, as proposed by Mr. Gamble, as proposed by Collectors now, and as proposed now by the Acting Conservator.

Remarks on present proposals.

8. I would just give a broad indication of what increase or decrease in numbers is involved in the present proposals; then make a few remarks on each class of subordinate, and then endeavour to justify the proposals by a statement to show the staff to be utilized in each district and in each range.

Omitting establishment which remains the same, the following statement shows in broad outline the proposed alterations:—

Names.	Existing.	Collector's proposals.	Acting Conservator's proposals.	Increase of 4 over 2.	Decrease of 4 over 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Permanent.					
Central office. { Clerks	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Central office. { Peons	6	..	8	2	..
Rangers	6	..	7	1	..
Foresters	23	..	44	21	..
Forest guards	51	40	60	9	..
District clerks	354	61	440	86	..
District peons	34	496	44	10	..
Range clerks	*42	37	40	..	2
Range peons	2	45	36	34	..
Sub-Assistants' clerks	58	10	6	1	..
Sub-Assistants' peons	3	61	12	3	..
	1	3		11	..
Temporary		..			
Watchers, miscellaneous			815	265	..
Surveyors			6	..	3
Draughtsmen			12	8	..
Permit issuers	550	646	..	..	36
Driftwood Inspector	9	..	..	..	1
Driftwood Gumastah	4	..	..	..	1
Revenue Head Gumastah	36	2	..	..	1
Revenue Assistant do.	1	13	..	..	1
	1	1	..	..	1
	1	1	..	..	1
	1	1			

*Includes 2 attenders.

Remarks on each class.

9. *Sub-Assistants.*—I have not made proposals for any increase under this head, because an alteration is under contemplation which will affect Sub-Assistants generally. Meanwhile, however, the Sub-Assistants are suffering if in charge of districts, and, if any relief could be given to such by means of a personal allowance or otherwise, a deserving class of subordinates would be but fairly treated. In connection with proposals for increased establishment the mention of the hardship now complained of seems necessary.

Rangers.—An increase in numbers of 21 men is asked for, being only just over an average of 2 for each district. More men are absolutely required; and the increase asked for is rather in the Rangers' class than in the Foresters', because the pay of Foresters is not sufficient for the charge of important ranges.

Foresters.—The increase in the number of this class asked for is only 9, Foresters being asked for only for small range charges or for separate duty; of the addition now asked for 1 is to take the place of revenue head gumastah in Godávari, so that there is really no additional expense, and 2 are to take the place of temporary gumastahs for controlling export of wood from Rumpa, and one is to take the place of driftwood gumastah.

Forest Guards.—The excess number asked for is 86 for the whole circle, the principle now proposed being not to make an unnecessarily large increase of the subordinate permanent establishment, but to make the increase chiefly under the temporary. There is always a difficulty in getting picked men for these subordinate post, and it is better not to have a large number of untried men placed suddenly in permanent employ. An endeavour has been made to propose establishments proportional to the requirements of the districts, the actual numbers of forest guards in Kistna and Nellore being taken for those districts and a proportion made out based on these figures.

District clerks.—The numbers proposed by the Collectors have not been adhered to. I think that the offices are far too weak especially when burdened with settlement as they are now and are likely to continue to be. I propose the numbers for major and minor charges of 5 and 4 clerks, except for Vizagapatam, which should have 3 clerks to provide for casualties. The total number proposed is 44, against 34 existing.

District peons.—The proposals are for the same number as the existing establishments, with the exception of 2 attenders who are omitted.

Range clerks.—The numbers proposed are 36, being 34 in excess of actuals.

The Collectors, with one or two exceptions, have not proposed range clerks, but I am strongly of opinion that it would conduce to increased work if they are allowed, and I am convinced, from careful inquiries, that range clerks are in many cases actually employed in an unauthorised manner by rangers employing men under the name of watchers or even guards. I have proposed range clerks only for the more important ranges, and 3 clerks under this head in Godávari—1 to take the place of assistant revenue gumastah now employed in the temporary establishment there, and another to take the place of a temporary permit issuer for the tracts bordering on Rumpa, as I think a permanent man should be posted there, and the third to take the place of the driftwood gumastah.

Range peons.—The number is only one in excess of actuals. A peon is as necessary for a forester in charge of a range as for a ranger. I have hesitated whether to propose that range clerks and range peons should be on the permanent or temporary establishment, but think they should be on the permanent, the former because a more intelligent set of young men will be attracted to the service and will possibly fit themselves for posts in the executive, and the latter because they will be often entrusted with the transport of money.

Watchers.—As I have said above my proposals are to class under this head all the miscellaneous establishment which now comes under the names of depôt peons, tannahdars, line peons, tope and nursery watchers, house watchers, driftwood watchers, felling gumastahs, maistries and gardeners. The excess asked for is 265.

Depôt clerks.—The proposals are the same as the actuals.

Permit issuers.—The only districts in which men on a fixed pay are asked for are in Vizagapatam, where 7 are asked for, and in Godávari, where 5 are asked for, and in Chingleput, where one is asked for. I am not quite clear whether the Collector of Ganjam intended to ask for any of the 19 men actually employed or not. I had thought of asking for a general sanction to employ a certain number of men on fixed payment if necessary, but, on mature consideration, think it simpler to provide that permit issuers should be paid only by a percentage on the issues, allowing the limit 10 per cent. of the value of issues to be exceeded if due cause is shown. One difficulty which has suggested itself is that in some places the receipts are so great

that a man is likely to get too much pay by the principle of percentages. However, the percentage can be lowered to 1 per cent. if necessary in such a case. In Godávari I have tried to provide for three such cases by proposing men on the permanent establishment for this special duty—2 Foresters and a range clerk—to control the issues in the neighbourhood of Rumpa.

Elephant mahouts and kavadies.—The proposals are the same as the actuals.

Syrangs.—The proposals are the same as the actuals, as the number of boats are the same.

Driftwood Inspector.—This is an appointment peculiar to Godávari. I agree with Mr. Lushington that the work should be done by an officer (a Forester) of the permanent staff, but do not agree with him that one of the Foresters could be spared out of the total of 10 Rangers and Foresters asked for in the present proposals for range work. I have added therefore another Forester for this driftwood work in the general proposals. I understand that Mr. Lushington had grounds for believing the work of the present holder of the office unsatisfactory and held that the post was important.

Driftwood gumastah.—I have entered a proposal for this appointment under the permanent staff as a range clerk, because I would have the holder of this office on the permanent establishment and transferable.

Revenue head gumastah.—The pay of this appointment is Rs. 50 and is connected with checking and issuing permits for timber in Godávari. I agree with Mr. Lushington that the work should be that of a high class Forester of the permanent staff, and have therefore proposed a seventh Forester in the general scale. I do not think that one of the 5 Foresters asked for for general range work could be spared. The appointment is at present held by an occupant who has deposited a security of Rs. 500. It is said that his work has been unsatisfactory lately, and, as Mr. Lushington points out, it might be difficult to get another man to deposit so much security. The work is important and is, I think, quite sufficient to warrant the request for the services of another Forester on the permanent staff.

Revenue assistant gumastah.—I have asked for sanction for this appointment under the permanent establishment as a range clerk, for the Forester now asked for instead of revenue head gumastah will be liable to transfer to range charge, and it seems also advisable that this gumastah should be liable also to transfer as range clerks. The work is that of a clerk in connection with checking and issue of permits, and I want to reduce the number of names of posts and have the occupants interchangeable.

Circle office.—I have proposed an increase under this head of 2 clerks who are much wanted, and proposed rather better pay in some cases, as the disproportion at present between the circle offices is very marked.

Surveyors and draughtsmen.—I have proposed, according to the Board's figures, 6 Surveyors on an average of Rs. 60 and 12 Draughtsmen on an average of Rs. 30 besides 3 draughtsmen already employed in the central office.

THE FOLLOWING ARE NOTES, DISTRICT BY DISTRICT.

10. *Ganjam District.*—According to the figures given by Collectors, the area of the district is 8,369 square miles, of which 5,795 square miles are zemindari lands, 264 square miles inams, leaving 2,310 square miles as Government lands. According to settlement returns, the latter total is only 2,257 square miles.

Of this, the total forest area, proposed and likely to be proposed, was estimated by the Collector at 666 square miles. It must be remembered with regard to all the districts that the areas calculated by the Collectors were made out previous to the late orders of Government, which will almost certainly cause an addition to the former estimates.

The forests under the Forest Department are found for the most part in the north-east and east of the district, and consist for the most part of sâl tracts of considerable value, but requiring careful treatment in order to repair the damages by the old wasteful system of felling.

In Berhampore, the forest land is covered chiefly with grass and scrub, and reafforestation is necessary there. In the south, Chicacole, the hills are at present very bare.

The west of the district consists chiefly of Agency maliahs, and proposals are under consideration for bringing some portion under forest control. A great difficulty is felt in restricting wholesale timber theft from the forests of western Goomsur under cover of passes from the zemindaris of Korada and Ronaba, where the forest has in reality been worked out. A considerable staff is necessary in order to bring this district properly under control.

The establishment existing, as compared with that proposed by the Acting Conservator, is as follows:—

Existing.	Proposed.	Average cost.	Total cost.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Permanent.	*Permanent.*			It must be remembered that there have been a large number of watchers, some 70, employed without regular sanction in this district until lately. Permit-issuers will be paid solely by commission.
3 Rangers	5 Rangers	70	350	
2 Foresters	5 Foresters	26	130	
17 Forest guards	45 Guards	8½	382½	
3 District clerks ..	4 District clerks ..	30	120	
4 District peons ..	4 District peons ..	7½	30	
5 Range peons	3 Range clerks	15	45	
	6 Range peons	7	42	
Temporary.	Temporary.			
4 Foresters	75 Watchers	6	450	
11 Forest guards ..				
1 District clerk ..				
17 Watchers				
6 Tannahdars				
12 House-watchers ..				
8 Gardeners				
19 Permit-issuers ..				

The revenue of the district is not large, but is capable of expansion, especially when a railway is brought within reach of the forests; and when theft is put down. Last year it was only Rs. 23,000 odd with about Rs. 10,000 outstanding as due for wood supplied.

Revenue of Ganjam.

1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Total.	Average.
Rs. 20,079	Rs. 23,831	Rs. 23,292	Rs. 67,202	Rs. 22,409

11. *Vizagapatam.*—According to figures given by the Collector, the total area of the district is 16,992 square miles, of which 14,979 square miles are zemindari and 158 square miles inams, leaving 1,855 square miles as Government land. According to settlement returns, the latter total is 1,865 square miles.

The total area of forest proposed and that estimated by the Collector as likely to be proposed is 309 square miles; but this is probably rather too high a calculation.

The forest area consists in (i) forests in the Pálkonda range, (ii) in Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi. There is a distance of 100 miles between these forests in the north and south of the district, so that entirely separate range establishments are necessary.

The Pálkonda forests are situated on a mass of hills forming a spur of the Eastern Ghâts, and extending about 30 miles from the main line of hills. The southern face of this spur for a distance of 25 miles forms the Pálkonda Agency tract, and here lie all the reserves.

The remainder of the range is zemindari, and the forests there are being rapidly destroyed. The area of the Agency is 222 square miles. The present forest reserves are 23 square miles in extent, but it is proposed to increase them to 50 square miles. The Golgonda forests are the most important in the district. It is proposed to join the Sarvasiddhi to the Golgonda range and place a Forester under the Ranger for general duty. In the Sarvasiddhi range, there is only one reserve of 14 square

miles. The Golgonda forests will consist of some 30 square miles in the ordinary tracts and some 150 square miles in the Agency: which area may be increased if protection of the upper plateau is found necessary.

The revenue of the district is at present very small, but will increase much, it is expected, with conservancy, and in consequence of the railway extension. At present it is barely Rs. 9,000.

Revenue of Vizagapatam.

1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Total.	Average.
Rs. 5,389	Rs. 6,890	Rs. 8,857	Rs. 21,136	Rs. 7,045

The establishment existing, as compared with that proposed by the Acting Conservator, is as follows:—

Existing.	Proposed.	Average cost.	Total cost.	Remarks.
Permanent.	*Permanent.*	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Ranger	2 Rangers	70	140	The alterations are not important. Two range clerks have been added.
2 Foresters	1 Forester	26	26	
15 Forest guards	20 Forest guards	8½	170	
2 District clerks	3 District clerks	30	90	
4 District peons	4 District peons	7½	30	
3 Range peons	2 Range clerks	15	30	
Temporary	2 Range peons	7	14	
12 Tannahdars	Temporary			
7 Permit-issuers	25 Watchers	6	150	
3 Forest guards	1 Depot clerk	15	15	

12. *Godávari.*—According to the Collector's figures, the area of the district is 7,857 square miles, of which 3,177 square miles are zemindari land and 299 inams, leaving 4,381 square miles of Government land. According to settlement returns the latter area is only 3,818 square miles. The estimate of reserves likely to be finally constituted is 1,037 square miles; the Collector in the latest return gives 1,550 square miles, which may be the figure including the additional reserves likely to be proposed under the latest orders of Government.

The forests in this district are important, and lie for the most part in the northern and more hilly tracts of the district. In the south, there are only small forests, chiefly of mangrove. The forests of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle are the most compact and important, being large timber forests. Much teak is found here, though it has been overfelled. Those of Yernagúdem, Ellore and Tanuku are of inferior growth, but are still important wooded areas. There is a considerable amount of ironwood. In Rajahmundry, Peddápuram and Tuni the forest growth is not very large, but the demand is great and increasing. The forests of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle are accessible by boats up the Godávari, and roads are being made by degrees; the rest of the forests are fairly accessible, though roads are wanted in the interior of the larger blocks. There is much demand for timber, and a large consumption of firewood, both for ordinary purposes and for brick and lime kilns. An increased demand is to be expected, owing to the rapid destruction of private forests and the prospects of a railway.

The control of the timber from the Rumpa forests has already necessitated special proposals, and a special establishment has been sanctioned up to the end of the year in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 13, dated 12th January 1891, for controlling the transit of timber and issuing permits. I think it is important that members of the permanent staff should do these duties, especially when control is in its earlier stages. I have, therefore, proposed 2 additional Foresters and 1 range clerk solely for the duties now performed by the 3 gumastahs mentioned in the Proceedings now quoted. I have added also 10 watchers in place of the 5 tannah peons therein sanctioned. I would strongly urge that this extra staff be tried.

The establishment existing, as compared with that proposed by the Acting Conservator, is as follows:—

Existing.	Proposed.	Average cost.	Total cost.	Remarks.
Permanent.	*Permanent.*	Rs.	Rs.	
3 Rangers	5 Rangers	70	350	Of the 9 Foresters here proposed, 5 are for range work and 1 to take the place of the Revenue Head gumastah and 2 for controlling the export of wood from Rumpa and 1 to take the place of the driftwood inspector; and of the 7 range clerks, 1 is to take the place of the Revenue gumastah and 1 to assist in the control of export of wood from Rumpa and 1 to take the place of the driftwood gumastah.
5 Foresters	9 Foresters	26	234	
36 Forest guards ..	45 Forest guards ..	8½	382½	
3 District clerks ..	5 District clerks ..	30	150	
4 District peons ..	4 District peons ..	7½	30	
5 Range peons ..	7 Range clerks ..	15	105	
	8 Range peons ..	7	56	
Temporary.	Temporary.			
1 Permit clerk ..	.... ..	..	..	
5 Range peons ..	1 Depot clerk ..	15	15	
55 Tannahdars ..	110 Watchers	6	660	
1 Depot clerk ..	4 Mahouts (elephant).	15	60	
3 House-watchers ..	4 Kavadies	6	24	
1 Depot peon	1 Syrang	7	7	
8 Driftwood watchers.				
9 Permit-issuers ..				
1 Driftwood inspector.				
1 Driftwood gumastah.				
1 Revenue Head gumastah.				
1 Revenue Assistant gumastah.				
4 Mahouts (elephant).				
4 Kavadies				
2 Gardeners				
1 Syrang				

Revenue of Godávari.

1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Total.	Average.
Rs. 70,323	Rs. 76,590	Rs. 81,657	Rs. 2,28,570	Rs. 76,190

The revenue from Godávari during the present year will be over a lakh of rupees according to present estimates; the addition being from seigniorage for wood brought from Rumpa.

13. *Kistna.*—According to the Collector's figures, the total area of the district is 8,397 square miles, of which 1,851 square miles are zemindari, 487 square miles are inams, leaving 6,059 square miles of Government land. According to Revenue Settlement returns, the latter area is only 5,481 square miles. According to the Collector's estimates the total area of forests will be about 700 square miles.

The forests in Bandar and Répalle taluks are chiefly coast forests of mangrove; in Gudiváda and Bápatla taluks of casuarina plantations; in the remaining taluks the forests are chiefly hill tracts covered with a growth of very varied species of trees. The best growth of timber is in Vinukonda; and of fuel in Bezváda. The largest forest area is in the Palnád taluk, where, as in part of Krósúr, the proximity of the Nizam's Dominions and the large amount of grazing render protection specially difficult.

The necessity for an increased establishment was shown by a casual remark made by the District Forest-officer in sending up lately some plans of operations. He remarked on the Gangulakunta reserve in the Palnád taluk: "The area is 24,461 acres (38 square miles). This is probably the best Yepi (*Hardwickia binata*) forest in the district. The protective establishment of only 1 forest guard is utterly insufficient!"

The greatest feature of this district is the enormous revenue from grazing leases.

Revenue of Kistna.

1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Total.	Average.
Rs. 77,665	Rs. 98,264	Rs. 93,892	Rs. 2,69,821	Rs. 89,940

The establishment existing, as compared with that proposed by the Acting Conservator, is as follows:—

Existing.	Proposed.	Average cost.	Total cost.	Remarks.
Permanent.	*Permanent.*	Rs.	Rs.	
2 Rangers	4 Rangers			
6 Foresters	7 Foresters	70	280	It is doubtful if the increase now asked for will be found entirely sufficient, but if more regular watchers are wanted, it is proposed to curtail the gardening operations.
44 Forest guards ..	45 Forest guards ..	26	182	
3 District clerks ..	5 District clerks ..	8½	382½	
4 District peons ..	4 District peons ..	30	150	
7 Range peons ..	3 Range clerks ..	7½	30	
Temporary.	7 Range peons ..	15	45	
25 Watchers ..	*Temporary.*	7	49	
28 Tannahdars ..	100 Watchers ..			
26 Gardeners ..	1 Syrang	6	600	
1 Syrang		7	7	

14. *Nellore.*—According to the Collector's figures, the total area of the district is 8,765 square miles, of which 3,711 square miles are zemindari and 520 inam land, leaving 4,534 square miles of Government land. According to Settlement returns, the latter total is only 4,046 square miles. According to the Collector's estimate, the total area of forests will be about 658 square miles.

The forests of Nellore are scattered; the largest blocks being on the Veligondas on the west of the district. These forests demand careful attention, but have a considerable stock of wood on them. There are a large number of scattered reserves in Kávali, Rápúr and Nellore taluks, the importance of which will probably be much enhanced by the railway. At present, the most important portion of the forests financially is that lying in the south-east of the district, consisting of the Sríharikót fuel forest and the casuarina plantations. The proximity to Madras enhances much the value of this estate.

One great feature of Nellore is the demand for grazing, and a large revenue will probably eventually be secured under this head:—

Revenue of Nellore.

1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Total.	Average.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
80,290	74,466	87,400	2,42,156	80,718

The establishment existing, as compared with that proposed by the Acting Conservator, is as follows:—

Existing.	Proposed.	Average cost.	Total.	Remarks.
Permanent.	*Permanent.*	Rs.	Rs.	
2 Rangers	4 Rangers			
6 Foresters	6 Foresters	70	280	Besides the felling gumastahs there are now men employed as *quasi*-gardeners for a good part of the year in the casuarina plantations. The addition to the watchers is to supply the place of these men, as well as to give additional men for watching proper, who are urgently needed.
46 Forest guards ..	45 Forest guards	26	156	
4 District clerks ..	5 District clerks	8½	382½	
4 District peons ..	4 District peons	30	150	
6 Range peons	5 Range peons	7½	30	
Temporary.	*Temporary.*	15	60	
1 Forester	2 Depot clerks 1 at 30, and 1 at 15	7	35	
1 Clerk	76 Watchers			
3 Depot clerks	1 Syrang			
6 Depot peons				
12 Watchers		6	45	
10 Tannahdars		7	450	
1 House-watcher ..			7	
11 Felling gumastahs ..				
1 Syrang				

15. *Cuddapah.*—According to the Collector's figures the total area of the district is 8,722 square miles. The area of zemindari is entered as *nil*, that of inams as 432 square miles, leaving 8,290 square miles of Government lands. According to settlement returns the latter area is only 7,492 square miles. The Collector estimates that the area of forests will be 2,374 square miles.

This is the most important forest district in the circle. The chief forests lie on the line of hills known as the Seshachallam and Palkondas. This huge tract is the chief habitat of the valuable red sanders tree. On the east of the district run the Veligondas which also contain much good timber.

A third large block of forest-clad hills lies in the Proddutur, Badvél and Siddhavattam taluks, being the southern extension of the Kurnool Nallamalais and the Lankamalais.

In the north-west of the district there are narrow belts of hills parallel with the railway line, which, however, are bare. There are patches of babul (*Acacia arabica*) in this district.

The forests of the sub-division are found on the irregular gneissic hills, and are comparatively poor in growth; but there is much need of additional protective establishment even here.

The total revenue of this district last year was—

Revenue of Cuddapah.

1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Total.	Average.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,45,202	1,06,886	1,34,654	3,86,742	1,28,914

The establishment existing as compared with that proposed by the Acting Conservator is as follows:—

Existing.	Proposed.	Average cost.	Total cost.	Remarks.
Permanent.	*Permanent.*	Rs.	Rs.	
4 Rangers	8 Rangers	70	560	A very large increase to the establishment is much called for in this district, and so far as Rangers and Foresters are concerned the present proposals differ but little from those of Mr. Gamble and the Collector. There is very much loss from theft, for the forests are of extreme value; and it is confidently believed that the returns will more than justify the increase now asked for.
7 Foresters	14 Foresters	26	364	
63 Forest guards	80 Forest guards	8½	680	
4 District clerks	5 District clerks	30	150	
4 District peons	4 District peons	7½	30	
10 Range peons	5 Range clerks	15	75	
	8 Range peons	7	56	
Temporary.	*Temporary.*			
1 Range clerk	140 Watchers	6	840	
1 Attender				
3 Depot peons				
30 Watchers				
50 Tannahdars				
5 House watchers				
22 Gardeners				

16. *Kurnool.*—According to the Collector's figures the total area of the district is 7,769 square miles. The area of zemindari land is entered as 255 square miles, that of inams as 223 square miles, leaving 7,291 square miles of Government land. According to settlement returns the latter area is only 6,180 square miles.

The Collector estimates that the area of forests will be 1,815 square miles.

This district is perhaps second in importance in the circle so far as timber forest is concerned. There are 2 main hill ranges, viz., the Nallamalais on the east, and the Yerramalais on the west. The Veligondas lie to the east of the Nallamalais in the Cumbum taluk. The Nallamalais contain much excellent timber, and the demand from them is so large that they have been over-worked, and want most careful watching and systematic treatment. The staff here should be strong owing to frequent temporary vacancies from sickness. The forest on the Veligondas is not so good, but there is some good timber, and there is much promising young growth that wants special

care. The forest on the Yerramalais occurs in fair-sized blocks on the stony flat-topped hills. The chief growth is Yepi (*Hardwickia binata*) which has been much hacked about, but still affords good fuel. There is a sprinkling of other trees, but not much really good timber.

The reservations on the Nallamalais may be considered complete except for some terai; but those on the Yerramalais are far from complete, and it is estimated that from 200 to 250 square miles will eventually be selected here.

Except for the railway demand the firewood supply is chiefly local. At present there is a large demand from the railway, but the future supply depends on the supply of Singareni coal. The demand for timber is very large from Kistna, Bellary and Anantapur, and further by rail.

Much work remains to be done in the interior of the forests to keep open existing communications, and add to them; and the staff now proposed is not, I think, excessive to provide for conservancy and works.

The establishment existing as compared with that proposed by the Acting Conservator is as follows:—

Existing.	Proposed.	Average cost.	Total cost.	Remarks.
Permanent.	*Permanent.*	RS.	RS.	
3 Rangers	6 Rangers	70	420	The Rangewar statements will, I think, justify the additions now asked for. The present establishment is quite inadequate for the purpose of protection, and is often weakened by sickness.
6 Foresters	7 Foresters	26	182	
29 Forest guards	50 Forest guards	8½	425	
3 District clerks	5 District clerks	30	150	
4 District peons	4 District peons	7½	30	
7 Range peons	4 Range clerks	15	60	
	8 Range peons	7	56	
Temporary.	Temporary.			
1 Forester	110 Watchers	6	660	
3 Forest guards				
1 District clerk				
50 Tannahdars				
23 Line peons				
6 House watchers				
3 Fire patrols				
6 Gardeners				

Revenue of Kurnool.

1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Total.	Average.
RS. 78,157	RS. 1,07,894	RS. 79,326	RS. 2,65,377	RS. 88,459

17. *Bellary.*—According to the Collector's figures the total area of the district is 6,004 square miles. The area of zemindari is 161 square miles, and of inams 216 square miles, leaving 5,627 square miles of Government land. According to settlement returns the latter area is only 4,321 square miles.

The Collector estimates that the area of forests will be 463 square miles, in addition to 63 square miles of leased forests.

This district is for the greater part unwooded; the eastern taluks of Adóni, Alúr, Bellary and Ráyadrug are for the most part destitute of forest proper, if we except the portion of the Anantapur valley not included in Hospet. The reconstitution of forests will need special efforts here. There are some areas of self-grown Babul (*Acacia arabica*). The western taluks of Kúdligi, Hadagalli and Harpanahalli consist chiefly of extensive plains of treeless red soil, but include (especially Harpanahalli) a number of small chains of hills with a growth similar to that of Sandúr, but less dense.

These eastern black cotton taluks are divided from the western red gravel taluks by the chain of the Sandúr hills, one-half of the forest of which is leased by the Sandúr Rajah. The growth is dense in parts and the species varied, but the timber is never large.

The rocky chain of hills to the east of the Sandúr range, stretching from Hospet and stopping at Darojée, contains a few trees in patches.

The hills in Ráyadrug and Kúdligi are for the most part covered merely with grass.

The establishment existing as compared with that proposed by the Acting Conservator is as follows:—

Existing.	Proposed.	Average cost.	Total cost.	Remarks.
Permanent.	*Permanent.*	RS.	RS.	
2 Rangers	4 Rangers	70	280	An addition to the number of Rangers and Foresters was considered necessary both by the Collector and Mr. Gamble. I have proposed 1 Ranger more and 1 Forester less than the Collector because it seems to me that a Ranger is certainly wanted in Sandúr, and also in Harpanahalli, and 2 are almost certainly necessary for 2 of the 3 charges of Bellary, Adóni and Kúdligi.
4 Foresters	5 Foresters	26	130	
34 Forest guards ..	40 Forest guards ..	8½	340	
2 District clerks ..	4 District clerks ..	30	120	
4 District peons ..	4 District peons ..	7½	30	
3 Range peons	3 Range clerks	15	45	
	6 Range peons	7	42	
Temporary.	Temporary.			
1 District clerk ..	60 Watchers	6	360	
1 Range peon				
20 Watchers				
6 Tannahdars				
11 Tope and Nursery Watchers.				

Revenue of Bellary.

1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Total.	Average.
RS. 28,860	RS. 40,561	RS. 33,021	RS. 1,02,442	RS. 34,147

18. *Anantapur.*—According to the Collector's figures, the total area of the district is 5,274 square miles. The area of inams is 86 square miles, but the area of Government land is put down at 2,253 square miles. There is some error in these figures. According to settlement returns the total area of Government land is 4,309 square miles.

The Collector estimates that the area of forests will be 485½ square miles.

The chief forests in the district are in the Penukonda and Hindupur taluks, which consist of hills covered more or less with timber of various species, which, however, rarely run to great dimensions. In Tadpatri taluk the most important forest is that of Muchukota, and there are about 30 square miles covered with growth chiefly of *Hardwickia binata*. The forests in Gooty and Dharmavaram taluks are merely of small scrub. In Madakasira the hill tracts may be expected to yield a fair amount of small timber and fuel if strictly conserved. Very great care is wanted in this district, and the requirements are out of proportion to the revenue returns.

Only certain of the reserves can be grouped, and the difficulties of supervision are unavoidably increased by the scattered position of the blocks.

The establishment existing as compared with that proposed by the Acting Conservator is as follows:—

Existing.	Proposed.	Average cost.	Total cost.	Remarks.
Permanent.	*Permanent.*	RS.	RS.	
2 Rangers	3 Rangers	70	210	The difference is not very great. I have proposed a Ranger for Dharmavaram instead of a Forester proposed by the Collector. An addition to the watching establishment is much called for.
4 Foresters	3 Foresters	26	78	
37 Forest guards ..	40 Forest guards ..	8½	340	
2 District clerks ..	4 District clerks ..	30	120	
4 District peons	4 District peons ..	7½	30	
5 Range peons	2 Range clerks	15	30	
	6 Range peons	7	42	
Temporary.	Temporary.			
1 District Clerk	60 Watchers	6	360	
18 Tannadars ..				
12 Tope and Nursery Watchers.				
3 Housewatchers ..				

Revenue of Anantapur.

1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Total.	Average.
Rs. 19,655	Rs. 30,382	Rs. 22,360	Rs. 72,597	Rs. 24,199

19. *Chingleput.*—According to the Collector's figures the area of the district is 2,840 square miles, that of zemindari land to 375 square miles, and that of inams to 414 square miles, leaving 2,052 square miles, and that of inams to with the settlement figures.

According to the Collector's estimate the area of forests will be 208 square miles. The chief forests of this district are in the Tiruvallúr taluk, on a portion of the eastern ghâts. The most important reserve is Kamlakam, which is surrounded on 3 sides by zemindari, and therefore needs much protection. There is a fair growth also in the Nagalapuram forests. The forests of Ponnéri, Saidápet and Conjeevaram are poor, and the blocks are much scattered. Protection here is difficult but most necessary. It is hoped that hills at Pallávaram at present are very bare. The forests in the other taluks are capable of producing small wood, and are important because they are in the vicinity of populous villages.

The establishment existing, as compared with that proposed by the Acting Conservator, is as follows:—

Existing.	Proposed.	Average cost.	Total cost.	Remarks.
Permanent.	*Permanent.*	Rs.	Rs.	
1 Ranger	3 Rangers	70	210	The Collector asked for 4 Foresters, but I think 3 are sufficient compared with the requirements of other districts. He asked also for 112 watchers; but although these may be really required, and cause may eventually be shown to justify so large an increase, we are now justified only in demanding a moderate increase, till we have proved our position more clearly.
2 Foresters	3 Foresters	26	78	
16 Forest guards ..	30 Forest guards ..	8½	255	
2 District clerks ..	4 District clerks ..	30	120	
4 District peons ..	4 District peons ..	7½	30	
1 Range clerk ..	3 Range clerks ..	15	45	
1 Range peon ..	3 Range peons ..	7	21	
1 Attender				
Temporary.	*Temporary.*			
39 Watchers	60 Watchers ..	6	360	
1 Permit-issuer				

Revenue of Chingleput.

1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	Total.	Average.
Rs. 20,153	Rs. 28,891	Rs. 22,522	Rs. 71,566	Rs. 23,855

20. The following statements show the details of proposals in the form of notes range by range.

NOTES RANGE BY RANGE.

Range.	Extent in square miles.	Extent of forest in each range in square miles.	Revenue.	Present establishment.		Proposed establishment. By Collector.		Proposed establishment. By Acting Conservator.		Remarks.
Ganjam.										
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
East Goomsur (Head-quarters, Gayagonda).	400	195½	10,897	1 Ranger	80	1 Ranger	80	1 Ranger	..	This range is almost half forest clad and contains several important reserves; the establishment proposed seems indispensable. There are 6 important sâl reserves, most of which require great care to repair damages from wasteful cutting.
				5 Forest Guards ..	42	1 Forester ..	30	1 Forester ..	..	
				1 Range Peon ..	6	5 Forest Guards ..	38	1 Range Clerk ..	..	
				1 Temporary Forester.	25+8	1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Peon ..	..	
				20 Watchers (not sanctioned but employed).	100	20 Watchers ..	100	10 Guards	..	
								20 Watchers ..	..	
West Goomsur (Head-quarters, Mojjagodo).	400	200	6,157	1 Ranger	125	1 Ranger	125	1 Ranger	..	The greater part of this range is covered with sâl forest which require extreme care also; and protection is rendered very difficult by the proximity of two large zemindaris, which have been used for years as standpoints for systematic timber robbery. The establishment proposed seems absolutely necessary.
				4 Forest Guards ..	26	1 Forester ..	40	1 Forester ..	..	
				1 Range Peon ..	6	5 Forest Guards ..	39	1 Range Clerk ..	..	
				1 Forester ..	25+8	1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Peon ..	..	
				1 Do.	25+8	20 Watchers ..	100	10 Guards	..	
				22 Watchers ..	110			20 Watchers ..	..	
Suradá (Head-quarters, Suradá).	416	160½	..	1 Forester ..	20	1 Ranger	60	1 Ranger	..	There is some sâl forest in the west of this range. The other forests are chiefly hill and poor soil forests, which have been much cut chiefly for fuel for the Aska factory. The forests are scattered and a considerable amount of supervision is requisite.
				3 Forest Guards ..	19	1 Forester ..	25	1 Forester ..	..	
				1 Range Peon ..	6	5 Forest Guards ..	37	1 Range Clerk ..	..	
				10 Watchers ..	50	1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Peon ..	..	
						12 Watchers ..	60	10 Guards	..	
								12 Watchers ..	..	
Buguda (Head-quarters, Buguda).	350	62	..	1 Forester ..	20	1 Ranger	50	1 Ranger	..	There is only one important sâl forest in this range. The rest of the forests are hills covered sparsely with trees, hills covered with bamboo, and some black-cotton soil tracts.
				2 Forest Guards ..	14	2 Forest Guards ..	16	1 Range Peon ..	..	
				1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Peon ..	6	4 Guards	..	
				8 Watchers ..	40	10 Watchers ..	50	10 Watchers ..	..	
Berhampore (Head-quarters, Berhampore).	476	43	5,849	1 Ranger	50	1 Ranger	50	1 Ranger	..	The Mohiri hills require much attention and the rest of the forests are much scattered and require a good deal of supervision. The proposed establishment seems justified, as the market is more or less assured if we can preserve the forests properly. This range supplies the wants of both Chatrapur and Berhampore.
				3 Forest Guards ..	21	1 Forester ..	20	1 Forester ..	..	
				1 Range Peon ..	6	4 Forest Guards ..	26	1 Range Peon ..	..	
				1 Forester ..	20+8	1 Range Peon ..	6	8 Guards	..	
				3 Forest Guards ..	18	10 Watchers ..	50	10 Watchers ..	..	
				10 Watchers ..	50					
Chicacole (Head-quarters, Chicacole).	225	5	..	....	..	1 Forester ..	20	1 Forester ..	..	The forests here are poor and comparatively unimportant; but a small establishment has been proved to be indispensable.
						1 Forest Guard ..	7	1 Range Peon ..	..	
						4 Watchers ..	20	3 Guards	..	
								3 Watchers ..	..	
District Forest-office.	..	..	..	Head Clerk ..	40	Head Clerk ..	40	Head Clerk ..	40	
				2nd do. ..	25	2nd do. ..	25	2nd do. ..	25	
				3rd do, ..	15	3rd do. ..	20	3rd do. ..	20	
				4 Peons	28	4th do. ..	15	4th do. ..	15	
				1 Clerk	15	4 Peons ..	28	2 Peons	16	
								2 Do.	14	

Total.

5 Rangers.	4 District Peons.
5 Foresters.	3 Range Clerks.
45 Guards.	6 Range Peons.
4 District Clerks.	75 Watchers.

Range.	Extent in square miles.	Extent of forest in each range in square miles.	Revenue.	Present establishment.		Proposed establishment. By Collector.		By Acting Conservator.		Remarks.
				Vizagapatam.						
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Pálkonda	423	23 to be increased to Rs. 50.	8,160	1 Ranger ..	50	1 Ranger ..	50	1 Ranger ..	..	Protection is very necessary in the Pálkonda hills. The area of the forest will be increased. Supervision is difficult. The growth is principally satin and ironwood, with patches of sál. Protection is necessary not only against podu-cultivation, but against the inhabitants of zeo.indaris. Access at present is bad, and roads are much wanted.
				1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Clerk ..	..	
				6 Forest Guards ..	42	8 Forest Guards ..	56	1 Range Peon ..	..	
				7 Permit Gumastahs	70	7 Permit Gumastahs	70	8 Guards ..	..	
								15 Watchers ..	..	
				6 Tannahdars ..	35	6 Tannahdars ..	35			
				3 Forest Guards ..	18	....	..			
Golgonda. Golgonda.	Ordinary 246 Agency 1,039	20 Proposals expected for over 200 square miles.	420	1 Forester ..	20	1 Forest Ranger ..	50	1 Ranger ..	..	It is proposed to lump the forests of Golgonda and Sarvasiddhi into one range with a Forester under the Ranger, instead of having a Forester in independent charge of Sarvasiddhi where at present there is only one forest of 14 square miles. The Golgonda forests are the most important. In the Agency tracts proposals are ready for 174 square miles of forest and over 70 more are to be proposed next year. Access at present is bad; but with the opening of roads and the commencement of the railway, revenue should come in from the fine forests on the slopes of the ghâts. I have added to the 12 Tannahdars asked for by the Collector 18 more men (under the term watchers) and it seems doubtful if these will be eventually found sufficient.
				1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Forester ..	20	1 Forester ..	..	
				6 Forest Guards ..	38	1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Clerk ..	..	
				4 Tannahdars ..	24	12 Forest Guards ..	84	1 Range Peon ..	..	
						5 Tannahdars ..	30	12 Guards ..	..	
				1 Forester ..	25	1 Tannahdar ..	5	10 Watchers ..	..	
				1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Depot Gumastah.	10	1 Depot Clerk ..	..	
				2 Forest Guards ..	14					
				1 Forest Guard ..	6					
Sarvasiddhi.	117	14	264	2 Tannahdars ..	11					
District Forest-office. ..	..	..	..	1 Head Clerk ..	20	1 Head Clerk ..	30	Head Clerk ..	35	Total— 2 Rangers. 1 Forester. 20 Guards. 3 District Clerks. 4 Do. Peons. 2 Range Clerks. 2 Do. Peons. 1 Depot Clerk. 25 Watchers.
				1 2nd do. ..	15	1 2nd do. ..	20	2nd do. ..	20	
				4 Peons	28	4 Peons	28	3rd do. ..	15	
							..	2 Peons ..	16	
							..	2 Do. ..	14	
				Godávari.						
Bhadráchalam Sub-division.										These are the most important forests in the district and abound in good timber. They are placed under a Sub-divisional officer on account of the difficulty of supervision.
Bhadráchalam range.	214	110		1 Forester ..	25	1 Forester ..	25	1 Forester ..	..	The proposals of the Collector and Mr. Gamble were that the Bhadrachalam range should be under a Forester, and the Marrigudem range also under a Forester; while the Rékapalle range should be under a Ranger. I think that provision should be made for 2 Rangers and 1 Forester in this large and important forest-clad area, whether the present divisions be maintained or whether the Forester be attached to Rékapalle and the other charge altered so as to be placed conveniently under one officer. A glance at the map will show the large extent of forest, though it is fairly compact.
				1 Forest Guard ..	8	1 Forest Guard ..	8	1 Range Peon ..	..	
				1 Do. do ..	7	2 Forest Guards ..	14	3 Guards ..	..	
				1 Do. do. ..	6	1 Forest Guard ..	6	9 Watchers ..	..	
				1 House watcher.	5	3 Tannah Peons ..	24			
				3 Tannah Peons ..	24					
Marrigudem range ..	280	210	35,000	1 Forester ..	40	1 Forester ..	40	1 Ranger ..	..	
				2 Forest Guards ..	14	4 Forest Guards.	28	1 Range Clerk ..	..	
				2 Do. do. ..	12	2 ,, Do.	12	1 Range Peon ..	..	
				1 House watcher.	5	2 Tannah Peons ..	16	5 Guards ..	..	
				2 Tannah Peons ..	16	1 Driftwood Gumastah.	15	8 Watchers ..	..	
				1 Driftwood Gumastah.	15					
				1 Driftwood Watcher.	6					
				1 Do. do. ..	5					

Range.	Extent in square miles.	Extent of forest in each range in square miles.	Revenue.	Present establishment.		Proposed establishment. By Collector.		By Acting Conservator.		Remarks.
				Godávari—cont.						
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Rékapalle	450	420		1 Forest Ranger ..	60	1 Forest Ranger.	60	1 Ranger ..	..	Under the Rékapalle range I have entered one Forester and two Range Clerks. One of the latter is for the Ranger's work; but I propose the Forester and another Range Clerk to do the duty of the present Revenue Head Gumastah and the Assistant Revenue Gumastah. The work is important and I agree with Mr. Lushington that it should be entrusted to members of the permanent staff. There is the additional advantage that they will be exchangeable with other officers. The pay of the Revenue Head Gumastah is Rs. 50.
				1 Forest Guard ..	8	1 Forest Guard ..	8	1 Forester ..	..	
				2 Forest Guards ..	14	4 Forest Guards ..	28	2 Range Clerks ..	..	
				2 Do. do. ..	12	2 Do. do. ..	12	1 Range Peon ..	..	
				1 Revenue Head Gumastah.	50	1 Revenue Head Gumastah.	50	5 Guards ..	..	
								13 Watchers ..	..	
				1 Revenue Assistant Gumastah.	15	1 Revenue Assistant Gumastah.	15	4 Mahouts ..	..	
								4 Kavadies ..	..	
				5 Tannah Peons ..	40	5 Tannah Peons ..	40			
				2 Do. do. ..	14	4 Elephant Mahouts ..	60			
				2 Do. do. ..	..					
				1 House Watcher.	12	4 Elephant Kavadies.	24			
				4 Elephant Mahouts.	5					
					60					
				4 Elephant Kavadies.	24					
Yernagúdem	..	..	..	1 Forest Ranger ..	60	1 Forest Ranger.	60	1 Ranger ..	..	The two ranges of Yernagúdem and Ellore are clubbed together in the present proposals. The forests are not very accessible at present as there are only two Local Fund roads both to the south of the main forests. The forest area is extensive, the forests being of second-class value, with mixed species. The proposal to have two Foresters is that one may take charge of Ellore and the other of Tanuku. The District Forest-officer (Mr. Lushington) proposed that only one Forester should be allotted and the other taken away and utilized instead of the Driftwood Inspector. The District Forest-officer's acquaintance with the district was limited, and I think that the proposal to have two Foresters, which was Mr. Gamble's is safer.
				1 Forest Guard ..	10	1 Forester ..	30	1 Forester ..	..	
				3 Forest Guards ..	21	1 Do.	20	1 Do. ..	..	
				4 Do. do. ..	24	1 Forest Guard ..	10	12 Forest Guards ..	..	
				1 Ticket Gumastah.	12	1 Do. do. ..	8	1 Range Clerk ..	..	
						11 Forest Guards ..	77	2 Range Peons ..	..	
				8 Tannah Peons ..	48	4 Do. do. ..	24	28 Watchers ..	..	
						1 Ticket Gumastah.	12			
Ellore	1,706	295	16,000	1 Forester ..	30	14 Tannah Peons ..	84			
	..	..	..	1 Forest Guard ..	8					
				3 Forest Guards ..	21					
				1 Ticket Gumastah.	12					
				6 Tannah Peons ..	36					
Rajahmundry ..	520	205	24,000	1 Forester ..	20	1 Ranger ..	50	1 Ranger ..	..	The forests of this range are extensive and important, much ironwood being found; and are readily accessible. The establishment proposed seems a minimum establishment, the only question being as regards the Driftwood Inspector, Mr. Lushington proposing that the work should be done by the second Forester proposed for the Tanuku Range. I do not think this advisable; the Forester was not asked for specially for Tanuku but because the Yernagúdem Range is now too large for one Ranger and one Forester. I have, therefore, added another Forester not for range work, but to do the duty of Driftwood Inspector, as I believe that this important work should be entrusted only to a member of the permanent staff.
				1 Forest Guard ..	8	1 Forest Guard ..	8	1 Forester ..	..	
				4 Forest Guards ..	24	4 Forest Guards ..	28	1 Range Clerk ..	..	
				1 Depot Gumasah.	15	4 Do. do. ..	24	1 Range Peon ..	..	
						1 Depot Gumastah.	15	6 Guards ..	..	
				1 Depot Peon ..	6			1 Depot Clerk ..	..	
				2 Ticket Gumastahs.	24	1 Depot Peon ..	6	13 Watchers ..	..	
						2 Ticket Gumastahs.	24			
				6 Tannah Peons ..	36					
				1 Driftwood Inspector.	20	5 Tannah Peons.	30			
						1 Driftwood Inspector.	20			
				4 Driftwood Watchers.	24					
				2 Do. do. ..	10					
				2 Gardners ..	14					

Range.	Extent in square miles.	Extent of forest in each range in square miles.	Revenue.	Present establishment.	Proposed establishment. By Collector.	Proposed establishment. By Acting Conservator.	Remarks.
					Godávari—cont.		
Peddápuram ..	724	250	Rs. 23,000	1 Forest Ranger .. Rs. 100 1 Forest Guard .. 8 1 Do. do. .. 7 4 Forest Guards .. 24 1 Ticket Gumastah. 15 1 Do. do. .. 12 13 Tannah Peons .. 78	1 Forest Ranger .. Rs. 100 1 Forester .. 30 1 Forest Guard .. 8 9 Forest Guards .. 63 4 Do. .. .. 24 1 Ticket Gumastah. 15 1 Do. do. .. 12 12 Tannah Peons .. 72	1 Ranger .. .. Rs. .. 1 Forester .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 11 Guards .. .. .. 22 Watchers	These forests are important and much ironwood and good if small timber is found. They are fairly accessible and the demand is increasing annually. Considering the extent of the range, the establishment now proposed seems indispensable. The Forester is added for Tuni, and I do not agree with the District Forest-officer that the Forester proposed originally by the Collector and Mr. Gamble should be taken away and employed instead of the Revenue Head Gumastah.
Delta	920	60	9,000	1 Forester .. 20 1 Forest Guard .. 7 3 Tannah Peons .. 18	1 Forester .. 20 3 Forest Guards .. 21 2 Tannah Peons .. 12	1 Forester .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 3 Guards .. .. .. 7 Watchers	This range consists chiefly of mangrove forests and casuarina plantations, which are important, however, owing to their situation, and the demand for the produce.
For control of export of wood from Rumpa.				2 Gumastahs .. 40 1 Gumastah .. 15 5 Tannah Peons .. 30	.. ..	2 Foresters .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 10 Watchers	These are an important addition to the staff, though the addition to the expense will be small as they are to take the place of 3 Gumastahs on the temporary establishment and 5 Tannahdars already sanctioned.
District Forest office.				1 Clerk .. .. 35 1 Do. .. .. 20 1 Do. .. .. 15 4 Peons .. .. 28 5 Range Peons .. 30 1 Permit Clerk .. 12 1 Boat Syrang .. 7 5 Range Peons .. 30 3 House Watchers. 15	1 Clerk .. .. 40 1 Do. .. .. 25 1 Do. .. .. 20 1 Do. .. .. 15 4 Peons .. .. 28 10 Range Peons .. 60 1 Boat Syrang .. 7	Head Clerk.. .. 50 2nd do. .. .. 33 3rd do. .. .. 25 4th do. .. .. 20 5th do. .. .. 15 2 Peons .. .. 16 2 Do. .. .. 14 1 Boat Syrang .. 7	*Total.* 5 Rangers. | 8 Range Peons. 9 Foresters. | 1 Depot Clerk. 45 Guards. | 110 Watchers. 5 District Clerks. | 4 Elephant Mahouts. 4 District Peons. | 4 Elephant Kavadies. 7 Range Clerks. | 1 Boat Syrang.
					Kistna.		
Bezváda (Head-quarters, Bezváda).	767	88	12,163	1 Ranger .. .. 50 1 Forester.. .. 20 8 Forest Guards .. 56 1 Range Peon .. 6 6 Watchers .. 29 6 Tannahdars .. 31 3 Gardeners .. 13	1 Ranger .. .. 60 1 Forester .. 20 11 Forest Guards .. 97 1 Range Peon .. 6 6 Watchers .. } 73 6 Tannahdars .. } 3 Gardeners ..	1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Forester .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 9 Guards .. .. .. 17 Watchers	Although the actual acreage of Government forest is not large, yet it is so scattered over a large area and so surrounded by zemindari forest that conservancy is difficult. This difficulty is enhanced by the fact that the Government forest is superior to that found in zemindari land. It is situated mostly on hill tracts, and the growth is varied. The value is increasing owing to the East Coast Railway.
Vinukonda (Head-quarters, Vinukonda).	1,066	193	19,510	1 Ranger .. .. 80 8 Forest Guards .. 61 1 Range Peon .. 6 4 Watchers .. 18 5 Tannahdars .. 26 2 Gardeners .. 9	1 Ranger .. .. 100 1 Forester .. 30 12 Forest Guards .. 104 1 Range Peon .. 6 4 Watchers .. 18 5 Tannahdars .. 26 2 Gardeners .. 9 1 Clerk 12	1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Forester .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 10 Guards .. .. .. 13 Watchers	The forest is chiefly hill forest; growth being varied (Yepi, Satinwood, Anogeissus, &c.). The Government reserves are bordered by private forests, and much supervision is necessary. There is a large yield from grazing; but supervision is very necessary to prevent the lopping of Yepi by graziers. Value increasing owing to demands for railway fuel.

Range.	Extent in square miles.	Extent of forest in each range in square miles.	Revenue.	Present establishment.	Proposed establishment. By Collector.	Proposed establishment. By Acting Conservator.	Remarks.
					Kistna—cont.		
Palnad (Head-quarters, Dachépalli).	950	205	Rs. 18,884	1 Forester .. Rs. 20 1 Range Peon .. 6 9 Forest Guards .. 57 3 Watchers .. 14 5 Tannahdars .. 26 1 Gardener .. 5	1 Ranger .. .. Rs. 80 1 Forester .. 20 1 Forester .. 6 13 Guards .. .. 113 3 Watchers .. } 45 5 Tannahdars .. } 1 Gardener ..	1 Ranger .. .. Rs. .. 1 Forester .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 10 Guards .. .. .. 14 Watchers	The Palnád range contains a larger area of reserved forests than any other. Chiefly hill forest. Very extensive grazing. Supervision specially necessary because the Nizam's dominions are separated only by the river, and smuggling is rife. Forests feverish, demanding addition to present staff to allow for contingencies. There is some good timber forest in this range.
Krosúr (Head-quarters, Krosúr).	750	99	9,823	1 Forester .. 30 1 Range Peon .. 6 7 Guards .. .. 43 1 Watcher .. 5 4 Tannahdars .. 21	1 Ranger .. .. 50 1 Forester .. 20 10 Forest Guards .. 88 1 Watcher .. } 26 4 Tannahdars .. }	1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Forester .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 7 Guards .. .. .. 9 Watchers	This range forms part of three taluks. Conservancy is difficult owing to extensive agraharam forests and also to the proximity of the Nizam's territory to the largest reserve. Value likely to increase owing to prospect of cotton mills. The establishment asked for is, however, necessary now. Contains hill forests with very mixed growth. There is not much large timber.
Guntúr (Head-quarters, Guntúr).	850	33	10,375	1 Forester .. 30 1 Range Peon .. 6 4 Forest Guards .. 24 3 Watchers .. 15 2 Tannahdars .. 11	1 Forester .. 40 1 Range Peon .. 6 5 Forest Guards .. 41 3 Watchers .. 15 2 Tannahdars .. 11	1 Forester .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 3 Guards .. .. .. 9 Watchers	The Guntúr taluk is highly cultivated, and there is much demand for wood; there is a demand also from the railways. Much of the forest consists of babul patches and much supervision is necessary.
Bápatla (Head-quarters, Bápatla).	1,280	39	11,235	1 Forester .. 20 1 Range Peon .. 6 5 Forest Guards .. 33 5 Watchers .. 27 4 Tannahdars .. 20 6 Gardeners .. 30	1 Forester .. 40 1 Range Peon .. 6 6 Forest Guards .. 51 5 Watchers .. 27 4 Tannahdars .. 20 6 Gardeners .. 30	1 Forester .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 4 Guards .. .. .. 18 Watchers	Forests consist of casuarina plantations, scrub jungle and mangrove forests. Prospect of increased demand from the railway. There is a demand not only from Guntúr but from Masulipatam.
Bander	1,109	43	6,968	1 Forester .. 30 1 Range Peon .. 6 3 Forest Guards .. 18 3 Watchers .. 18 2 Tannahdars .. 10 14 Gardeners .. 67	1 Forester .. 30 1 Range Peon .. 6 3 Forest Guards .. 24 3 Watchers .. 18 2 Tannahdars .. 10 14 Gardeners .. 67	1 Forester .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 2 Guards .. .. .. 20 Watchers	No increase is asked for for this range.
District Forest office.				Head Clerk .. 35 2nd do. .. 25 3rd do. .. 15 4 Peons .. .. 28 1 Boat Syrang .. 7	Head Clerk .. 45 2nd do. .. 25 3rd do. .. 20 4th do. .. 15 1 Peon .. .. 8 4 Peons 28	Head Clerk .. 50 2nd do. .. 35 3rd do. .. 25 4th do. .. 20 5th do. .. 15 2 Peons .. .. 16 2 do. .. .. 14 1 Boat Syrang .. 7	*Total.* 4 Rangers. | 3 Range Clerks. 7 Foresters. | 7 Range Peons. 45 Guards. | 100 Watchers. 5 District Clerks. | 1 Boat Syrang. 4 District Peons.
					Nellore.		
Kanigiri (Kanigiri and Ongole taluks).	995	97	4,000	6 Guards .. .. 42 1 Forester .. 30	1 Forester .. 40 3 Guards .. .. 26 1 Range Peon .. 4 6 Watchers .. 24	1 Forester .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 8 Guards .. .. .. 5 Watchers	There are 55 square miles of hill forest forming part of the Eastern ghâts and 42 square miles of forests in the plains. The establishment proposed seems a minimum.

Range.	Extent in square miles.	Extent of forest in each range in square miles.	Revenue.	Present establishment.	PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT. By Collector.	PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT. By Acting Conservator.	Remarks.
				Nellore—cont.			
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Udayagiri (Veligonda Forests of Atmakúr and Udayagiri taluk).	658	142	12,000	2 Foresters .. 40 1 Range Peon .. 6 8 Guards .. .. 51 3 Tannahdars .. 18 1 House watcher.. 2	1 Ranger .. .. 60 1 Forester .. .. 30 4 Guards .. .. 31 1 Range Clerk .. 15 1 Range Peon .. 6 2 Tannahdars .. 12 12 Watchers .. 48	1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Forester .. .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 9 Guards .. .. .. 12 Watchers	The forests are chiefly hill forests which demand much care because of reckless felling and the proximity of zemindari forests.
Kávali (Nellore North of the Pennér, Kávali and Kandukur taluk).	1,177	109	10,000	1 Forester .. 30 1 Range Peon .. 6 11 Guards .. .. 73 1 Tannahdar .. 8 7 Watchers .. 28	1 Ranger .. .. 50 1 Forester .. 30 4 Guards .. .. 31 1 Range Clerk .. 15 1 Range Peon .. 6 1 Tannahdar .. 8 12 Watchers .. 48	1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Forester .. .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 9 Guards .. .. .. 11 Watchers	This is a large range containing a great number of scattered forests in the plains. There is a separated block in Ongole which can hardly be efficiently looked after by the Kanigiri taluk and the Forester in addition to a ranger now asked for seems very necessary for this scattered Range.
Gúdúr (West Gudur, Rapur taluk Atmakur except Veligondahs and Nellore South of the Penner).	1,434	250	20,000	3 Foresters .. 100 2 Range Peons .. 12 15 Guards .. .. 104 6 Tannahdars .. 38 4 Watchers .. 11	1 Ranger .. .. 80 2 Foresters .. 45 6 Guards .. .. 50 1 Range Clerk .. 15 1 Range Peon .. 6 4 Tannahdars .. 26 19 Watchers .. 76	1 Ranger .. .. .. 2 Foresters .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 2 Range Peons .. .. 11 Guards .. .. .. 21 Watchers	This is a very large range containing over 100 square miles of hill forests and a large number of scattered forests in the plains. The addition to the establishment is only a Ranger instead of a Forester and a Range Clerk and a recasting and addition to the subordinate establishment.
Coast (East Gudur—Striharikota and Casuarina Plantations).	270	60	50,000	2 Rangers.. .. 100 2 Range Peons .. 12 6 Guards .. .. 36 1 Overseer .. 30 1 Accountant .. 16 6 Guards .. .. 41 1 Depot Clerk .. 15 11 Gumastahs .. 110 1 Maistry .. .. 8 1 Syrang 5	1 Ranger .. .. 100 1 Forester .. .. 30 3 Guards .. .. 21 1 Overseer .. 30 1 Accountant .. 16 1 Range Peon .. 6 6 Guards .. .. 41 11 Gumastahs .. 110 1 Maistry .. .. 8 1 Syrang .. .. 5 11 Watchers .. 44 1 Range Clerk .. 15	1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Forester .. .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 8 Guards .. .. .. 26 Watchers .. .. 2 Depot Clerks .. .. 1 Syrang	It is considered that one Ranger and one Forester can do the work here instead of two Rangers as at present. There are numerous and important casuarina plantations and the Sriharikót forest tract for the supply of Madras. Some of the "watchers" will be utilized for special works in the plantations, but I have tried to simplify nomenclature and do away with "Felling Gumastahs," &c.
District Forest office. ..	..	..	..	Head Clerk .. 35 2nd do. .. 30 3rd do. .. 20 4th do. .. 15 4 Peons .. .. 28 1 Clerk 30	1 Head Clerk .. 45 2nd do. .. 30 3rd do. .. 20 4th do. .. 15 5th do. .. 15 4 Peons 28	Head Clerk .. 50 2nd do. .. 35 3rd do. .. 25 4th do. .. 20 5th do. .. 15 2 Peons .. .. 16 2 Do. 14	*Total.* 4 Rangers. | 4 Range Clerks. 6 Foresters. | 5 Range Peons. 45 Guards. | 2 Depot Clerks 5 District Clerks. | 75 Watchers. 4 District Peons. | 1 Boat Syrang.

Range.	Extent in square miles.	Extent of forest in each range in square miles.	Revenue.	Present establishment.	PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT. By Collector.	PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT. By Acting Conservator.	Remarks.
				Cuddapah.			
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Seshachellam (Headquarters, Ranger, Kódúr). 1 Forester, Erraguntlakota or Peddapad. 1 Forester, Anantasamudram. 1 Forester, Chintagunta or Mudampad.	900	370	36,000	½ Ranger .. } 55 ½ Forester .. } 11 Guards .. 77 13 Tannahdars .. 91 5 Gardeners .. 25 13 Patrols or Watchmen. 78 2 Depot Peons .. 14 1 Bungalow Watcher. 6	1 Ranger .. .. 125 3 Foresters .. 85 20 Forest Guards .. 175 1 Clerk .. .. 20 2 Range Peons .. 16 2 Depot Peons .. 12 13 Tannahdars .. 91 13 Watchers .. 78 2 House Watchers. 11 5 Gardeners .. 25	1 Ranger .. .. .. 3 Foresters .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 1 Do Peon .. .. 13 Guards .. .. .. 37 Watchers	The forests in this range are very valuable. Redwood roots and stumps, engine fuel, bamboos, and timber of all kinds are extracted. Very strict supervision is necessary, for timber stealers abound in this range and the forests have been overworked in parts.
Chitvel (Head-quarters, Ranger, Nagavaram, Forester, Kondúr).	580	190	17,000	1 Forester .. } 55 ¼ Ranger .. } 9 Guards .. .. 57 10 Tannahdars .. 70 3 Gardeners .. 12 3 Patrols or Watchmen. 18 1 Depot Peon .. 7	1 Ranger .. .. 50 1 Forester .. 20 12 Forest Guards .. 102 1 Range Peon .. 8 1 Depot Peon .. 6 8 Tannahdars .. 56 3 Watchers .. 18 3 Gardeners .. 12	1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Forester .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 9 Guards .. .. .. 18 Watchers	Valuable forests, but much over-cut owing to the existence of zemindari forests on the borders, which form a stand-point for thefts. Much supervision is necessary.
Badvel (Head-quarters, Badvel).	480	220	7,000	¼ Forester .. } 38 ½ Ranger .. } 6 Guards .. 40 2 Tannahdars .. 14 2 Gardeners .. 6 3 Patrols or Watchmen. 15	1 Forester .. 40 10 Forest Guards .. 89 1 Range Peon .. 8 7 Tannahdars .. 49 1 Gardener .. 3 3 Patrols 15	1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 7 Guards .. .. .. 15 Watchers	This is almost too large a charge for one man especially as the existence of zemindari forest, along the frontier (eastern), and shrotriem forests at intervals, demands much supervision. It is questionable if a Forester is sufficiently well paid for this charge.
Vattamadugu (Head-quarters, Ranger, Vattamadugu). 1 Forester, Reddipalle. 1 Forester, Varikunta.	991	410	10,000	1 Ranger .. } 87 ½ Forester .. } 10 Guards .. 68 13 Tannahdars .. 91 1 Gardener .. 4 4 Patrols or Watchmen. 20 1 Bungalow Watcher. 5	1 Ranger .. .. 80 2 Foresters .. 45 15 Forest Guards .. 128 1 Range Peon .. 8 10 Tannahdars .. 70 2 Gardeners .. 7 1 House Watcher. 5 4 Patrols 20	1 Ranger .. .. .. 2 Foresters .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 9 Guards .. .. .. 17 Watchers	There is at present working going on in the Lankamalais on all sides both for timber and fuel, and there is also much demand from the Nallamalais, which would be much greater if the thefts (which are detected at intervals) could be kept down. The staff proposed is moderate considering the area, but is perhaps sufficient considering the compactness of the blocks.
22 Guvvalcheruvu (Head-quarters, Ranger, Guvvalcheruvu). 1 Forester, Bhakrayapet. 1 Nandiyalampet or Idupalapaya. 1 Forester, Wongimalla.	1,015	470	13,000	¾ Ranger .. } 48 ¼ Forester .. } 10 Guards .. 69 10 Tannahdars .. 70 6 Gardeners .. 32 1 Patrol or Watchman. 5	1 Ranger .. .. 100 3 Foresters .. 75 18 Forest guards .. 153 2 Range Peons 16 12 Tannahdars .. 84 1 House Watcher. 5 5 Gardeners .. 27 1 Patrol 5	1 Ranger .. .. .. 3 Foresters .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 12 Guards .. .. .. 23 Watchers	This range is compact, but a large protective staff is necessary, owing to the demand from Cuddapah, which gets more than half its annual fuel from the eastern half of this range, bamboos from the centre, and timber and railway fuel from the north and east.

Range.	Extent in square miles.	Extent of forest in each range in square miles.	Revenue.	Present establishment.	Proposed establishment. By Collector.	Proposed establishment. By Acting Conservator.	Remarks.
					Cuddapah—cont.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Muddanur (Head-quarters, Muddanur).	1,394	130	6,000	½ Forester .. .. ½ Ranger .. .. 3 Guards .. .. 3 Gardeners .. 3 Patrols or Watchmen.	38 18 11 15	1 Ranger .. .. 7 Forest Guards .. 1 Range Peon .. 2 Gardeners .. 2 Do. .. 3 Patrols	50 60 8 10 6 15	1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 6 Guards .. .. .. 10 Watchers	This range comprises comparatively bare hills; but protection is very necessary, and the area is so great that it cannot be lumped up with other range charges.
Kurli (Head-quarters, Ranger, Kurli or Kadiri). *1 Forester, do.* *1 Do. Tanakal.* *1 Do. Velpula or Yerraballe.*	1,378	340	14,000	1½ Forester.. .. ¼ Ranger .. .. 6 Guards	55 39	1 Ranger .. .. 1 Forester .. 1 Do. .. .. 1 Do. .. .. 18 Forest Guards .. 1 Clerk .. 1 Range Peon ..	60 30 25 20 151 20 8	1 Ranger .. .. .. 3 Foresters .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 10 Guards .. .. .. 7 Watchers	The forests are much scattered, and a comparatively large staff is necessary. The Villupuram-Guntakal Railway will traverse it from north to south, and there will be a large demand for engine fuel.
Gurramkonda (Head-quarters, Rangor, Gurramkonda). *1 Forester, Angallu.* *1 Do. Rayachoti or Sanipaya.*	1,984	270	30,000	1½ Forester .. .. ½ Ranger .. .. 8 Guards .. .. 2 Tannahdars .. 2 Gardeners .. 3 Bungalow Watchers. 3 Patrols or Watchmen.	69 50 14 12 11 15	1 Ranger .. .. 2 Foresters .. 20 Guards .. .. 1 Range Peon .. 2 House Watchers. 2 Gardeners .. 3 Patrols	80 45 175 8 11 12 15	1 Ranger .. .. .. 2 Foresters .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 14 Guards .. .. .. 13 Watchers	The Villupuram Railway will run over 50 miles through this range. The forests are much scattered, and a comparatively large staff is necessary.
							Total.
District Forest office.	..	..	..	Head Clerk .. 2nd do. .. 3rd do. .. 4th do. .. 4 Peons .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. 10 Range Peons .. 1 Attender ..	40 25 20 15 28 20 60 7	1 Clerk .. .. 1 Do. .. .. 2 Clerks at Rs. 20. 1 Clerk .. .. 2 Peons .. .. 4 Do. .. .. 1 Attender ..	50 30 40 15 18 32 7	Head Clerk .. 2nd do. .. 3rd do. .. 4th do. .. 5th do. .. 2 Peons .. .. 2 Do.	50 35 25 20 15 16 14	8 Rangers. 14 Foresters. 80 Guards. 5 District Clerks. 4 Do. Peons. 5 Range Clerks. 8 Do. Peons. 140 Watchers.
					Kurnool.		
Pattikonda (Head-quarters, Ranger, Pyapali). Forester, Pattikonda.	1,746	80	3,600	1 Forester .. .. 2 Forest Guards .. 1 Range Peon .. 5 Tannah Peons .. 2 Line Peons ..	30 12 6 37 14	1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Forester .. .. 11 Forest Guards .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 5 Tannah Peons		1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Forester .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 7 Guards .. .. .. 12 Watchers	The forest reserves are small, but much scattered, and the tract is important because it contains patches of good timber in an almost unwooded area, and adjoins the dry districts of Bellary and Anantapur, and has a demand from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways.
Ramallakota (Head-quarters, Kurnool).	1,460	170	3,600	1 Forester .. .. 3 Forest Guards .. 1 Range Peon .. 3 Tannah Peon .. 4 Line Peons ..	40 19 6 23 28	1 Forester .. .. 10 Forest Guards .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 3 Tannah Peons		1 Forester .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 6 Guards .. .. .. 12 Watchers	The forest area is more considerable, but is more or less grouped. The small addition asked for is justified by the fact that a good deal of the forest adjoins the railway.

Range.	Extent in square miles.	Extent of forest in each range in square miles.	Revenue.	Present establishment.	Proposed establishment. By Collector.	Proposed establishment. By Acting Conservator.	Remarks.
				Kurnool—cont.			
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Nandikótkur (Head-quarters—Ranger, Atmakúr; Forester, Velgode).	1,022	400	30,000	1 Ranger .. .. 1 Forester .. 5 Forest Guards. 1 Range Peon .. 8 Tannah Peons .. 3 Line Peons .. 3 Fire Watchers.	50 20 33 6 68 21 15	1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Forester .. .. 12 Forest Guards. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 8 Tannah Peons .. .. 3 Fire Watchers. ..	1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Forester .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 1 Do. Peon .. .. 8 Forest Guards. .. 20 Watchers	The whole of this forest lies in one block; it contains valuable growth, and the demand is steady and large.
Márkápur (Head-quarters, Dornal).	1,117	350	9,600	1 Forester .. .. 3 Forest Guards. 1 Range Peon .. 7 Tannah Peons .. 3 Line Peons ..	20 19 7 58 21	1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Forester .. .. 13 Forest Guards. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 7 Tannah Peons	1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Forester .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 1 Do. Peon .. .. 8 Guards .. .. .. 16 Watchers	The whole of this large extent of forest lies in one block, but the block is less compact than the other forest divisions of the Nallamalai Hills; and there is a probability of some outlying hills being added. The value of this range is increasing, for there is more good young timber here than elsewhere.
Cumbum (Head-quarters—Ranger, Giddalur; 1 Forester, Giddalur; 1 Forester, Komaravole).	1,056	425	14,400	1 Ranger .. .. 1 Forester .. 8 Forest Guards. 1 Range Peon .. 10 Tannah Peons. 4 Line Peons ..	80 20 54 7 79 28	1 Ranger .. .. .. 2 Foresters .. .. 15 Forest Guards. .. 2 Range Peons .. .. 10 Tannah Peons	1 Ranger .. .. .. 2 Foresters .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 2 Do. Peons .. .. 10 Guards .. .. .. 20 Watchers	The demand on this large forest area is increasing, and an increase of establishment will almost certainly lead to an increase of revenue, for there is need of much supervision, as theft is only too rampant at present.
Nandyál (Head-quarters—Ranger, Nandyál; Forester, Yernapad).	500	300	14,400	1 Ranger .. .. 5 Forest Guards. 1 Range Peon .. 8 Tannah Peons. 4 Line Peons ..	50 36 6 64 28	1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Forester .. .. 9 Forest Guards. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 8 Tannah Peons	1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Forester .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 1 Do. Peon .. .. 5 Guards .. .. .. 15 Watchers	The forests are in a compact block, and are largely indented on for both timber and fuel. Much supervision is necessary. The demand from Bellary is great.
Sirvel	613	200	8,400	1 Forester .. .. 3 Forest Guards. 1 Range Peon .. 9 Tannah Peons .. 3 Line Peons ..	25 27 6 69 21	1 Ranger .. .. .. 10 Forest Guards. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 9 Tannah Peons	1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 6 Guards .. .. .. 15 Watchers	There is a considerable export of timber to Tadpatri, which needs careful control; and the forest is important from general considerations.
District Forest office.	..	..	..	Head Clerk .. 2nd do. .. 3rd do. .. 4 Peons ..	40 20 15 28	Head Clerk .. 2nd do. .. 3rd do. .. 4th do. .. 4 Peons	Head Clerk .. 2nd do. .. 3rd do. .. 4th do. .. 5th do. .. 2 Peons .. .. 2 do.	50 35 25 20 15 16 14
				1 Forester .. .. 3 Guards .. .. 1 Clerk .. .. 6 House Watchers. 6 Gardeners ..	25 31 25 30 32	*		*Total.* 6 Rangers. 7 Foresters. 50 Guards. 5 District Clerks. 4 District Peons. 4 Range Clerks. 8 Do. Peons. 110 Watchers.

*For felling operations.

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Range.	Extent in square miles.	Extent of forest in each range in square miles.	Revenue.	Present establishment.		PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT. By Collector.		By Acting Conservator.		Remarks.
				Bellary.						
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
Sandúr (Sandúr and Hospet taluks).	602·46 including 62·50 sq. miles-area of leased forests.	120·60	9,585	1 Ranger	50	1 Ranger	50	1 Ranger	50	This is a very-important range, the chief forest being the tract leased from the Rajah of Sandúr, which has been under special protection for several years. There will be some 120 square miles of genuine forest in this range.
				1 Forester ..	20	2 Foresters ..	40	2 Foresters ..	40	
				1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Clerk ..	..	
				12 Forest Guards ..	82	10 Forest Guards ..	74	1 Do. Peon ..	..	
				2 Tannahdars ..	12	5 Tannahdars ..	30	10 Guards	..	
				7 Watchers ..	28	9 Watchers ..	45	17 Watchers	..	
				1 Nursery Watcher.	4	1 Nursery Watcher	4			
						2 Range Peons ..	10			
Kúdligi (Kúdligi taluk).	863·8	115·33	3,910	1 Forester ..	40	1 Forester ..	40	1 Ranger	..	This range is very treeless, consisting for the most part of red soil. There are a few small hills with some growth on them. Any work here will be purely protection. I propose a Ranger instead of a Forester because definite works of reproduction may be necessary. In proposing a Forester for this range, the District Forest-officer urges that he must be a man of exceptional capacity, and it seems almost necessary that a 4th Ranger should be attached to this district either for this or Adóni. It must be remembered that the revenue of Bellary and Anantapur in 1881 were under Rs. 3,000, whereas the revenue for Bellary alone in 1890-91 was Rs. 34,000.
				1 Do. ..	20	1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Peon	..	
				1 Range Peon ..	6	7 Forest Guards ..	50	7 Guards	..	
				4 Forest Guards ..	28	6 Reserve Watchers.	30	9 Watchers	..	
				2 Reserve Watchers.	8					
Harpanahalli (Hadagalli and Harpanahalli taluks).	1,258·16	129·65	3,433	5 Forest Guards ..		1 Ranger ..	50	1 Ranger	..	There is some forest growth on the hills and uplands of this range, and a Forester is wanted in addition to a Ranger as the Hadagalli and Harpanahalli taluks are both included in this range.
				5 Watchers ..	32	1 Forester ..	20	1 Forester	..	
				1 Tannahdar ..	20	1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Clerk	..	
					6	9 Forest Guards ..	65	1 Do. Peon	..	
						7 Watchers ..	35	9 Guards	..	
						1 Range Peon ..	5	10 Watchers	..	
Bellary (Bellary and Alúr taluks).	1,647·39	59·38	5,617	1 Ranger ..	125	1 Ranger ..	125	1 Ranger	..	Although the tree growth in this range is very poor, there is considerable importance in the grassy hills for Commissariat purposes; and here again definite attempts at reboisement may be necessary; and I agree with Mr. Hooper that a Ranger rather than a Forester is necessary.
				5 Forest Guards ..	33	1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Clerk	..	
				1 Range Peon ..	6	5 Forest Guards ..	40	1 Do. Peon	..	
				1 Tannahdar ..	6	1 Tannahdar ..	6	5 Guards	..	
				1 Watcher ..	4	2 Watchers ..	10	7 Watchers	..	
Ráyadrug	856·60	43·98	6,601	3 Forest Guards ..	21	1 Forester ..	40	1 Forester	..	Very treeless tract, but rather a scattered area where new selections are proposed.
				1 Tannahdar ..	6	1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Peon	..	
				3 Tope Watcher.	10	4 Forest Guards ..	28	4 Guards	..	
						1 Tannahdar ..	6	7 Watchers	..	
						1 Watcher ..	5			
						3 Tope Watchers.	10			
Adóni (Adóni taluk).	838·94	56·70	3,730	1 Forester ..	40	1 Forester ..	40	1 Forester	..	The tracts taken up are of considerable extent, but have little actual forest on them as yet. Work must be confined for some time to selection, and the Ranger proposed by Mr. Gamble for Adóni has at present been placed in the proposals against Kúdligi.
				5 Forest Guards ..	34	1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Peon	..	
				5 Watchers ..	20	5 Forest Guards ..	34	5 Guards	..	
				1 Tope Watcher.	4	5 Watchers ..	25	10 Watchers	..	
				1 Tannahdar ..	6	1 Tope Watcher ..	4			
				1 Range Peon ..	6	2 Tannahdars ..	12			

Range.	Extent in square miles.	Extent of forest in each range in square miles.	Revenue.	Present establishment.		PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT. By Collector.		By Acting Conservator.		Remarks.
				Bellary—cont.						
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.	
District Forest office.	..	..	..	1 Head Clerk ..	30	1 Head Clerk ..	40	Head Clerk ..	40	*Total.*
				1 2nd do. ..	15	1 2nd do. ..	25	2nd do. ..	25	
				4 Peons	28	1 3rd do. ..	15	3rd do. ..	20	4 Rangers. 4 District Peons.
				1 Clerk	15	2 Peons	16	4th do. ..	15	5 Foresters. 3 Range Clerks.
				6 Watchers * ..	24	2 Do.	14	2 Peons	16	40 Guards. 6 Do. Peons.
								2 Do.	14	4 District Clerks. 60 Watchers.

* (Sanctioned but omitted in the Collector's return).

				Anantapur.						
Gooty (Head-quarters, Gooty).	1,218	103¾	5,000	1 Forester ..	20	1 Forester ..	40	1 Forester	..	The forests here are merely small scrub.
				1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Peon	..	
				5 Forest Guards ..	30	6 Forest Guards ..	38	5 Guards	..	
				4 Tannahdars ..	24	4 Tannahdars ..	24	10 Watchers	..	
				3 Tope Watchers .	12	3 Tope Watchers .	12			
Muchukota (Head-quarters, Muchukota).	1,313	95½	6,000	1 Ranger ..	50	1 Ranger ..	50	1 Ranger	..	There are 30 square miles of hills covered with a growth of *Hardwickia binata* and other trees, not very good forest, but important for Anantapur. The rest of the forest area is covered with scrub.
				1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Clerk	..	
				8 Forest Guards ..	48	9 Forest Guards ..	55	1 Do. Peon	..	
				3 Tannahdars ..	18	3 Tannahdars ..	18	8 Guards	..	
				1 Bungalow Watcher.	4	1 Bungalow Watcher.	4	11 Watchers	..	
				3 Tope Watchers .	12	3 Tope Watchers .	12			
Dharmavaram (Head-quarters, Dharmavaram).	1,247	91	6,000	1 Forester ..	20	1 Forester ..	30	1 Ranger	..	Contains little real forest growth at present, but much needs protection.
				1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Peon	..	
				6 Forest Guards ..	36	7 Forest Guards ..	43	7 Guards	..	
				3 Tope Watchers .	12	6 Tope Watchers .	24	12 Watchers	..	
				3 Tannahdars ..	18	3 Tannahdars ..	18			
				1 Bungalow Watcher.	4	1 Bungalow Watcher.	4			
Penukonda (Head-quarters, Bukkapatnam).	550	79½	7,000	1 Ranger ..	50	1 Ranger ..	50	1 Ranger	..	This range contains some tracts of promise, and well merits protection. This range and Hindupur are the most important in the district from a forest point of view.
				1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Clerk	..	
				9 Forest Guards ..	67	10 Forest Guards ..	73	1 Do. Peon	..	
				4 Tannahdars ..	24	4 Tannahdars ..	24	10 Guards	..	
				1 Bungalow Watcher.	5	1 Bungalow Watcher.	5	11 Watchers	..	
				1 Tope Watcher .	4	1 Tope Watcher .	4			
Hindupur (Head-quarters, Vanavole).	507	69¾	4,000	1 Forester ..	20	1 Forester ..	25	1 Forester	..	This range also contains some tracts of promise and there is little doubt that under strict conservancy a really satisfactory growth may be expected on the hills.
				1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Peon	..	
				9 Forest Guards ..	65	7 Forest Guards ..	45	6 Guards	..	
				1 Tope Watcher ..	4	2 Tope Watchers .	8	8 Watchers	..	
				2 Tannahdars ..	12	2 Tannahdars ..	12			
Madaksira (Head-quarters, Madaksira).	439	46	2,000	1 Forester ..	30	1 Forester ..	30	1 Forester	..	This range also may yield a fair return if protected. At present there is little in the reserves. This is a newly constituted range and the extent of forest will be most likely increased considerably.
				2 Tannahdars ..	12	1 Range Peon ..	6	1 Range Peon	..	
				1 Tope Watcher ..	4	4 Guards ..	28	4 Guards	..	
						2 Tannahdars ..	12	8 Watchers ..		
						2 Tope Watchers .	8			

Range.	Extent in square miles.	Extent of forest in each range in square miles.	Revenue.	Present establishment.	PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT. By Collector.	PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT. By Acting Conservator.	Remarks.
				Anantapur—cont.			
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
District Forest office.	..	..	..	1 Head Clerk .. 30 1 2nd do. .. 20 4 Peons .. .. 28 1 Clerk 15	1 Head Clerk .. 40 1 2nd do. .. 25 1 3rd do. .. 15 4 Peons 28	Head Clerk .. 40 2nd do. .. 25 3rd do. .. 20 4th do. .. 15 2 Peons .. 16 2 Do. .. 14	*Total.* 3 Rangers. 3 Foresters. 40 Guards. 4 District Clerks. 4 District Peons. 2 Range Clerks. 6 Range Peons. 60 Watchers.
				Chingleput.			
Tiruvallúr (Headquarters, Tiruvallúr).	Existing. 855 Proposed. 508	96 87	8,767 9,456	2 Foresters .. 60 8 Guards .. .. 61 14 Watchers .. 61	1 Ranger .. .. 50 1 Forester .. 30 8 Guards .. .. 56 19 Watchers .. 76	1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Forester .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 10 Guards .. .. .. 10 Watchers	The forests in this range are important and include several hills of the Eastern Ghâts. The best known are Kambakam and Nagalapuram, which contain good timber and bamboos.
Central Range (Headquarters, Saidápet).	Existing. 341 Proposed. 1,201	10 28	1,878 7,835	1 Forester .. .. 20 2 Forest Guards .. 17 4 Watchers .. 16	1 Ranger .. .. 50 2 Foresters .. 60 5 Forest Guards .. 35 39 Watchers .. 156	1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Forester .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 7 Guards .. .. .. 20 Watchers	The forests in this range are poor, but very much scattered. Attempts are being made to protect them, and no doubt they will much increase in value from the proximity of many of them to populous villages. The whole establishment asked for by the Collector, however, has not been entered as disproportionate to the establishment allowed in other districts.
Southern Range (Head-quarters, Chingleput).	Existing. 1,644 Proposed. 1,131	55 93	14,878 12,709	1 Ranger .. .. 80 6 Forest Guards .. 40 21 Watchers .. 88	1 Ranger .. .. 50 1 Forester .. 30 12 Forest Guards .. 84 54 Watchers .. 216	1 Ranger .. .. .. 1 Forester .. .. 1 Range Clerk .. .. 1 Range Peon .. .. 13 Guards .. .. .. 30 Watchers	There is a fair promise of growth on the hilly reserves in this range, and scrub forests which are likely to be valuable and repay strict conservancy owing to their accessibility and the large demand for wood. The subordinate establishment asked for by the Collector is disproportionate to the allotment elsewhere.
District Forest office.	..	..	..	Head Clerk .. 30 2nd do. .. 20 Attender .. .. 10 3 Peons .. .. 21 1 Peon .. .. 6 1 Range Clerk .. 12 1 Range Peon .. 6 1 Permit Clerk .. 15	Head Clerk .. 40 2nd do. .. 25 3rd do. .. 15 Attender .. 10 4 Peons .. .. 28 3 Range Clerks .. 36 3 Range Peons .. 18 1 Permit Clerk .. 15	Head Clerk .. 40 2nd do. .. 25 3rd do. .. 20 4th do. .. 15 2 Peons .. .. 16 2 Do. 14	*Total.* 3 Rangers 3 Foresters. 30 Guards. 4 District Clerks. 4 District Peons. 3 Range Clerks. 3 Range Peons. 60 Watchers.

Range.	Extent in square miles.	Extent of forest in each range in square miles.	Revenue.	Present establishment.	PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT. By Collector.	PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT. By Acting Conservator.	Remarks.
				Direction.			
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Circle Office	..	..	..	Manager .. .. 125 Head Clerk .. 60 2nd do. .. 50 3rd do. .. 50 4th do. .. 30 5th do. .. 20 Attender .. .. 10 Duffadar .. .. 12 2 Peons .. .. 18 2 Do. 16	.... ..	Manager .. .. 150 Head Clerk .. 100 2nd do. .. 60 3rd do. .. 50 4th do. .. 35 5th do. .. 25 6th do. .. 20 7th do. .. 15 Attender .. .. 10 Duffadar .. .. 12 2 Peons .. .. 18 2 Do. .. .. 16 1 Peon 6	
For the ten districts..	..	..	..	9 Surveyors .. 361 4 Draughtsmen .. 115	.... .. 2 Draughtsmen .. 55	6 Surveyors .. 360 12 Draughtsmen .. 360	
Central Office ..	..	..	..	1 Draughtsman .. 40 1 Do. .. 25 1 Do. .. 20	.... ..	1 Draughtsman .. 50 2 Draughtsmen at Rs. 25. 50	
Sub-Assistant Conservators.	..	..	..	3 Sub-Assistants, at Rs. 200. 600 3 Sub-Assistants, at Rs. 150. 450	.... ..	3 Sub-Assistants. 600 3 Do. 450	
Sub-Assistants' Offices.	..	..	..	3 Clerks .. .. 60 1 Peon 6	3 Clerks 60	6 Clerks .. 120 12 Peons .. 84	

DETAILS OF NUMBERS PROPOSED FOR EACH GRADE OR CLASS.

21. *Rangers.*—Taking the average proposed by Government of Rs. 70 a head, I would propose the following classification as affording fair prospects of promotion :—

—	Numbers.	Pay.	Total.
I Class	3	Rs. 125	Rs. 375
II ,,	6	100	600
III ,,	8	80	640
IV ,,	12	60	720
V ,,	15	50	750
Total ..	44	..	3,085

Foresters.—Taking the average proposed by Government of Rs. 26 a head, I would propose the following classification :—

—	Numbers.	Pay.	Total.
I Class	8	Rs. 40	Rs. 320
II ,,	12	30	360
III ,,	16	25	400
IV ,,	24	20	480
Total ..	60	..	1,560

Forest guards.—I cannot altogether agree with the remarks about Forest guards, but think that a little liberality is more likely to ensure good service. I would base the proposals on the average of Rs. 8-8-0 a head proposed by Government, and on this average allow for promotion; but in allowing for this have a considerable number paid as much as Rs. 8. It must be remembered that in my present proposals, I have tried to restrict the number of guards and increase the number of watchers; so that a better class can be anticipated in the ranks of the former.

For the circle 140 Forest Guards have been proposed, whom I would classify thus :—

Numbers.	Pay.	Total.	—
40	Rs. 12	Rs. 480	An average of Rs. 8-8-0.
80	10	800	
220	8	1,760	
100	7	700	
440	..	3,740	

District clerks.—I think that the offices in the Northern Circle are too weak as a rule, and hear complaints from almost every district. This is especially felt during the pressure of settlement, and this pressure must continue now for a very considerable time. The rule is that clerks work overtime almost every day, and I think that more assistance is much needed. I would propose the modified major and minor charge scales adopted in the Southern Circle classing as *major* charges :—

			Rs.
Godávari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool	Each with an establishment of	Head clerk	50
		2nd ,,	35
		3rd ,,	25
		4th ,,	20
		5th ,,	15

As normal *minor* charges.

			Rs.
Ganjam, Bellary, Anantapur, Chingleput	Each with an establishment of	Head clerk	40
		2nd ,,	25
		3rd ,,	20
		4th ,,	15

As an exceptional minor charge.

			Rs.
Vizagapatam	With an office of	Head clerk	35
		2nd ,, ...	20
		3rd ,, ...	15

Great inconvenience has arisen during the current year in consequence of there being only two clerks in Vizagapatam, for when the Head clerk had to go suddenly there was great difficulty in getting an efficient substitute.

District peons.—I would keep these, 2 at Rs. 8 each, and 2 at Rs. 7.

Range clerks.—At Rs. 15.

Range peons.—At Rs. 7.

22. *Watchers.*—The number proposed is 815. For these men I would propose an average pay of Rs. 6, that is to say, a maximum average; for remarks made elsewhere may be repeated and emphasized most strongly, that this pay will not be given at first to raw and inexperienced hands if the principle of a monthly maximum is allowed; for all District Forest-officers are keenly alive to the mistake of overpaying such subordinates; but on the other hand there are places and posts where a higher pay is necessary. As instances may be cited cases where the forests are notoriously unhealthy, or where a certain amount of skill is entailed by the post. In Nellore, for example, a percentage of the watchers should understand felling and even planting operations to be thoroughly effective. If a watcher takes service with deliberately dishonest intentions, he would not demur to a maximum of Rs. 5, and in some cases would take only a nominal sum, or nothing at all; but if a man has to live on his pay, and with the object of inducing him to consider his post worth keeping, I think that a maximum average of Rs. 6, with some chance of promotion, is necessary. I would propose—

Number.	Average. Rs.	Rs.
80	8	640
100	7	700
375	6	2,250
260	5	1,300
Total ... 815	...	4,890

Elephant mahouts and *kavadies.*—Rs. 15 and 6, respectively.

Syrangs.—Rs. 7.

Depôt clerks.—At Rs. 15, with the exception of one in Nellore on Rs. 30.

23. *Direction*—

Under this head I would place—

I. The Circle office establishment.

II. Sub-Assistants and their office establishment.

III. Surveyors and Draughtsmen. Lascars are left to be entertained on daily pay as required.

I. Circle office.—In comparing the present office establishment of the Southern and Northern Circles we have the following figures :—

Southern.		Northern.		I would propose.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Manager	175	Manager	125	Manager	150
Head clerk	100	Head clerk	60	Head clerk	100
Second ,, ...	75	Second ,, ...	50	Second ,, ...	60
Third ,, ...	45	Third ,, ...	50	Third ,, ...	50
Fourth ,, ...	30	Fourth ,, ...	30	Fourth ,, ...	35
Fifth ,, ...	25	Fifth ,, ...	20	Fifth ,, ...	25
Sixth ,, ...	20	.....		Sixth ,, ...	20
Seventh ,, ...	20	.....		Seventh ,, ...	15
Eighth ,, ...	15	.....	10	.....	
Attender	10	Attender	12	Attender	10
1 Duffadar	12	1 Duffadar	18	1 Duffadar	12
2 Peons on Rs. 9	18	2 Peons on Rs. 9	16	2 Peons on Rs. 9	18
2 Peons on ,, 8	16	2 Peons on ,, 8		2 Peons on ,, 8	16
1 Peon on ,, 6	6			1 Peon on ,, 6	6
Total ..	567	Total ..	391	Total ..	517

At present the work of both the referencer and record-keeper is done by one clerk, and much delay is often caused, and serious inconvenience sometimes is felt owing to the shortness of hands. As regards the proposed increase in pay in some cases, I think that, considering the increasing operations of the department, and the pay in other offices, that the proposals are not excessive. Much dissatisfaction exists at present.

II. *Sub-Assistants and their Office establishment.*—The Sub-Assistants remain as at present—

—	Number.	Pay.	Total.
1st Class	3	Rs. 200	Rs. 600
2nd ,,	3	150	450
Total ..	6	..	1,050

Sub-Assistants' Office establishment.—Two Sub-Assistants at present have no clerks as they are in charge of districts. Present proposals provide for a clerk on Rs. 20 for each Sub-Assistant—

—	Numbers.	Pay.	Total.
Clerks	6	Rs. 20	Rs. 120
Peons	12	7	84
Total ..	..	..	204

III. *Surveyors and Draughtsmen.*—According to the Board's proposals I enter—

—	Numbers.	Pay.	Total.
Surveyors	6	Rs. 60	Rs. 360
Draughtsmen	12	30	360
Total ..	..	..	720

And for the Central office I would enter—

	Rs.
1 Head draughtsman	50
2 Draughtsmen on Rs. 25	50
Total ...	100

Maps are kept of all reserves and reductions made where necessary. There is full work at present for 3 men.

24. Proposition statements are added both for the permanent and temporary establishments showing side by side the establishments sanctioned and those now proposed. The total cost of the proposed increase is shown below in abstract, viz. :—

—	Sanctioned.	Proposed.	Increase.
Permanent	Rs. 93,156	Rs. 1,51,188	Rs. 58,032
Temporary	65,064	70,680	5,616
Total ..	..	..	63,648

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT showing in three columns for each district, first the existing establishment, second that proposed by Collectors, third that by the Acting Conservator.

Numbers of ranges	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Ganjam.			Vizagapatam.			Godavari.			Kistna.			Nellore.			Cuddapah.		
		Existing.	By Collector.	By Acting Conservator.	Existing.	By Collector.	By Acting Conservator.	Existing.	By Collector.	By Acting Conservator.	Existing.	By Collector.	By Acting Conservator.	Existing.	By Collector.	By Acting Conservator.	Existing.	By Collector.	By Acting Conservator.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rangers ..	3	3	5	5	1	2	2	3	4	5	2	4	4	2	4	4	4	7	8
Foresters	4	2+	5	5	2	1	1	6	6	9	6	7	7	0+	6	6	7	15	14
Forest guards	11	17+	22	45	15+	20	20	36	60	45	44	60	45	46	20+	45	63	120	80
District clerks	1	3+	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	7	6	4	4+	6	5	4	6	5
District peons	4	..	..	..	2	2	2	4	..	7	8	..	3	1	4	4	1	2	8
Range clerks	..	5	5	4	3	..	1	5+	10	..	..	+	7	..	6	5	10	+	..
Range peons	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	6	..	6	..	4	1	1	..
Attender	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
Depôt clerks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	3	..
Depôt peons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	3	30	..
Watchers	..	17	76	75	12	12	25	55	43	110	25	25	100	10	60	75	30	60	140
Tannadars	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
Line peons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..
Tope and Nursery watchers	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..
House watchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	..	..	..	..
Fire patrols	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Driftwood watchers	..	19	..	..	7	7	8	9	6	4	26	26	..	1	1	1	22	22	22
Permit-issuers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Driftwood Inspector	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Driftwood gumastah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue Head gumastah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Revenue Assistant gumastah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Felling gumastahs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elephant mahouts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elephant kavadies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gardeners ..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boat syrangs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—In cases where figures are entered thus 3 + 2, the latter are entertained on the temporary establishment at present.
In this Appendix, Sub-Assistants, their office establishments, Surveyors and Draughtsmen are omitted as they are shown under "Direction."

Statement showing in three columns for each district, first the existing establishment, second that proposed by Collectors, third that by the Acting Conservator—*cont.*

Numbers of ranges ..		7			6			6			3			....		
		KURNOOL.			ANANTAPUR.			BELLARY.			CHINGLEPUT.			TOTAL.		
		Existing.	By Collector.	By Acting Conservator.	Existing.	By Collector.	By Acting Conservator.	Existing.	By Collector.	By Acting Conservator.	Existing.	By Collector.	By Acting Conservator.	Existing.	By Collector.	By Acting Conservator.
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Rangers ..		3	6	6	2	3	4	2	2	3	1	3	3	23	40	44
Foresters ..		+	7	7	4	6	5	4	4	3	3	4	3	51	61	60
Forest guards		+	80	50	34	40	40	37	43	40	16	25	30	354	406	440
District clerks		1	4	5	1	3	4	1	3	4	2	3	4	34	37	44
District peons		4		4	4	4	4	4	4	6	1	1	4	40	43	40
Range clerks				8			3			2	1	1	3	2	10	36
Range peons		7	8			6 + 3		2 + 1	3 + 1		4	3		58	64	69
Attender ..														+	+	: 4
Depôt clerks														2	2	
Depôt peons														4	4	
Watchers ..		50	60	110	20	30	60	20	18	60	39	112	60	143	333	615
Tannadars ..		23			6	9		6			1			23	217	
Line poons					11	5		11	12					23	23	
Topo and Nursery watchers									3					30	9	
House watchers		6	3											3	3	
Fire patrols		3										1		6	13	
Driftwood watchers														36	1	
Formit-issuers ..														1	1	
Driftwood Inspector														1	1	
Driftwood gumastah														1	1	
Revenue Head gumastah														11	9	4
Revenue Assistant gumastah														4	4	4
Felling gumastahs														4	4	4
Elephant mahouts														64	48	48
Elephant kavadies														3	2	3
Gardenors ..		6														
Boat syrangs																

NOTE.—In cases where figures are entered thus 3 + 2, the latter are entertained on the temporary establishment at present.

APPENDIX B.—Districtwar statement of permanent establishment.

APPENDIX B¹.—Districtwar statement of temporary establishment.

APPENDIX C.—Area statement of various descriptions of land and of forests in the Northern Circle.

	Ganjam.	Vizagapatam.	Godávari.	Kistna.	Nellore.	Cuddapah.	Kurnool.	Bellary.	Anantapur.	Chingleput.
As given by Collectors.										
Total of the—										
District	8,369	16,992	7,857	8,397	8,765	8,722	7,769	6,004	5,274	2,840
Zemindari	5,795	14,979	3,177	1,851	3,711	..	255	161	..	375
Inams	264	158	299	487	520	432	223	216	86	414
Government villages including minor inams	2,310	1,855	4,381	6,059	4,534	8,290	7,291	5,627	2,253	2,052
Occupied	607	210	1,489	2,977	2,282	1,888	1,800	3,649	387	952
Unoccupied	* 1,046	140	2,892	2,426	2,252	5,601	1,629	1,515	2,062½	1,100
Forests—										
Area reserved under section 16	61	14	317	* 319	168	356	60	46	13¾	123
Area notified under section 4 but not yet notified under section 16	471	20	670	380	411	1,494	1,655	272	262½	38
Area to be likely proposed	134	275	50	1	79	{ 395 +129† }	100	145	‡ 209½	47
Total area of forests ..	666	309	1,037	700	658	2,374	1,815	{ 463 + 63 Sandúr leased forest. }	485½	208

* Includes waste and unreserved lands 121
† Reserved lands 8
Reserved under previous orders 129

‡ Includes topes.

APPENDIX D.—Statement showing the existing ranges and those proposed in each district.

ENCLOSURES Nos. 1 AND 2.—Proposition statements.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.—File of Collectors' reports.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.—Maps.

Read—the following G.O., dated 16th April 1891, No. 331, Revenue :—

Read—the following letter from Sir E. C. BUCK, *Kt.*, Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Forests), to Local Governments and Administrations, dated Calcutta, the 28th January 1891, Circular No. 2-F. :—

In the circulars from this department, Nos. 20-F. and 9-F., dated the 6th October 1887 and 2nd June 1888, respectively, regarding the proposed reorganization of the

staff of the Forest Department, Local Governments and Administrations were asked to furnish the Government of India with information as to the number of officers, chiefly of major and minor control, required in order to secure the efficient management of the forest lands in each province.

2. After full consideration of the replies received to the circulars in question, the Government of India has recommended Her Majesty's Secretary of State to sanction the following superior staff for the Forest Department in :—

Upper Controlling Staff.

Provinces.	Proposed scale. Imperial appointments. Inspector-General of Forests: Rs. 2,333 per mensem (average).	Imperial appointments. Assistant Inspector-General of Forests: Rs. 687 per mensem (average).	Conservators.	Deputy Conservators. 1st-grade: Rs. 900 per mensem.	Deputy Conservators. 2nd-grade: Rs. 800 per mensem.	Deputy Conservators. 3rd-grade: Rs. 650 per mensem.	Deputy Conservators. 4th-grade: Rs. 550 per mensem.	Assistant Conservators. 1st-grade: Rs. 450 per mensem.	Assistant Conservators. 2nd-grade: Rs. 350 per mensem.
India	1	1	* 1	.. 1	.. 2	.. 3	.. 4	.. 2	.. 3
Bengal—Andamans	..	..	3	2	† 3	‡ 3	3	4	4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh—Ajmere	..	..	3	2	1	3	3	3	2
Punjab—Baluchistan	..	..	4	2	3	3	3	3	5
Central Provinces—Berar—Coorg.	..	..	1	3	4	5	5	5	5
Burma	..	..	3	1	1	7	7	7	6
Assam	..	..	2	3	4	1	2	2	2
Madras	..	..	3	3	4	7	7	5	5
Bombay	..	..	2	3	4	8	7	4	3
Total ..	1	1	18	17	22	37	38	32	30

* Foreign service (3 officers).

‡ Includes 2 Instructors at Forest School.

† Includes Deputy Director of Forest School.

3. It is intended that these recommendations, if accepted, should determine the strength of the upper controlling staff for a considerable number of years. Although extended operations may, before long, necessitate the formation of additional forest charges, and the further sub-division of existing charges into others of smaller area, the increase in the establishment that this arrangement will involve may, it is considered, be met by a development of the lower controlling staff only, without any addition being made to the number of officers of major control. This course may render it necessary eventually to employ the Senior Deputy Conservators in controlling *groups* of divisions, worked independently by an officer of minor control, instead of their holding direct charge of single important divisions as at present.

4. The strength of the lower controlling staff must, however, be taken to have been fixed for the present, and it is therefore only necessary now to consider to what extent the permanent subordinate staff requires early expansion.

I am accordingly directed to request that keeping in view the strength of the controlling staff which will, under the new scheme, be allotted for service in , you will be good enough to furnish the Government of India with full information regarding the executive and protective staff [classes III and IV in paragraph 3 of Circular No. 9-F., dated 2nd June 1888] which may consider to be required for the adequate and efficient management and working of the forests in .

5. It is in contemplation that the executive staff should be recruited from Native students trained at the Dehra Dún Forest School, and should consist of *Rangers* divided into three grades on monthly salaries of Rs. 150, Rs. 125, and Rs. 100, respectively; and *Deputy Rangers* also of three grades, on Rs. 80, Rs. 60, and Rs. 50.

The protective staff would include *Foresters* of five grades on monthly salaries of Rs. 40, Rs. 30, Rs. 25, Rs. 20, and Rs. 15, respectively; and *Guards* on such rates of pay and of such grades as local circumstances may require.

Rangers who had done good service would be eligible for promotion to the lower controlling staff, from which it is hoped eventually to be able to recruit 20 per cent. of the upper controlling staff. Similarly, Deputy Rangers would be eligible for promotion to be Rangers, Foresters to the class of Deputy Rangers, and Guards to the Forester class. It is hoped by these means to secure a steady flow of promotion throughout the service, and thus to attract a better class of men to all grades than it has hitherto, as a rule, been possible to obtain.

6. The financial condition of Forest Administration in should be kept in view in submitting the proposals now asked for. The Government of India, while fully recognizing that in many cases it is expedient to make considerable sacrifices in order to preserve forests or to improve their condition, can only entertain proposals for increased expenditure which are fully justified by the special facts of each case.

For convenience of reference, the statements published in the Appendix to the Review of Forest Administration for 1887-88, showing average revenue and expenditure for five years, is attached to this letter.

7. The proposals submitted in compliance with the directions contained in this circular should be accompanied by complete proposition statements in tabular form, showing in detail the existing establishments, both permanent and temporary, together with their cost, and also the establishment which it is proposed to employ. All depôt establishments should be included in these statements, and members of the staff should be classified as Rangers, Foresters and Guards only.

ENCLOSURE.—Statement showing the revenue and expenditure for the past five years in the several Provinces.

Read—also the following letter from J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE, Esq., C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Forests), to Local Governments and Administrations, dated Calcutta, the 28th February 1891, Circular No. 7-F.:—

In continuation of the circular from this department, No. 2-F., dated the 28th ultimo, I am directed to say that the Government of India have recommended to Her Majesty's Secretary of State that the following scale of appointments should be allotted to the proposed "Lower Controlling Staff" of the Forest Department:—

Provinces.	Extra Assistant Conservators. On Rs. 350 per mensem.	On Rs. 300 per mensem.	On Rs. 250 per mensem.	On Rs. 200 per mensem.	Total.
Bengal	1	1	3	2	7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1	2	3	3	9
Punjab	1	1	2	3	7
Central Provinces—Berar—Coorg.	3	3	4	5	15
Burma	3	4	4	4	15
Assam	1	..	3	1	3
Madras	2	3	3	3	11
Bombay	4	4	6	5	19
Total ..	16	18	26	26	86

* Includes one appointment for the Forest School with a staff allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

This information was inadvertently omitted from the circular of the 28th ultimo.

Order—dated 16th April 1891, No. 331, Revenue.

Communicated to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

2. The revised estimates called for in G.O., No. 582, dated 11th July 1889, in so far as they relate to the information required by the Government of India in para. 4 of its circular read above, should be prepared with special reference to the instructions contained in paras. 4, 6 and 7 of the circular and should be submitted at a very early date.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue.
Copy to the Accountant-General.

Read—also the following G.O., dated 21st April 1891, Mis. No. 2517, Revenue:—

Read—the following letter from J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE, Esq., C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Forests), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated Simla, the 11th April 1891, Circular No. 11-F.:—

In continuation of the circular from this department, No. 7-F., dated the 28th February last, I am directed to state that the reply to Circular No. 2-F., dated the 28th January 1891, regarding the proposed reorganization of the subordinate staff of the Forest Department, should reach the Government of India not later than the 1st July next.

Order—dated 21st April 1891, Mis. No. 2517, Revenue.

Communicated to the Commissioners of Land Revenue in continuation of G.O., No. 331, dated 16th April 1891, with the request that the report therein called for may be submitted to Government by the 15th of May next at the latest.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

Resolution—dated 13th May 1891, Forest No. 201.

The Board begs to reply to Government Order, dated 11th July 1889, No. 582.

2. The preparation of a permanent scale of establishment for the Forest Department has been a lengthy work because of the necessity of frequent reference between the Board, the Conservators and Collectors, in order to obtain the information required by Government in regard to local circumstances and peculiarities. The Board is now, however, in a position to put before Government the reports prepared by the Conservators which it trusts will be sufficiently detailed for all purposes, as the Conservators have gone into the matter, range by range, and most fully. The results at which the Board has arrived are based not only on those reports, but on a long and complete personal discussion of the matter with the Conservators.

3. The Board will take first the number of men required and then their pay.

4. To commence with Sub-Assistant Conservators:—As instructed by Government, the Board proposes no change in regard to these. As a matter of fact, the class will merge in that of Extra Assistant Conservators, the India Government's approval of which was communicated in Government Order, dated 16th April 1891, No. 331.

5. The next grade is that of Ranger—the most important of all in the Board's opinion; for the range is the forest unit, and the Ranger is the man on whom the District Forest-officer must rely to see that his orders are carried out intelligently and properly. The Board therefore proposes, as a general principle, that every range shall be in charge of a Ranger. It may seem unnecessary to say this; but the fact is that most of the existing Ranges are in charge of Foresters, the large majority of whom have neither the training nor the intelligence to enable them to fill such a rôle with efficiency. In one or two petty cases, a Forester may suffice, but the Board has no hesitation in affirming that in all ordinary cases a Ranger must be provided. The Conservator, Southern Circle, has proceeded on this principle, and the Board after going through his proposals carefully, Range by Range, has few objections to make to them and supports them almost as they stand. The changes which it thinks necessary to make are mostly in the direction of decrease and are the following.

6. In South Arcot, it would club together the Tindivanam and the Villupuram Ranges under one Ranger and two Foresters; the Cuddalore and the Vriddháchalam Ranges under one Ranger and two Foresters; and the Tirukoilúr and Kallakurchi Ranges under one Ranger and two Foresters. The Conservator proposes to place each of these Ranges under a separate Ranger. But the area of the forests concerned is not very large, and though the area which has to be travelled over is considerable, the Board thinks that, by arranging the taluks as suggested by it, the work can be efficiently performed.

7. In Salem, the Conservator proposes to make each of the Tiruchengód and Námákal taluks a separate Range; but the present forest area in these two taluks is only 66 square miles in all; and though, no doubt, a considerable area will, in time, be added to this, especially in Námakal, the Board thinks that the total will not be too large for one man. The two taluks will therefore be formed into one Range under one Ranger and two Foresters.

8. In Coimbatore, the Board has provided for the Palladam taluk one Forester only instead of a Ranger. The blocks in this taluk are numerous; but their area is small, and the taluk is on the line of rail and not far from the District Forest-officer's headquarters and can therefore be easily supervised.

9. There are other cases in which it may seem that the area allotted to a Ranger is small; for instance, in Tanjore; but forest work in that district is more or less creative at present; and if forest is ever to be grown there, an intelligent and responsible supervising agency is necessary. Similarly, in all other cases in which very small forest areas are assigned to Rangers, there are special circumstances, which are fully detailed by the Conservators, to justify the proposals now made.

10. On the other hand, the Conservator, Northern Circle, has not proceeded on the principle of putting a Ranger in charge of each Range, but has adhered more or less to the present system of putting Foresters in charge. As a consequence, his Ranges are comparatively numerous, and often too small. The Board has, in such cases, revised and amended his proposals by forming two or three small Ranges into one large one, and by providing a Ranger for it with Foresters under him. In some cases also, the Conservator does not appear to the Board to have provided sufficient establishment for his Ranges. The Board has in these cases made the necessary additions. The changes which the Board has made in Mr. Peet's proposals are therefore mostly in the direction of increase and are the following.

11. In the Godávari district, the Board has provided an additional Ranger for the Bhadráchalam Range, an additional Forester for the Marrigudem Range and an additional Forester for the Rékapalle Range. These three are all large and important Ranges in a distant part of the country in which it is not easy to replace an officer falling sick or going on leave; the work is heavy and the climate unhealthy. For the delta Range, the Board has provided one Ranger instead of one Forester.

12. In the Kistna district, the Board has provided an additional Forester for the Palnád Range, and it has amalgamated the Guntúr and Bipatla Ranges under one Ranger and one Forester instead of keeping them separate, each under a Forester only; and Bezváda and Bandar under one Ranger and two Foresters, the staff provided by the Conservator. In this way, no Forester will be left in charge of an important Range.

13. In Nellore, the Board has provided one Ranger and one Forester for the Kanigiri Range. The Conservator provided only one Forester; but this appears to the Board to be quite insufficient for the immense area included in the Range, though the forests themselves are not very large.

14. For Kurnool, the provision made by the Conservator is quite insufficient; and the division of the district appears to be unnecessarily complicated by the taking of the railway line as the dividing line between Rámallakót and Pattikonda Ranges. The Board would slightly alter the limits of these two Ranges and would increase the establishment provided for the Ranges into which the Nallamalais have been divided. The western half of the district which is made up chiefly of the Yerramalais, they would divide into two Ranges as follows:—

(1) Rámallakót Range consisting of the Rámallakót taluk and the west of the Nandyál and Nandikótkur taluks; and

(2) the Pattikonda Range consisting of the Pattikonda and Koilkuntla taluks.

15. For each of these two Ranges, the Board has provided one Ranger and one Forester. The area is very large; the growth on the Yerramalais is in some places fair and everywhere requires efficient protection. There is practically no hill range or forest to the west of them until the Sandúr range is reached; so that both from a climatic and from a forest point of view their protection is urgently needed.

16. The eastern half of the district contains much heavy and valuable forest inhabited by hill tribes (the Chentsus) who are difficult to deal with. The Board would leave it as now divided, but under the following staff:—

For Nandikótkur, one Ranger and two Foresters. The area of forest is here very large and important and deep in the tract is the Srisailam temple which, at the time of Sivaratri in the month of February, is visited by numerous pilgrims, who are exceedingly likely to fire the forest.

For Nandyál, the Board would provide one Ranger and two Foresters. The area here is not so large; but the forest is good, and the railway fuel operations will occupy the full time of one man.

For Sirvel, the Board has provided one Ranger and one Forester; for Márkápur, one Ranger and two Foresters; and for Cumbum, one Ranger and three Foresters. The area in the case of the last two ranges is very large, the Cumbum Range including also the Veligondas and the Wyalvada hills. The forests being drier and less dense than those on the west side of the Nallamalais are also extremely open to attack.

17. In Bellary, the Board would club the Kudligi, Harpanahalli and Hadgalli taluks into one Range under one Ranger and three Foresters; the Bellary and Ráyadrug taluks into one Range under one Ranger and one Forester; and the Alúr and Adóni taluks into one Range under a Ranger and a Forester. The Sandúr Range would remain as the Conservator proposes.

18. In Anantapur, similarly, the Board would form the following Ranges:—

Gooty, Tadpatri and Anantapur taluks, one Range under one Ranger and three Foresters.

The Dharmavaram taluk, one Range under one Ranger and one Forester.

The Penukonda, Hindupur and Madaksíra taluks, one Range under one Ranger and three Foresters.

19. The size of the Ranges in Bellary and Anantapur is large; but the area of forest land is not great, and the railway system through these districts will shortly be very complete. Protection, however, is so much needed in these dry Ceded Districts that a Ranger is very necessary for the control of each Range.

20. For Chingleput the Board accepts the Conservator's proposals, but has added one Forester to the Central Range on account of its size and the number of its blocks of reserved forest.

21. The number of Ranges and Rangers and Foresters thus provided by the Board is as follows:—

Districts.	Ranges.	Rangers.	Foresters.
Ganjam ..	6	5	5
Vizagapatam ..	2	2	1
Godávari ..	7	7	10
Kistna ..	5	5	7
Nellore ..	5	5	6
Cuddapah ..	8	8	14
Kurnool ..	7	7	12
Bellary ..	4	4	7
Anantapur ..	3	3	7
Chingleput ..	3	3	4
North Arcot ..	6	6	12
South do. ..	4	4	9
Salem ..	8	8	11
Trichinopoly ..	5	5	5
Tanjore ..	3	3	3
North Coimbatore ..	5	5	10
South do. ..	6	5	8
Madura ..	5	5	8
Tinnevelly ..	6	6	12
North Malabar ..	2	2	3
South do. ..	3	3	5
South Canara ..	4	4	6
Nilgiris ..	4	4	6
Total ..	111	109	171

22. Both because officers must have leave from time to time, and because of the generally unhealthy nature of forest work, it is certain that a large proportion of the Rangers and Foresters must always be absent from duty. The Board does not propose to make any addition to the general number of Rangers on this account, because it considers that permanent vacancies in this class should be filled up to a limited extent, say, one-fifth, by the promotion of selected men from the Forester class, and that it will therefore be preferable to fill acting vacancies among the Rangers in the same way, and thus to test the fitness of the Foresters selected for promotion for duties of a higher description before finally appointing them to the Ranger class.

23. A certain number, both of Rangers and of Foresters, will, however, be required for deputation to the Dehra Dún Forest School every year. No Rangers can be spared for this purpose from the district establishment above shown, every man of whom will have his own allotted post to occupy. The Board would therefore provide specially for it as follows:—In the Southern Circle, four Rangers and in the Northern Circle three Rangers. The total number of Rangers will thus be—

Northern Circle	52
Southern do.	64
Total ...	116

24. As regards the Foresters, the Board thinks that it will be necessary to have a district reserve of this comparatively subordinate class of officers. It is true that it will not be so necessary at once to replace Foresters falling ill or going on leave as to fill vacancies among the Rangers. But, on the other hand, it will be comparatively seldom that Forest Guards (the next lower class in the departmental establishment) will be found fit to act as Foresters. This class must therefore stand its own casualties, as well as be provided with a reserve in order to enable (say) six Foresters from the Northern and five from the Southern Circle to be constantly spared for instruction at the Forest school. A considerable number of Foresters will also, no doubt, always be acting as Rangers, and there will frequently be special works which the District Forest-officer will be carrying out directly under his personal supervision, apart from

the control of the ordinary Rangers. There will also be special works in the ordinary Ranges for which the number of Foresters provided in the Conservators' proposals will not suffice. To meet all these wants, therefore, the Board would provide the following scale of additional Foresters to be utilized partly as a general reserve and partly as Personal Assistants to District Forest-officers :—

Ganjam	1
Vizagapatam	1
Godávari	2
Kistna	2
Nellore	1
Cuddapah	2
Anantapur	1
Bellary	2
Kurnool	1
Chingleput	1
North Arcot	2
South do.	1
Tanjore	2
Trichinopoly	1
Madura	1
Tinnevelly	1
North Coimbatore	2
South do.	1
Nilgiris	2
Salem	2
North Malabar	1
South do.	2
South Canara	1
	1
	1
Total ...	32

25. The Board considers that this reserve of thirty-two is the least that should be allowed. It is less than one-fifth of the number of Foresters allotted specifically to Ranges, and, as a matter of fact, is probably not more than sufficient to fill up the vacancies caused by the grant of leave in the Forester class. Considering that leave vacancies in the Ranger class also have to be met from it, and that from it men deputed to the Dehra Dún School have to be taken and the wants of each district in regard to special works to be supplied, it is certainly not too large.

26. Subject to the above modifications, the Board accepts the Conservators' proposals in regard to Rangers and Foresters. It has not been found practicable to adhere to the average area of 300 or 400 square miles laid down in the Government Order of 11th July 1889 as a suitable size for a Range. In some cases it will be seen that the area placed in charge of a single Ranger is equal to the highest figure laid down by Government; but in the majority of cases the area is much smaller, and the Board thinks that as a rule a compact area of about 200 square miles of forest is the maximum that a Ranger can supervise under favourable circumstances. In the great majority of cases in this Presidency, however, the forest areas are far from compact—on the contrary, are so widely scattered and frequently in such insignificant blocks that the circumstances are the reverse of favourable. A Ranger is, of course, not supposed to remain continuously at the place at which a particular work is being carried on. His Foresters do this for him; but he is supposed to be continuously travelling backwards and forwards throughout his Range and to be within easy and immediate marching distance of the whole of it. If its area is too large for this, he cannot be said to be in proper control of it. Even where the forest is compact, 200 square miles is in many cases far too large an area for a single Range. As Colonel Walker and Mr. Gamble emphatically point out, the matter is one which depends entirely on local circumstances. Where a block of forest is compact and only lightly worked, the area that may be efficiently supervised by a single man is at its maximum. Such, for instance, would be some of the blocks in Godávari or Kurnool, and Government will see that the area proposed for a single Range in these particular cases is as high as 425 square miles. Where however

the blocks are small and scattered and mingled with private lands, or where the area, though compact, is under heavy working, the area that a single man can effectively supervise is at its minimum. Such cases, for instance, would be that of the Tunacadavu range in South Coimbatore where all operations are carried out by direct departmental agency, and there are seven miles of tramway and five elephants at work. For this area of eighty square miles the staff proposed by the Conservator, viz., one Ranger and three Foresters, is not at all too large. Trichinopoly and South Arcot furnish instances of Ranges consisting of small and scattered blocks. Between this maximum and this minimum therefore the various districts range. For a statement of the various circumstances which have led the Board and the Conservators to adopt a specific area for each particular Range, the Board begs to refer Government to the Conservators' reports in which each Range is separately treated of. As Colonel Walker points out in paragraph 4 of his report, Dr. Brandis in 1882 used the following words: "They (Forest Rangers) are the executive officers in charge of forest Ranges which, when the formation of reserved forests has made more progress, will be compact masses of forest of from 10,000 to 30,000 acres" (*i.e.*, from 15 to 45 square miles); and in the note on the Dehra Dún Forest School forwarded with Government Order, No. 261, dated 14th January 1891, it is stated that Sir D. Brandis, in a note which formed the subject of a recent Despatch from the Secretary of State, estimated that not less than one executive officer (*i.e.*, a Ranger) was required for every thirty square miles of forest reserves. In the same note it is also stated that the average in France is fourteen square miles. What the averages for other Provinces are the Board does not know; but it believes that the figures now proposed for Madras will compare favourably with them. Those figures excluding the special Rangers allotted for the Forest School are as follows :—

Northern Circle.—Fifty Rangers for 8,778 square miles of reserve = an average of one Ranger for 175·56 square miles.

Southern Circle.—Sixty-one Rangers for 9,144 square miles of reserve = an average of one Ranger for 149·9 square miles.

Note.—The two foresters, one in Ganjam and one in Coimbatore, who will be in charge of ranges, have been reckoned as Rangers.

27. This is on the basis of the figures now given by the Conservators, but it must be remembered that the area of present reserves will be much increased under the Order of Government, dated 29th October 1890, No. 844.

28. In the more forward and more important forest districts, the Ranges have been fixed mainly with reference to forest considerations; but other things being equal, and especially in cases in which the forests are unimportant or backward and where therefore there is no great advantage to be gained by ignoring the taluk limits, the taluk limits have been adhered to. The advantages both for account purposes and for magisterial purposes of adhering to the taluk limits are so great that the Board trusts the Government will not object to this.

29. In regard to Foresters, the Board has not laid down any specific sub-ranges, because it considers that it is far preferable for Foresters not to have fixed territorial charges, but that they should be left at the immediate disposal of the Ranger. In many cases, no doubt, the Ranger would place them in charge of particular sub-ranges; but often he would need to place them in charge of particular works and to send them on special tours of inspection; and for these purposes, as well as on account of the advantages to be gained by keeping the Foresters easily moveable as circumstances may require, the Board has arranged to make them non-territorial. With a sub-range also begins the necessity for sub-range accounts, and it is the particular wish of the Board to avoid this and to make the Range and Ranger's office the unit and the last link in the chain of the district accounts. Mr. Gamble puts the case strongly in paragraph 30 of his report. Government in its order of the 11th July 1889 asks if it is necessary that Foresters like Rangers should all be on one list. The Board considers that they should be. The selection of Foresters is a matter of considerable importance; their position will be good; and from their ranks men will be promoted to the higher grades of executive officers. Their selection and training should therefore remain in the hands of Conservators, and they should be able to look for their position to some larger list than that of the district. It would be difficult also to arrange for any proper system of gradation if each district had to be treated by itself.

30. In regard to Guards, the Conservators' proposals have been carefully drawn up and the Board accepts them as they stand.

31. It will be seen that both Conservators agree in drawing a distinct line between the regular Forest Guard and the more or less occasional watchman, and in considering it sufficient that the former alone shall be on the permanent staff. In this the Board agrees with them. A large number of occasional men have, by the necessities of the case, to be employed by the Forest Department. These men are not employed permanently, although their appointment may last for months together, because the duration of their employment depends solely on the duration of the particular work on which they are employed; and when that ceases their employment in the department *ipso facto* also comes to an end. Mr. Peet gives a list of the various posts that are filled by these occasional men, which will show how strictly temporary the whole establishment is; for example, Fire-patrols, Line-peons, House-watchers, Driftwood-watchers, Tope and Nursery watchers, Gate-keepers, Felling gumastahs, Maistries, Depôt gumastahs, &c. All these men, though they may be employed for months at a time, are strictly temporary, and it is not advisable to place them on the permanent establishment and to make their continued employment by the department compulsory. Nor is it necessary, since they are mostly villagers belonging to the neighbouring villages and are of the cooly or wood-cutter class, acquainted with the forests, acclimatised and not afraid to go into them. The Forest Guard on the contrary is a man to whom a definite position in the chain of the permanent establishment is allotted, who permanently belongs to the department, and who, to a certain extent, has the upper posts in the department open to him. He therefore falls within the scope of these proposals. The watchers being temporary can be sanctioned by the Board, and the Board therefore does not include any detailed proposal in regard to them in its present Proceedings. As the Conservators point out, a complete revision of the temporary establishment is evidently needed, and so soon as the orders of Government are received in regard to the permanent establishment, the Board will take the matter up in detail and will dispose of it. Under the head of temporary are also included Tannadars, Permit issuers, and Depôt-keepers. In the concluding sentence of its first circular communicated with the Government Order of 16th April 1891, the Government of India direct that all depôt establishments shall be included in the statements to be submitted to them. But the Board believes that in that sentence the Government of India referred to depôt establishments of a permanent character and on higher pay, not to petty and shifting establishments of the nature of those entertained in Madras. The Board has not therefore included them.

32. In regard to office establishments, the Board is of opinion that it is essential that every officer who has to deal with accounts shall be provided with a thoroughly efficient office. Forest-officers are so much on tour and the localities which they visit are so unhealthy that it is particularly important that their offices should be good and strong. If they take their offices with them clerks get ill and cannot easily be replaced; if they do not, it is necessary that the clerk left in charge at head-quarters should be both efficient and trustworthy. Forest clerks too have but little to look forward to in the matter of promotion. They are out of the general line of promotion of the Collector's office, to which they nominally belong, and they do not belong to the executive line of the Forest Department, and, therefore, are not in the general line of forest promotion. For these reasons they should be well paid. The Board would therefore provide the following scales of office establishment:—

For a major district charge—five clerks on Rs. 70, 50, 25, 20 and 15; and four peons—one on Rs. 9, two on Rs. 8 and one on Rs. 7.

For a minor district charge—four clerks on Rs. 60, 40, 20 and 15; and four peons—one on Rs. 9, two on Rs. 8 and one on Rs. 7.

33. This is a slight increase, in regard to the pay of the two senior clerks, on the figures proposed by the Conservators; but considering the pay which clerks in other departments get, the Board does not think the increase excessive. It must be remembered that, as a rule, the head clerk in a District Forest office is practically the manager of the office and in charge of the correspondence, while the second clerk is in charge of

the district accounts and audit, and that the two are kept distinct. The second clerk therefore holds much the position which Taluk Sheristadars will hold under the new arrangement. The Board, therefore, proposes for him much the same rate of pay. In regard to the peons, it is advisable that there should be one man so paid that he may be placed in charge of the others; and that considering the nature of the work which they have to perform, all should be somewhat better paid than taluk peons whose lines are cast in pleasanter and cheaper places. As to which districts should have major offices and which should have minor, the Board accepts the Conservators' proposals, which are in accord with the relative forest importance of the districts.

34. For Vizagapatam and Tanjore, the Conservators provide exceptionally small offices. The Board has, however, ascertained from the Collector of Vizagapatam that for the pay provided by the Conservator suitable hands cannot be got and retained. It has therefore allowed the usual minor charge office, less the clerk on Rs. 15. As to the difficulties now felt in Vizagapatam on account of the inefficiency of the Forest officer, a reference is solicited to the Collector's letter forwarded to Government with the Board's Proceedings, dated 9th May 1891, Forest No. 409 Mis. For Tanjore, the office proposed by the Conservator will probably suffice for immediate needs.

35. For Sub-Assistants, the Board proposes no permanent office establishment, for the reason that they will usually be in charge of minor district charges, and, as such, will have at their disposal the office establishment provided for them. When they are not so holding independent district charges, the Board proposes to provide them with temporary office establishments of one clerk on Rs. 25 and two peons on Rs. 7; such establishment to be temporary and to cease when the Sub-Assistant (or Extra-Assistant) Conservator ceases to be without a district charge. To save correspondence, a standing sanction for this should be accorded, as in the case of Assistant Collectors not in charge of a division.

36. The Board and Conservators are in complete agreement, after careful discussion of the matter, that each Ranger should have a clerk. Under the new arrangement, the position of Rangers will be very much improved. They will receive better pay and have very much better prospects of promotion. As executive officers they will have Ranges of considerable size and will be in charge of large, important and numerous works and of a considerable establishment. For all these, detailed accounts will have to be kept and submitted, according to the lengthy and rather complicated forms of the departmental code; and it is therefore evident that, unless the Ranger is to spend the whole of his time in writing those accounts, he must have a clerk to do it for him. It is agreed by everybody that the Forest Ranger is the last person in the world who should be an "office man." The tendency hitherto has been to deprive him of all office establishment for fear he should become one; but, on the other hand, under present circumstances, it is absolutely certain that, if not provided with an office establishment, he, must, of necessity, become his own office. Besides accounts, Rangers have a considerable correspondence in connection with the prosecution of forest offences before the magistracy. For these reasons, the Board has provided for each Ranger a clerk on Rs. 15. Each Ranger should also have two peons on Rs. 6, or Rs. 8 on the hill ranges. Government in its Order of 11th July 1889 noted that Mr. Gamble did not ask for any clerks for Rangers, but Colonel Walker points out that in some cases, at any rate, in the Northern Circle, the Rangers, for want of regular clerks, simply made use either of temporary men under other names or of permanent men, to the detriment of the latter's proper duties.

37. Foresters should not have offices. As already stated, the Ranger is the unit and the last link in the chain of account; and it is not intended that Foresters should be compelled or even allowed to do more than keep such daily accounts of labour and expenditure as may be necessary to provide vouchers and as they may be able to keep entirely themselves. A Forester, however, will need a peon just as a Revenue Inspector does, in order to save him from the necessity of taking one of the regular Guards away from his legitimate work to take letters to the post, carry chain and compass and discharge other menial duties.

38. In paragraph 4 of its Order of the 11th July 1889, Government criticized the proposals then made by the Board in regard to office establishments and called for further justification for the increases asked for and for the special reports of Collectors on the subject. The Collectors' reports are therefore submitted. The Board has already given its reasons for considering that the District Forest offices in general should be good ones. In regard to the particular districts named, viz., South Canara, Tinnevelly and North and South Malabar, the Collectors concerned justify the increases which have been already made in their forest offices. Colonel Walker, in enclosures Nos. 1 to 4 of his report, gives the list of the office work which falls on a District office and a Range office, respectively, and it will be seen that it is considerable. It must be remembered also that in the present proposals the Board proposes to abolish the existing establishment of attenders, who, in the Southern Circle at any rate, have practically done clerk's work.

39. The Conservators also include in their present proposals certain changes which they recommend for their own offices. But in view of the possibility of changes being made in connection with the appointment of the third Conservator which has been asked for, the Board will postpone the consideration of this matter, as well as that of its own office, which also needs strengthening.

40. In regard to the pay of Rangers and Foresters, the Government of India has already, in its circulars communicated with the Government Order of the 16th April 1891, laid down the various rates of pay which should be applicable, and all that the Board has now to do is to apportion those rates to the various grades.

41. The following would appear to be a fair distribution of the Rangers among the several grades:—

	Northern Circle.	Southern Circle.
First		
Second		
Third	3	4
Fourth	6	8
Fifth	9	10
Sixth	10	12
	11	14
	13	16
Total ...	52	64

42. With this distribution the average rate of pay will be—Northern Circle, Rs. 80-15-4 and Southern Circle, Rs. 81-4-0 per mensem. This is in excess of the amount laid down by Government in Government Order, dated 11th July 1889, No. 582, viz., Rs. 70; but unless the benefit of promotion to the higher grades is to be practically denied to the majority of the Rangers for the whole time of their service, smaller numbers than above proposed can hardly be put into the higher grades. It is believed that the figures arrived at by the Board are not in excess of those proposed for other Provinces, and it is presumed that Government does not wish the Madras Ranger to be worse off than his companion elsewhere.

43. As to the Foresters, the Board would put one-fifth, or as nearly one-fifth as possible, in each grade. The average pay will then be exactly the sum proposed by Government, viz., Rs. 26 per mensem.

44. For Forest Guards also the Board accepts the scale laid down by Government in paragraph 2 (*d*) of Government Order, dated 11th July 1889, No. 582, viz.:—

	Rs.
One on	12
One on	10
Two on	9
Six on	8

and it has worked out the various lists for each district on this basis, but has of course been unable to adhere with absolute accuracy to the scale in cases in which the number of the Guards is not ten or an integral multiple of ten. Mr. Gamble proposed an average of Rs. 7, and Colonel Walker one of Rs. 8, but the Board agrees

with Mr. Peet that the average adopted by Government is the best, and that, considering the nature of the work to be done by the Guards and the temptations incidental to the post, it would be impolitic to give too low pay to them. The Board begs, however, to point out that the rates adopted by Government average Rs. 8-12-8 nearly, not Rs 8-8-0.

45. It should be an understood condition in the case of all these three sets of officers that it is not necessary that the higher grades should be filled up all at once; but that provided the corresponding vacancies in the higher grades are left vacant, the lower grades may be filled up to a corresponding excess. This was the course which was adopted, and with success, when the Salt Department was organized on its present basis. The consequent saving will be large. In this connection, the Board begs to point out that a further considerable saving might be effected by the cancellation of the addition recently made to Article 155 of the Civil Service Regulations. As that Article originally stood, it prevented the grant of deputation allowance to Forest Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards appointed to officiate in higher grades of their own classes. But in consequence, apparently, of the views expressed by Government, in Government Order, dated 30th January 1890, No. 92, Revenue, and by it communicated to the Government of India, this restriction was removed about a year ago. In view, however, of the very material improvement in the condition of officers of these classes which will be effected by the grant to Rangers of the scale of pay proposed by the Government of India, and by the grant to Foresters and Guards of the scales of pay proposed by the Government of Madras, there would be no hardship in now withdrawing this concession. Not only could a considerable saving be thus effected, but the great labour expended on the maintenance of correct lists of acting officers and on the calculation of their deputation allowances and dates of reversion would be saved. This saving of labour is a consideration of great importance and it was with this view that, when the Salt Department was reorganized, it was expressly agreed that no acting promotions from grade to grade should ever be allowed therein. The Board, therefore, requests the sanction of Government to follow this plan in the analogous case of the Forest Department also.

46. The Board submits the maps forwarded by the Conservators; they are not, the Board regrets, quite up to date in the matter of showing the reserved areas, but they show the various Ranges clearly. The Board trusts they will be found sufficient.

47. The final result of the Board's proposals is shown very briefly below and more at length in appendices A and B:—

ABSTRACT.

		Present.		Proposed.		Increase.	
		No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Executive	Rangers	57	3,725	116	9,410	59	5,685
	Foresters	127	3,475	203	5,250	76	1,775
	Guards	728	5,282	1,004	8,825	276	3,543
Office	District Forest-offices	181	2,781	194	4,321	13	1,540
	Rangers' offices	106	792	327	2,943	221	2,151
	Foresters' peons	..	..	171	1,026	171	1,026
	Total	1,199	16,055	2,015	31,775	816	15,720

48. Broadly speaking, it is proposed to increase the strength of the permanent establishment by about two-thirds, and to nearly double its cost, but this must have been foreseen by Government as a necessity of the case. It must, however, be some years before men can be obtained to fill up all the posts now proposed to be created, and if the plans advised in paragraph 45 are followed the full cost will not be worked up to for several years more. Moreover a certain number of temporary men under various names have been hitherto entertained, *e.g.*, driftwood gumastahs, supervisors, temporary foresters, &c., but, as the Board has now provided for these men as regular

foresters on the permanent scale, it will be possible now to dispense with them. Credit should be taken for this saving. For a long period past, also, it has been evident that the department has been altogether undermanned. The area of reservation, the scale of operations and the revenue obtained has far exceeded what was expected when Dr. Brandis proposed, in 1882, establishments which are practically those with which the department is still working. Under the orders of Government of October last also a very much larger area will be brought under control. It is idle to expect successful conservancy and exploitation with an establishment so inadequate as that now employed. In regard to the superior staff, the inadequacy has been recognized and, as far as possible, remedied by the Government of India in the proposals for the State apparently in January last. An increase of the inferior staff on the same lines has lately been called for by the Government, and a statement of the details thereof but, as their history for the last ten years shows, they are capable of great improvement, Madras forests are at present comparatively unformed, unopened and unorganised; that the proposals which it now makes will command the sanction of the Secretary of ment. For this, money is needed now, and the grudging of it will be to starve the forests of the future. But neither can money be spent with on roads and houses, on properly-organised fellings and on protection from fire and trespass. Such expenditure cannot wait. It is needed, now, and the grudging of it economy, nor works be executed with efficiency, unless the establishments are adequate in numbers and sufficiently well paid to ensure honesty. The Board believes that the proposals it now submits will secure these essentials.

49. The necessary proposition statement is submitted. In regard to budget provision, the Board will submit the necessary application for additional funds, when the orders of Government have been passed. Until then, it is impossible to say how much of the increase will accrue in the current year.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) H. A. SIM,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with proposition statement,
" Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle,
" Examiner of Forest Accounts,
" Collectors of all Districts except Madras.
Copy to the Accountant-General.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT showing the present and proposed scale of Permanent establishment of the Forest Department.

Districts.	EXECUTIVE AND PROTECTIVE STAFF.						OFFICE CLERKS.				OFFICE PEONS.	
	Rangers.		Foresters.		Guards.		District Forest-office.		Ranger's office.		District Forest-officers'.	
	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed (at Rs. 15 each).	Present.	Proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.
Ganjam	3	5	2	6	17	45	3	4	..	5	4	4
Vizagapatam	1	2	2	2	14	20	2	3	..	2	4	4
Godavari	3	7	5	12	42	45	3	5	..	7	4	4
Kistna	2	5	6	9	45	45	3	5	..	5	4	4
Nellore	2	5	7	7	46	45	4	5	..	5	4	4
Cuddapah	4	8	7	16	63	80	4	5	..	8	4	4
Anantapur	2	3	4	8	39	40	2	4	..	3	4	4
Bellary	1	4	4	8	33	40	2	4	..	4	4	4
Kurnool	3	7	6	14	30	50	3	5	..	7	6	4
Chingleput	1	3	3	5	16	30	2	4	1	3	5	4
Reserve	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Northern Circle	22	52	47	87	345	* 440	28	* 44	1	49	43	* 40
North Arcot	3	6	9	14	50	76	4	5	4	6	5	4
South Arcot	4	4	8	10	50	66	4	5	3	4	5	4
Salem	5	8	9	13	50	74	4	5	4	8	5	4
Trichinopoly	2	5	4	6	18	36	3	4	2	5	5	4
Tanjore	..	3	2	4	5	12	1	2	..	3	3	4
North Coimbatore	3	5	5	12	25	40	4	5	3	5	5	4
South Coimbatore	3	5	7	10	35	40	4	5	3	5	5	4
Madura	3	5	7	10	27	40	4	5	3	5	5	4
Tinnevelly	2	6	6	13	30	54	4	5	2	6	5	4
North Malabar	2	2	3	4	22	22	4	4	..	2	5	4
South Malabar	2	3	5	6	17	19	3	4	1	3	5	4
South Canara	2	4	4	7	24	45	4	5	..	4	5	4
Nilgiris	3	4	6	7	30	40	3	4	..	4	6	4
Reserve	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Southern Circle	35	64	80	116	383	* 564	46	* 58	25	60	64	* 52

NOTE.—The District figures in column 5 include the Reserve Foresters. The Attenders in the District Forest offices have been included in Office Peons.
* Particulars of these are given at foot of the statement showing cost.

Statement showing the present and proposed scale of Permanent establishment of the Forest Department—cont.

Districts.	Office Peons—cont.				Remarks.			
	Rangers'.		Foresters'.					
	Present.	Proposed (at Rs. 6 each.)	Present.	Proposed (at Rs. 6 each.)	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.
	14	15	16	17				
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	*Rangers.*	*Rangers.*	*District Forest-office clerks.*	*District Forest-office clerks.*
Ganjam	5	10	..	5	Northern Circle. Southern Circle.	Northern Circle. Southern Circle.	Northern Circle. Southern Circle.	Northern Circle. Southern Circle.
Vizagapatam	3	4	..	1	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Godávari	6	14	..	10	125 1 2	150 3 4	60 .. 1	70 5 8
Kistna	7	10	..	7	100 2 4	125 6 8	50 .. 8	60 5 4
Nellore	6	10	..	6	80 4 5	100 9 10	45 .. 1	50 5 8
Cuddapah	10	16	..	14	60 2 6	80 10 12	40 2 2	40 5 4
Anantapur	3	6	..	7	50 13 18	60 11 14	35 3 1	25 5 9
Bellary	3	8	..	7	22 35	50 13 16	30 5 8	20 10 13
Kurnool	7	14	..	12		52 64	25 3 1	15 9 12
Chingleput	1	6	..	4	*Foresters.*	*Foresters.*	20 7 11	44 58
Reserve	..	..	..	..	40 5 22	40 17 23	15 8 13	*Range clerks.*
Total, Northern Circle	51	98	..	73	30 14 22	30 17 23	28 46	15 49 60
					25 9 1	25 17 23	*Range clerks.*	*District Forest-office peons.*
North Arcot	4	12	..	12	20 19 32	20 18 23	12 1 25	9 10 13
South Arcot	3	8	..	9	15 .. 3	15 18 24	*District Forest peons.*	8 20 26
Salem	4	16	..	11	47 80	87 116	10 1 12	7 10 13
Trichinopoly	2	10	..	5	*Guards.*	*Guards.*	8 .. 24	40 52
Tanjore	..	6	..	3	12 5 30	12 42 53	7 41 28	*Rangers peons.*
North Coimbatore	3	10	..	10	10 15 35	10 46 60	6 1 ..	6 98 120
South Coimbatore	3	10	..	8	9 2 24	9 88 113	43 64	*Foresters' peons.*
Madura	3	10	..	8	8 35 77	8 264 338	*Rangers' peons.*	6 73 98
Tinnevelly	2	12	..	12	7 88 114	440 564	6 51 29	
North Malabar	2	4	..	3	6 200 103			
South Malabar	1	6	..	5	345 383			
South Canara	2	8	..	6				
Nilgiris	..	8	..	6				
Reserve	..	..	..	..				
Total, Southern Circle	29	120	..	98				

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT showing the cost of the present and proposed scale of permanent establishment of the Forest Department.

Circle.	Rangers.														Foresters.					
	Rs. 150.		Rs. 125.		Rs. 100.		Rs. 80.		Rs. 60.		Rs. 50.		Total.		Rs. 40.		Rs. 30.		Rs. 25.	
	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Northern Circle	..	450	125	750	200	900	320	800	120	660	650	650	1,415	4,210	200	680	420	510	225	425
Southern „	..	600	250	1,000	400	1,000	400	960	360	840	900	800	2,310	5,200	880	920	660	690	25	575
Total	..	1,050	375	1,750	600	1,900	720	1,760	480	1,500	1,550	1,450	3,725	9,410	1,080	1,600	1,080	1,200	250	1,000

Statement showing the cost of the present and proposed scale of permanent establishment of the Forest Department—*cont.*

Circle.	Foresters—*cont.*						Guards.											
	Rs. 20.		Rs. 15.		Total.		Rs. 12.		Rs. 10.		Rs. 9.		Rs. 8.		Rs. 7.		Rs. 6.		Total.	
	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle	380	360	..	270	1,225	2,245	60	504	150	460	18	792	280	2,112	616	..	1,200	..	2,324	3,868
Southern ,, ...	640	460	45	360	2,250	3,005	360	636	350	600	216	1,017	616	2,704	798	..	618	..	2,958	4,957
Total ..	1,020	820	45	630	3,475	5,250	420	1,140	500	1,060	234	1,809	896	4,816	1,414	..	1,818	..	5,282	8,825

Districtwar particulars of columns 29, 31, 33, 35 and 41.

—	Number on Rs. 12.	Number on Rs. 10.	Number on Rs. 9.	Number on Rs. 8.	Total.	District average.
						Rs. A. P.
1. Ganjam	4	5	9	27	45	8 12 5
2. Vizagapatam	2	2	4	12	20	8 12 10
3. Godávari	4	5	9	27	45	8 12 5
4. Kistna	4	5	9	27	45	8 12 5
5. Nellore	4	5	9	27	45	8 12 5
6. Cuddapah	8	8	16	48	80	8 12 9
7. Anantapur	4	4	8	24	40	8 12 10
8. Bellary	4	4	8	24	40	8 12 9
9. Kurnool	5	5	10	30	50	8 12 9
10. Chingleput	3	3	6	18	30	8 12 10
Total ..	42	46	88	264	440	8 12 8
11. North Arcot	7	8	15	46	76	8 12 5
12. South Arcot	6	7	13	40	66	8 12 4
13. Salem	7	8	15	44	74	8 12 9
14. Trichinopoly	3	4	7	22	36	8 12 0
15. Tanjore	1	1	3	7	12	8 12 0
16. North Coimbatore	4	4	8	24	40	8 12 9
17. South do.	4	4	8	24	40	8 12 9
18. Madura	4	4	8	24	40	8 12 9
19. Tinnevelly	5	6	11	32	54	8 12 9
20. North Malabar	2	3	4	13	22	8 13 1
21. South do.	2	2	4	11	19	8 13 6
22. South Canara	4	5	9	27	45	8 12 5
23. Nilgiris	4	4	8	24	40	8 12 10
Total ..	53	60	113	338	564	8 12 8

Statement showing the cost of the present and proposed scale of permanent establishment of the Forest Department—*cont.*

Circle.	District Forest Office Clerks.																			
	Rs. 70.		Rs. 60.		Rs. 50.		Rs. 45.		Rs. 40.		Rs. 35.		Rs. 30.		Rs. 25.		Rs. 20.		Rs. 15.		Total.	
	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle	..	350	..	300	..	250	..	..	80	200	105	..	150	..	75	125	140	200	120	135	670	1,560
Southern ,, ...	..	560	60	240	400	400	45	..	80	160	35	..	240	..	25	225	220	260	195	180	1,300	2,025
Total ..	..	910	60	540	400	650	45	..	160	360	140	..	390	..	100	350	360	460	315	315	1,970	3,585

Districtwar particulars of columns 43, 45, 47, 51, 57, 59, 61 and 63.

—	Rs. 70.	Rs. 60.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 40.	Rs. 25.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 15.
1. Ganjam	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
2. Vizagapatam	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
3. Godávari	1	..	1	..	1	1	1
4. Kistna	1	..	1	..	1	1	1
5. Nellore	1	..	1	..	1	1	1
6. Cuddapah	1	..	1	..	1	1	1
7. Anantapur	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
8. Bellary	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
9. Kurnool	1	..	1	..	1	1	1
10. Chingleput	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
Total ..	5	5	5	5	5	10	9
11. North Arcot	1	..	1	..	1	1	1
12. South Arcot	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
13. Tanjore	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
14. Trichinopoly	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
15. Madura	1	..	1	..	1	1	1
16. Tinnevelly	1	..	1	..	1	1	1
17. North Coimbatore	1	..	1	..	1	1	1
18. South do.	1	..	1	..	1	1	1
19. Salem	1	..	..	1	..	1	1
20. Nilgiris	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
21. North Malabar	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
22. South do.	..	1	..	1	1	1	1
23. South Canara	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total ..	8	4	8	4	9	13	12

Statement showing the cost of the present and proposed scale of permanent establishment of the Forest Department—*cont.*

Circle.	District Forest office peons.										Rangers' clerks.				Rangers' peons.				Foresters' peons.				Grand Total.			
	Rs. 8.				Peon on Rs. 9.		Attender on Rs. 10.		Rs. 12.				Rs. 15.				Rs. 6.				Rs. 6.					
	Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.		Present.	
	71		70		69		68		67		66		65		64		79		78		81		80		83		82	
Northern Circle ..	Rs. 160		Rs. ..		Rs. 90		Rs. 10		Rs. ..		Rs. 12		Rs. 735		Rs. ..		Rs. 588		Rs. 306		Rs. 438		Rs. ..		Rs. 13,964		Rs. 6,255	
Southern ,, ..	208		192		117		120		..		300		900		..		720		174		588		..		17,811		9,800	
Total ..	368		192		207		130		..		312		1,635		..		1,308		480		1,026		..		31,775		16,055	
..	....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		Note.—The Ranger peon's pay has been uniformly calculated at Rs. 6 per head, as the bill ranges for which Rs. 8 is proposed are not known.				....		....		....		....	
..	2 for each District charge.		....		1 for each District charge.		....		4 for each District charge.		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....	
..	....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....	
..	2 for each District charge.		....		1 for each District charge.		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....	
..	....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....	
..	....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....		....	

ORDER—dated 14th July 1891, No. 629, Revenue.

Forest, No. 155.

In the Proceedings read above, the Board submits proposals for re-organizing the subordinate staff of the Forest department and for placing the same on a permanent basis. It has hitherto been the practice to revise these establishments year by year, but this course was some time ago found to be open to objection, and in G.O., No. 3727, dated 27th June 1888, it was decided to sanction a fixed scale and thus to obviate the necessity for the annual submission of distribution schedules. The Board was accordingly called upon to formulate proposals for carrying this into effect, and in April 1889 a scheme was submitted, which was not considered satisfactory and was remitted to the Board under G.O., No. 582, dated 11th July 1889, with instructions to draw up a revised estimate of the requirements of the department. There has been considerable delay in complying with this requisition, but the Board has at length obtained the necessary schemes from the Conservators and now submits them for the orders of Government together with its own proposals.

2. It has long been admitted that the subordinate staff of the Forest department requires strengthening. Since the re-organization of 1882, the annual revenue received from "forests" has been more than doubled, while the area under control has expanded in like manner and will, in the immediate future, be largely extended under the policy enunciated in G.O., No. 844, dated 29th October 1890. The staff entertained for the administration of this enlarged property has at the same time remained practically unaltered, and it is therefore evident that, in order to ensure the efficient protection of the Government forests and to realize an adequate revenue therefrom, it will be necessary to provide an establishment more in accordance with the present requirements than that now in existence. It is observed that the Government of India has, in its review of the report of Forest Administration in this Presidency for 1889-90, recognized the advisability of devoting a large share of the surplus revenue to developing the efficiency of the department and the improvement of the forests.

3. The above remarks apply to the whole staff of the department. As regards the controlling staff, both upper and lower, the Government of India has recently laid certain proposals before the Secretary of State, and it is probable that a larger supply of officers will shortly be allotted to this Presidency. The present order deals only with the subordinate staff coming under the heads "executive," "protective" and "office," but the subjoined statement shows what the increased cost of the permanent establishment will amount to after the re-organization of the controlling staff as communicated in the Government of India Circulars No. 2 F., dated 28th January 1891, and No. 7 F., dated 28th February 1891, and of the subordinate staff on the lines of the scheme now submitted by the Board. The increase of establishments will also give rise to an increase in travelling allowances and contingencies, but of this point no mention has been made by the Board. The additional charge under the first head has been worked out in the Government office and amounts under the existing rates to Rs. 56,238 over and above the actuals of 1889-90. The calculation has been made for all classes of forest officers according to the numbers of each class under the new organization, the number of days spent in camp being estimated at from 12 to 20 per mensem according to the class. There are no data upon which the increase in contingencies can be estimated and this item has therefore been omitted.

Monthly Pay of Establishments.

Existing scale.			Rs.	Proposed scale.			Rs.
Direction (approximate)	...	...	2,000	Direction (approximate)	...	...	2,000
Conservators (2)—				Conservators (3)—			
On Rs. 1,500 }	...	...	2,750	On Rs. 1,600 }	...	...	4,050
,, ,, 1,250 }				,, ,, 1,350 }			
				,, ,, 1,100 }			

Monthly Pay of Establishments—cont.

Existing scale.

	RS.
Deputy Conservators—	
On Rs. 900 (3)	2,700
,, ,, 800 (3)	2,400
,, ,, 650 (4)	2,600
,, ,, 550 (4)	2,200
Assistant Conservators—	
On Rs. 450 (5)	2,250
,, ,, 350 (3)	1,050
,, ,, 250 (6)	1,500
Sub-Assistant Conservators—	
On Rs. 200 (7)	1,400
,, ,, 150 (7)	1,050
Total, controlling staff ...	21,900
Annual charge ...	2,62,800
Rangers (57)	3,725
Foresters (127)	3,475
Guards (728)	5,282
Office establishment	3,573
Total, subordinate staff ...	16,055
Annual charge ...	1,92,660

Proposed scale.

	RS.
Deputy Conservators—	
On Rs. 900 (3)	2,700
,, ,, 800 (4)	3,200
,, ,, 650 (7)	4,550
,, ,, 550 (7)	3,850
Assistant Conservators—	
On Rs. 450 (5)	2,250
,, ,, 350 (5)	1,750
Extra Assistant Conservators—	
On Rs. 350 (2)	700
,, ,, 300 (3)	900
,, ,, 250 (3)	750
,, ,, 200 (3)	600
Total, controlling staff ...	27,300
Annual charge ...	3,27,600
Rangers (116)	9,410
Foresters (203)	5,250
Guards (1,004)	8,825
Office establishment	8,290
Total, subordinate establishment ...	31,775
Annual charge ...	3,81,300

	RS.
Annual increase under controlling staff	64,800
Do. do. subordinate staff	1,88,640
Estimate increase under travelling allowances ... Controlling staff ... 13,075; Subordinate establishment. 30,491; Office establishment ... 12,672	56,238
Total increase ...	3,09,678

4. The above statement shows that the proposed annual increase on account of the controlling staff is Rs. 64,800, on account of the subordinate staff Rs. 1,88,640, and on account of travelling allowance Rs. 56,238. This gives a total increase of expenditure on establishments of Rs. 3,09,678. The amount of the current year's budget entry under this head is Rs. 6,23,000, so that, including the increased expenditure as estimated above, the total charge for establishments would be Rs. 9,32,678. The budget charge for "A. Conservancy and Works" is Rs. 6,77,000. The total expenditure would thus amount to Rs. 16,09,678, or, roughly speaking, to 16 lakhs. The actual receipts and charges in 1890-91 were as shown in the margin, and if the full increase now proposed be sanctioned, the surplus will be reduced to about two lakhs. It must, however, be remembered that the full sanctioned scale will only be worked up to gradually, and that several years must elapse before the full cost of the re-organization will have to be met. In the meantime it may be confidently expected that the revenue will expand and that, even if the Board's proposals are accepted in their entirety, an annual surplus of at least three lakhs may probably be anticipated during the next five years.

	RS.
Receipts	17,97,120
Charges	12,52,644
Surplus ...	5,44,476

5. It is observed that the Board has not dealt with the question of the temporary staff, the cost of which, viz., Rs. 1,48,722 per annum, is now included under "A. Conservancy and Works." The Board anticipates a saving in re-organizing these establishments, but the Conservators have asked for an increase to the extent of Rs. 12,264 per annum. The point is one of considerable importance, and the Government is of opinion that the proposed increase in the permanent subordinate staff should certainly enable the Board to effect a reduction in the cost of the temporary establishments.

6. The Government approves generally of the Board's proposals for augmenting the executive and protective staff. The Conservators in their reports forwarded with the Board's Proceedings under disposal have dealt with the circumstances of each district range by range, and their proposals have in the main been accepted by the Board. For the Northern Circle Mr. Gamble proposed only 40 Rangers and 60 Foresters,* whereas Mr. Peet proposes 44 and 60 for these classes, respectively, and the Board has found it necessary to raise the figures to 52 and 73, excluding the reserve of 14 Foresters, the necessity for which was not taken into consideration by Messrs. Gamble and Peet. Under the head of Forest Guards Mr. Gamble proposed 600,* but the Board has adopted Mr. Peet's recommendation and entered 440. It is observed that Mr. Gamble's estimate was based on a reduction of the average rate of pay from Rs. 8-8-0 to Rs. 7 per mensem, and was put forward on the understanding that no temporary establishments under this head would in the future be allowed. The Board urges that the employment of temporary hands for certain duties, such as fire patrol and house watching, is absolutely necessary, and the Government accepts the reasons put forth for their retention on the present footing.

* NOTE—These proposals of Mr. Gamble include the Nilgiris, but exclude Chingleput.

In the Southern Circle, the Board has cut down Colonel Campbell Walker's provision of 70 Rangers to 64 and has increased the number of Foresters from 100 to 116 principally owing to an addition of 13 men to the reserve. It has accepted the Conservator's estimate of 564 for Forest Guards. The only district which calls for special notice is South Arcot, where the Board has struck out three of the Rangers proposed by the Conservator and has amalgamated several of the taluks into single ranges. The Government considers that this district should have five Rangers allotted to it instead of four as the Board proposes, and would effect this increase in the South Arcot staff by the transfer of one Ranger from Chingleput: the forest area in the latter district is only 161 square miles, and the Saidápet range only covers 10 square miles: the number of rangers allotted to Chingleput will accordingly be reduced from three to two, and the extra man will be transferred to South Arcot. With the above exceptions, the Board's proposals in regard to the number of Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards to be entertained on the permanent staff are accepted. The sanctioned scale will accordingly be as follows:—

—	Northern Circle.	Southern Circle.	Total.
Rangers	51	65	116
Foresters	87	116	203
Forest Guards	440	564	1,004

7. *Ranges.*—The Government, in its order of July 1889, declared that the average area of a range might be 300 square miles, or possibly 400 square miles. The Board considers that the above limits are too high and has, in the majority of cases, constituted ranges of under 200 square miles. The average area of a range at present is 151 square miles in the Northern Circle and 125 square miles in the Southern Circle. Under the proposals now formulated the average areas will be 176 square miles in the Northern Circle and 150 in the Southern Circle. The Board points out the impracticability of efficient supervision over a larger area by a single Ranger, and draws attention

to the fact that Sir D. Brandis contemplated entrusting these officers with compact blocks of forest of from 15 to 45 square miles. The Government admits the force of the arguments put forward by the Board and approves of the constitution of ranges now proposed. The sanctioned number of ranges will accordingly be as shown below:—

	Existing.	Now sanctioned.
Northern Circle	58	49
Southern „	73	62
Total ...	131	111

8. The rates of pay to be granted to Rangers and Foresters have been indicated in the Government of India Circular of January 1891 alluded to above, and the Board submits proposals for the distribution of the men amongst the different grades. Under the Board's proposals the average Ranger's pay would be slightly in excess of Rs. 81 and that of a Forester something less than Rs. 26, the average rates being different for the two circles. The Government has revised the gradation of these classes of officers so as to give to the Ranger an average salary of Rs. 80 and to the Forester Rs. 25. The figures are given below:—

Rangers.

Grade.	Pay.	Number.		Cost.		
		Northern Circle.	Southern Circle.	Northern Circle.	Southern Circle.	Total.
	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.
First	150	3				
Second	125	6	4	450	600	1,050
Third	100	8	9	750	1,000	1,750
Fourth	80	9	12	800	900	1,700
Fifth	60	11	14	720	960	1,680
Sixth	50	14	18	660	840	1,500
Total ..	..	51	65	4,080	900	1,600
					5,200	9,280

Foresters.

Grade.	Pay.	Number.		Cost.		
		Northern Circle.	Southern Circle.	Northern Circle.	Southern Circle.	Total.
	RS.			RS.	RS.	RS.
First	40					
Second	30	15	20	600	800	1,400
Third	25	16	21	480	630	1,110
Fourth	20	16	23	400	575	975
Fifth	15	19	23	380	460	840
Total ..	..	21	29	315	435	750
		87	116	2,175	2,900	5,075

The adoption of the above scale, besides ensuring uniformity in the average rates of pay for the two circles, secures an annual saving, as compared with the Board's proposals, of Rs. 1,560 from Rangers and of Rs. 2,100 from Foresters, or of Rs. 3,660 in all. Although a separate list of Rangers and Foresters will need to be kept for each circle, a general list for the whole Presidency should also be maintained to enable the Board and Government to regulate promotion when necessary and ensure its being equally apportioned between the circles. As soon as sanction for a third circle has been received the distribution of the sanctioned staff will have to be revised.

Forest Guards.—The Board accepts the Conservator's proposals as the Government has no objection to offer to them. In special localities, however, such as the Nilgiris, the Palnis and the Anaimalais, where special rates of pay may be necessary, arrangements should be made to provide a greater number of the more highly-paid appointments, those on lower pay being assigned to the plains districts. The distribution and pay of peons is not clearly dealt with in the Board's Proceedings, and the above remarks regarding special localities apply equally to this class of servant.

9. The Government is in complete accord with the Board as regards the impolicy of allowing deputation allowances to Rangers, Foresters and Guards when acting in higher grades of their own class. Such allowances are not ordinarily allowed in other departments, and the Civil Service Regulations were altered in favour of subordinate Forest officials, because they were held not to have been *graded*. The Government now declares that Rangers, Foresters, and Forest Guards are graded officers, and that the grant to them of deputation allowances in the cases above specified will, in future, be discontinued. His Excellency the Governor in Council moreover accepts the Board's proposal that the same latitude should be allowed to the Forest department in the filling up of vacancies in the various classes as is already permitted in the Salt department, viz., that, provided the sanctioned number and average pay in each *class* is not exceeded, the numbers in each *grade* need not correspond with the sanctioned scale, or, as the Board puts it, that "provided the corresponding vacancies in the higher grades are left vacant, the lower grades may be filled up to a corresponding excess."

10. As regards travelling allowances, Rangers at present draw a fixed conveyance allowance of Rs. 25, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 according to class in addition to daily batta, whereas Police Inspectors of all grades get the same rate, viz., Rs. 15, which is fixed as a horse allowance. The rate allowed in the Police department fairly represents the cost of keep of a pony, and His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the same principle should be applied in the Forest department. The saving which can thus be effected will amount to Rs. 6,120 per annum.

11. *Office establishments.*—In the matter of office establishments, the Government, while fully recognizing the force of the Board's arguments in favour of a substantial increase, is of opinion that the proposed expenditure is somewhat in excess of actual requirements. In the Northern Circle the cost of the office establishments now entertained by District Forest officers amounts to Rs. 973 per mensem. Mr. Gamble proposed a total outlay of Rs. 1,047 (excluding the Chingleput district, which was then attached to the Southern Circle): the Collector's proposals aggregate Rs. 1,292: Mr. Peet's figure is Rs. 1,495, and the Board has recommended Rs. 1,880.

In the Southern Circle the existing cost is Rs. 1,808 per mensem: the Conservator proposes Rs. 2,048, and the Board Rs. 2,441.

The increase under the Board's proposals is due to the raising of the pay of the first and second clerks in all offices. This the Government considers to be unnecessary and accordingly resolves to adopt the scale recommended by the Conservators. The pay of the head clerk in the Nilgiri office will, however, be raised to Rs. 70 per mensem, as it is difficult to get good men to serve on the hills unless they are well paid. This will result in a saving of Rs. 9,216 per annum. The Conservator's classification of districts into major and minor charges is accepted, and the Board's proposals in paragraphs 35, 36 and 37 of the Proceedings under disposal, regarding office establishments for Sub-Assistant Conservators, Rangers and Foresters have the approval of Government.

12. Subject to the above remarks, the proposed re-organization of the subordinate staff of the Forest department is approved and the necessary provision should be made in the budget for 1892-93. The Board's proposals, as shown above, contemplated a total increase of expenditure under "B. Establishments" of Rs. 3,09,678, of which Rs. 64,800 were due to the re-organization of the controlling staff. The modifications made by Government in the scheme for the subordinate establishments result in a total saving of Rs. 18,996—Rs. ? by the re-distribution of Rangers' and Foresters' grades, Rs. 9,216 under office nents and Rs. 6,120 under fixed conveyance allowance. The total increa of the subordinate staff thus amounts to Rs. 2,12,807, excluding the incr contingencies, or, roughly speaking, to something over two lakhs. It has already been pointed out that the full sanctioned.

charges w not be incurred immediately, and His Excellency in Council trusts that the stimulus given to forest administration by the greatly improved means which will be placed at the disposal of the department will in the end justify the spirit of liberality in which these proposals have been met.

13. A copy of the above Proceedings will be forwarded to the Government of India in accordance with the request contained in paragraph 4 of its Circular No. 2-F., dated 28th January 1891. The Board will, with the least possible delay, revise the proposition statements forwarded with the above Proceedings so as to allow for the alterations made in the scheme by Government and will return the statements for transmission to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. A. GALTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue, with enclosures returned.
,, the Accountant-General.
,, the Financial Department.

Exd. S. J. Pereira.

120 Copies.

117 (a)

Class XS | INDIAN TELEGRAPH. | Local No. 887.

To (Station) Ootacamund | From (Station) Madras Fort

Words.	Day.	Hour.	Minute.	OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS
27/18	15	18	22	Urgent

To (Person) Hundson | From (Person) Secretary to the Commrs L.R.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
16 JUN 91
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Your Telegram fifteenth Forest receipts Rupees 17,97,120 Charges Rupees 12,52,644.

J. Rogers

RECD. FROM ... L. N. ... AT ... Hrs. ... Mts., BY

SENT TO ... L. N. ... AT ... Hrs. ... Mts., BY

Date 15-6-91 Telegraph Master

OOTACAMUND

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1891.

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

E
No. 3829.
Current number 3829

Ori.

Printed May 14th.
Read 17 May

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
17 MAY 91
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Proceedings, dated 13*th May* 1891,
Forest No. 201.

E.84
629
14-7-91

proposals for the revision of the
taff of the Forest Department.

Rec'd 16/7

119(a)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

20/vi/91.

My dear Galloway

I am to return these papers with His Excellency's note. His Excellency prescribes the selection is to postpone the appt.ᵗ of a permanent successor to Gamble till further note has been taken of Cherry's work - as before proposed by the Board. Yours sincerely
J. Peile

C

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

OOTACAMUND.
June 22 1891.

Lay dem Rees

Returns the pa.
pers regarding appointments
to the Grade & Conservator of
the Forest Depart. and the Gov.
of India has acted accor.
dingly. Mr. Pascoe will
C. 4020. His Excellency
would like perhaps to see
this Copies the papers on

25/6/21.

My dear Sallon

His Excellency desires me to send you these papers for tomorrow's Forest conference. His Exc. thinks Col: Walker & Mr. Cherry had better attend tomorrow whether or not the papers from the Board is ready for

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
REVENUE DEPARTMENT
22 JUN 91

Lieut

Lieut Wm Galton.

Both the D.D.
R.O. are not but I'll see if I
can let the Pondicherry Inst
Maps for the 1st Clerk Inst
Office hours.
They will refer Mr. Dennys & the
Electricians Survey Co. to D.T.O. or
C.W.O. in first instance.
I believe they are pollarding the water
by pulling down all the Provincial
Embankments on their land but have
not been let by Security.
Will you please note & return the
enclosed & by it to Wm Galton Esqre
Postee in connection with the Test
Scheme of Embankments &c.
I forward Marjanta's Petn & forward
& then a line free to Officials.

9

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No. DO from Collr Cuddapah

From

Dated 189 .

FOR ORDERS.

I have sent away the papers, but I think it would be better to send the District Specially as the Board have done.

11/5/91

I can see Collr's letter from District Board Office Ledgers. The District engineer is put in the first class. As regards scale & Office Establishment the papers are in circulation - When they come back I can see to it & the Hon'ble Members approve -

CR. 2216

FOR ORDERS

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

52

Scale 4

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

12

OOTACAMUND.
July 14 1891.

My dear Carstin

Lets reference
your proposed addition
para 11 of the draft G.O on
reorganization of Forest Sub-
-ordinate Establishments I
beg to point out that the
function of the Assistants
of the Boards are distinct
-ly during the Permit working
hours is not dealt with in

Londale
29-6-91.

My dear Galton -

Of course if Clan-
-ence Carlett an A. Asst
A. Dep: Conr. 1st Cl: Chitt
A. as Et: for Orlean's Branch
Hd & he must be specially entitled
but as the Rev- Branch Head
he is not entitled to his pockets
from the Alm Fund Can
he not draw as it is a special
Case carrying Transfer & extra
responsibility. I am talking Hd.
of the Chance of Mng the Bo- r
Pr- At this are Alm Fund

Revenue Secretariat,

28th August 1891.

Dear Mr. Gleyn,

With reference to Board's Proc: dated 3rd July last Forest no: 551 Proc. I am directed to say that pending decisions of the questions raised in the Board's Proc: dated 18th June 1891 no: 259 Forest (confidential) the printing and circulation of the form of Inspection report proposed by the Examiner of Forest Accounts for the use of Treasury Deputy Collectors should be held in abeyance.

Yours sincerely
(Signed) C. A. Galton.

GOVT OF MADRAS
11 SEP 91
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Revenue Board Office,
(Land Revenue),
MADRAS.

10 . 9 . 1891 .

My dear Fulton.

No. 27. aug. 91. 793.

The Bengal Govt. has filled up its new scale at once, and apparently, we could do the same — does His Excellency wish us to make any recommendations? The chief additions upon ours are

1 — 2nd Grade Deputy
3 — 3rd
3 — 4th

together with a list of the 3rd Grade Asst., & 2nd Grade: & a

GOVT OF MADRAS
25 MAY 91
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Erratum

In line 5, para 23, page 101, of Board's Proceedings dated 13th May 1891, Forest No. 201,

For "Northern", read "Southern", and for "Southern", read "Northern".

Rev Board's office
Land Rev.
21st May 1891

A. Sinclair
Actg Secretary.

To The Secretary to Government,
Revenue department.

C.O. 3829/31

5

Two attaches.
I have sent up the original Thes to the B.
but should not like Hopwood see the
prejudiced by the scheme of the record
of Farwell's true opinion. Meanwhile

Yrs ever
W. Lee Antonius

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
16 JUL 91
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

13th July 91.

My dear Galton

a line to say that I left a card this day from Mr (Moore) the Commrs Boarding that I did not transfer to the Cook's Book which is being sent in a Travel Officer to on his account to the Commr of Salt but that any one from outside of Travancore must be recommended by the Sub Assistant Collector under whom I Rangers in other parts recommend I Board as Rangers for Civil Officers as Commr of Salt & Can be promoted for their skill & Rangers also

Forest Officers according to the numbers of each class under the new organization, the number of days spent in camp being estimated at from ~~15~~ 12 to ~~24~~ 20 per mensem according to the class. ~~*~~ There are no data upon which the increase in contingencies can be estimated and this item has therefore been omitted.

Inspt Statement A.

4. D

The above statement shows that the proposed annual increase on account of the Controlling Staff is ~~R~~ 54,800, on account of the subordinate staff R1,88,540 and on account of travelling allowance ~~R~~ 66,238. This gives a total increase of expenditure on establishments of ~~R~~ 3,09,578. The amount of the current year's budget entry under this head is ~~R~~ 5,23,000, so that including the increased expenditure as estimated above, the total

charge for establishments would be Rs 1,32,678. The budget charge for "A. Conservancy & works", ~~was~~ is Rs 6,77,000. The total expenditure would thus amount to Rs 16,09,678, or roughly speaking to 16 lakhs. The actuals of receipts and charges in 1930-31 were as shown in the margin, and if the full increase now proposed be sanctioned the surplus will would be reduced to about 2 lakhs. It must however be remembered that the full sanctioned scale will only be worked up to gradually and that several years must elapse before the full cost of the reorganization will have to be met.

	Rs
Receipts	17,57,120
Charges.	12,52,644
Surplus.	5,44,476

In the meantime it may be confidently expected that the revenue will expand and that, even if the Board's proposals are accepted in their entirety, an ample surplus of at least 3 lakhs may probably be anticipated during the next 5 years.

5. It is observed that the Board has not dealt with the question of the temporary staff, the cost of which, viz Rs 1,48,722 per annum, is now included under "A. Conservancy & Works". The Board anticipates a saving in reorganizing these establishments, but the Conservators have asked for an increase to the extent of Rs 12,264 per annum. The point is one of considerable importance and the Govt is of opinion that the proposed increase in the permanent subordinate staff should certainly enable the Board to effect a reduction in the cost of the temporary establishments.

6. The Govt approves generally of the Board's proposals for augmenting the executive & protective staff. The Conservators in their reports, forwarded with the Bd's Pros under disposal, have dealt with the circumstances of each district range by range, and their proposals have in the main been accepted by the Board. For the N. Circle W. Gamble proposed only 40

Rangers and 60 Foresters*
Whereas W. Pratt proposes
44 & 60 for these classes
respectively, and the Board
has found it necessary to
raise the figures to 52 & 73
excluding the reserve of 14
Foresters, the necessity for
which was not taken into
consideration by Messrs Gamble
& Pratt. Under the head of
Forest Guards W. Gamble
proposed 600 but the Board
has adopted W. Pratt's recom-
mendation and entered
440. It is observed that
Mr Gamble's estimate was
based on a reduction of the
average rate of pay from
Rs 8½ to Rs 7 per mensem, and
was put forward on the
understanding that no
temporary establishments
under this head would in
the future be allowed. The
Board urges that the
employment of temporary
hands for certain duties
such as fire patrol and
house watching is
absolutely

* Note. These proposals of Mr Gamble
(including the Inspectors but
not the Chief Inspector)

The above note is correct
A. Rangers are shown in the detail
Foresters are wrongly

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 1825

From

Dated 18 .

FOR ORDERS.

been found impracticable
to adhere to the suggestion
of Govt that the average
range area should be
300 or 400 square miles
of forest. In the majority
of cases the area proposed
by the Board is much
smaller, & 200 square
miles of forest are
recommended for adoption
as the maximum that
a Ranger can supervise
under favourable cir-
cumstances. The Con-
servators emphatically
point out that the matter
is one which depends
entirely on local circum-
stances. Where a block of
forest is compact easily
lightly worked, the area
that may be efficiently
supervised by a single
man is at its maximum.
Where, however, the blocks
are small, scattered &
mingled with private
lands, or where the area

though compact, is under heavy working. The idea that a single man can effectively supervise is at its minimum. Between this maximum & this minimum therefore the various Districts range. In more formed & more important forest-districts the ranges have been fixed with reference to forest considerations; but, other things being equal, & especially in cases where the forests are unimportant & backward & where therefore there is no great advantage to be gained by ignoring the taluk limits, those limits have been adhered to. Both Colonel Campbell Walker & Lt. Gamble are strongly in favour of retaining for the present in most cases the taluk as the range unit. The former, while admitting that the limits of range charges should properly be fixed with reference to forest considerations alone, urges that the Department is not sufficiently advanced for that yet.

that the system of accounts under which the taluk range returns have to correspond would be seriously complicated were taluk limits altogether ignored, & that the question of magisterial & police jurisdiction has also to be considered.

Particulars of the ranges & of the staff proposed for each district with the reasons for altering the existing arrangements will be found at the end of this note.

The Board's general proposals in regard to the executive & protective staffs & office establishments will now be touched on.

Sub-Asst Conservators

No change is proposed in this class, which will merge in that of Extra-Asst Conservators, as approved by the Govt of India in circular 77 29/2/81 under G.O. 331 16/4/81

Rangers The Board proposes
111 rangers { Northern Circle 50
Southern Circle 61

The average range area
will thus be, N.C. 175 — 161 sq miles
S.C. 149 sq miles for the whole Residency —
the area controlled by
the Department in the
former circle being
8,778 sq miles and the
latter 9,144 sq miles.
The Board remarks that
this is on the basis of the
figures now given by
the Conservators, but
points out that the area
of present reserves will
be much increased under
the policy enunciated
in G.O. 844
29/10/80.
The additional area the
reserves under that
policy is estimated
in Bd's Pros. 175
28/4/81 at-
5,000 sq miles + upwards
so that in the future
the average range area
for the whole Residency
will be, it is submitted,
rather more than 200
sq miles.

	sq miles	
	8,778	} existing
	9,144	
	17,922	
	5,078	to be added (say)
Total	23,000	sq miles
divided into	111	rangers

FOR ORDERS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 189

From

Dated 18

FOR ORDERS.

Except in the case of the Chicacole range of Ganjam & the Palladam range of S. Coimbatore, both of which on account of their small (forest) area may be entrusted to a Forester, each range will be in charge of a Ranger. There will thus be 109 Rangers with charges, {N.C. 49 / S.C. 60}. No reserve of Rangers is proposed on account of leave & deputation arrangements as Foresters may be put in to act for Rangers absent from duty. But as a certain number of officers will have to go to the Dehra Dun forest School every year & no Rangers can be spared for this purpose from

District Establishments, every man of whom will have his own allotted post to occupy, the Board would ~~therefore~~ provide for it a special reserve of 7 Rangers, N.C. 3 / S.C. 4. There will thus be 116 Rangers in all, N.C. 52 / S.C. 64.

The pay of Rangers & Foresters has been laid down by the Govt of India in para 5 of circular $\frac{27}{28/1/31}$ under S.O. $\frac{331}{16/4/31}$, & the Board proposes to distribute the Rangers among the several grades as follows:—

Grade Pay	Rangers N.C.	Rangers S.C.	Cost N.C.	Cost S.C.	Total
(1) Rs 150	3	4	450	600	1050
(2) Rs 125	6	8	750	1000	1750
(3) Rs 100	9	10	900	1000	1900
(4) Rs 80	10	12	800	960	1760
(5) Rs 60	11	14	660	840	1500
(6) Rs 50	13	16	650	800	1450
	52	64	Rs 4210	Rs 5200	Rs 9410 a month

Under this scale the average rate of pay would be just over Rs 81/-, or { N.C. Rs 80-15-4 / S.C. Rs 81-4-0

It is submitted that for the sake of uniformity the following scale, which gives an average rate of Rs 80/- for both circles, may be adopted:—

	N.C.	S.C.	Cost N.C.	Cost S.C.	Total
(1) Rs 150	3	4	450	600	1050
(2) Rs 125	6	8	750	1000	1750
(3) Rs 100	8	9	800	900	1700
(4) Rs 80	10	11	800	880	1680
(5) Rs 60	11	14	660	840	1500
(6) Rs 50	14	18	700	900	1600
	52	64	Rs 4160	Rs 5120	Rs 9280 a month

The average rate of pay suggested by the Board is in excess of Rs 70/- laid down by the Govt, but it is urged that it is necessary that it should be higher than Rs 70/- because (1) unless the benefit of promotion to the higher grades is practically denied to the majority of the Rangers for the whole time of their service, smaller numbers than proposed can hardly be put into the higher grades (2) the figures arrived at are not in excess of those proposed for other Provinces, & the Madras Ranger should not be worse off than his fellows elsewhere.

The existing scale is as below:—

	N.C.	S.C.	Cost N.C.	Cost S.C.	Total
(1) Rs 150	1	2	125	250	375
(2) Rs 125	2	4	200	400	600
(3) Rs 100	4	5	320	400	720
(4) Rs 80	2	6	120	360	480
(5) Rs 60	13	18	650	900	1550
(6) Rs 50	22	35	Rs 1415	Rs 2310	Rs 3725 a month

57 Rangers

The average rate of pay is Rs 65-5-3, or { N.C. Rs 64-5-1 / S.C. Rs 66-0-0

~~[illegible]~~

Foresters. This class should be in the Board's opinion all on one list. From their ranks promotions will be made to the higher grades of executive officers. Their selection & training should therefore remain in the hands of Conservators & they should be able to look to some larger list than that of the District for their position.

The Board proposes that there should be 169 Foresters, N.C. 72 / S.C. 97 } working under Rangers. Adding the 2 Foresters who are in charge of the Chicacole & Palladam ranges, the number would be 171, N.C. 73 / S.C. 98 }. It is further suggested that there should be a reserve of 32 officers of this kind. It will be seldom, the Board remarks, that Guards will be found fit to act as Foresters, the latter class must therefore stand its own casualties. Some men, say 11, N.C. 6 / S.C. 5 }, must be sent every year for instruction to

Current No.

From

Dated 18 .

FOR ORDERS.

Dehra Dun, & others will be required to act as Rangers & to carry out special works either under District Forest Officers or ~~under~~ Rangers.

The Board would then, to meet all these wants, allow an additional Forester to each Forest District with an extra one to each of the following 9 districts:-

N.C.	S.C.
Godavari	N. Arcot
Kistna	Madura
Cuddapah	N. Coimbatore
Kurnool	S. Coimbatore
	Salem

Office 23

& a reserve of 32 Foresters in all.

There would thus be 203 Foresters, N.C. 67 / S.C. 116 }

The Board would put 1/5 of this number, or as nearly 1/5 as possible, in each of the 5 grades above

in the Govt of India's circular 27 / 28/1/81. Thus :-

Grade	Pay	Foresters N.C.	Foresters S.C.	Cost N.C.	Cost S.C.	Total
(1)	Rs 40	17	23	680	920	1600
(2)	Rs 30	17	23	510	690	1200
(3)	Rs 25	17	23	425	575	1000
(4)	Rs 20	18	23	360	460	820
(5)	Rs 15	18	24	270	360	630
		87	116	Rs 2245	Rs 3005	Rs 5250 a month

Under this scale the average rate of pay would be Rs 25-13-9, or

N.C. Rs 25-12-10
S.C. Rs 25-14-5 }

It is submitted that for the sake of uniformity the following scale, which gives an average rate of Rs 25/- for both circles, might be adopted :-

		N.C.	S.C.	Cost N.C.	Cost S.C.	Total
(1)	Rs 40	~~15~~	20	600	800	1400
(2)	Rs 30	~~16~~	21	480	630	1210
(3)	Rs 25	~~16~~	23	400	575	975
(4)	Rs 20	~~19~~	23	380	460	840
(5)	Rs 15	~~21~~	24	315	435	750
		87	116	Rs 2175	Rs 2900	Rs 5075 a month

The existing scale is as below :-

		N.C.	S.C.	Cost N.C.	Cost S.C.	Total
(1)	Rs 40	5	22	200	880	1080
(2)	Rs 30	14	22	420	660	1080
(3)	Rs 25	9	1	225	25	250
(4)	Rs 20	19	32	380	640	1020
(5)	Rs 15	-	3	-	45	45
		47	80	Rs 1225	Rs 2250	Rs 3475 a month

127 foresters

The average rate of pay is Rs 27-5-9, or N.C. Rs 26-1-0 }
S.C. Rs 28-2-0 }

The average rate of pay suggested by the Board is actually slightly below that laid down by the Govt, viz Rs 26/-, though the Board observes that it is the same exactly.

111 rangers
× 2
222 foresters

It is noticeable that the number of Foresters 125 proposed by the Board -203- is less by 19 than the minimum that would be necessary on had the proposal of Govt that there should be 2 or 3 Foresters to each Rangers been adopted. Govt possibly considered that portions of the large areas of 300 or 400 sq miles, of which Rangers were to be in charge, might be broken up into sub ranges & worked by Foresters. The Board, however, thinks that Foresters should not be in charge of sub-ranges as a rule, but that they should be left at the immediate disposal of the Ranger. In some cases that officer might place his Foresters in charge of sub-ranges, though generally they would be looking after particular works or proceeding on special tours of inspection under his direction.

Mr. Gamble strongly deprecates the placing of this class of officers in charge of sub-ranges, & the Board remarks that such a course would necessitate the opening of sub-range accounts, whereas it is its particular wish to avoid this & to make the range & the Ranger's office the unit & the last link in the chain of the district accounts.

Guards

The Board finds the Conservators' proposals carefully drawn up & accepts them as they stand.

The scale laid down by Govt has been adopted, that is, that out of every 10 guards there should be

1	—	Rs 12 pay
1	—	Rs 10
2	—	Rs 9
6	—	Rs 8

The Board points out that the scales average Rs 8-12-8 nearly, not Rs 8½ as stated in the G.O. under reply.

Lists for each district have been worked out on this basis & approximately

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From

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FOR ORDERS.

with the result that the average rate of pay varies only by 1 a 2ps. from district to district — Rs 8-12-4 in S. Arcot, & Rs 8-13-6 in S. Malabar.

The number of guards proposed is 1004, N.C. 440 S.C. 564 costing Rs 8,825 a month, N.C. Rs 3,868 S.C. Rs 4,957.

The average rate of pay would be Rs 8-12-8 for both circles.

The existing staff consists of 728 men, N.C. 345 S.C. 383 costing Rs 5,282 a month, N.C. 2,324 S.C. 2,958.

Temporary hands, such as watchmen &c The Board agrees with the Conservators in considering that the regular Forest Guards should be on

the permanent staff & that occasional men, whose employment is due to the necessities of the department should not be on the permanent staff. Such occasional men are fire-patrols, line-beats, house-watchers, driftwood-watchers, tope & nursery watchers, sale-clerks, felling & depôt-foremen's, maistries, &c. These are strictly temporary, though they may be employed for months at a time. The duration of their employment depends solely on the duration of the particular work on which they are employed, & when that ceases their employment in the Department ipso facto also comes to an end. The Board points out that these men are on an entirely different footing to Forest Guards, who hold a definite position in the chain of the permanent establishment & have, to a certain extent, the upper posts in the department open to them. The Board can sanction the watchers as they are temporary men & does not therefore include any detailed proposal in regard to them at present, though it will take the matter up after the question of the permanent staff has been settled.

With reference to the direction in para 7 of the Govt of India's circular 27 / 28/1/91 that all depôt establishments should be included in the statements to be submitted by this Govt, the Board expresses its opinion that depôt establishments of a permanent character on higher pay were meant, & not the petty & shifting establishments of the nature of those enter-tained in Madras. These have in consequence been excluded by the Board from its proposals.

Office establishments

District Forest Offices The Board urges that every Officer who has to deal with accounts should be provided with a thoroughly efficient office. (Forest clerks

FOR ORDERS.

showed in its opinion be well paid, because it is necessary that they should be both efficient & trustworthy (2) they have but little to look forward to, being out of the line of promotion of the Collector's office, as well as out of the line of promotion of the executive branch of the Forest department. The Board considers that the senior two clerks of the office in particular should be amply remunerated, as their duties are of a most important character; it proposes a slight increase on the figures suggested by the Conservators. A uniform scale of establishments has been drawn up for major & minor district charges, & the Conservators' proposals as to which districts should have major offices & which should have minor, being accepted by the Board as reasonable.

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FOR ORDERS.

The establishments proposed are :—

By Col. C. Walker & the Board		By the Board	
Major district charges			
Clerks (5)	Rs	Clerks (5)	Rs
1	50	1	70
1	35	1	50
1	25	1	25
1	20	1	20
1	15	1	15
Peons (4)		Peons (4)	
2 on Rs 8	16	1	
2 on Rs 7	14	2 on Rs 8	9/16
	Rs 175	1	7
	per mensem		Rs 212 per mensem
Minor district charges			
Clerks (4)	Rs	Clerks (4)	Rs
1	40	1	60
1	25	1	40
1	20	1	20
1	15	1	15
Peons (4)		Peons (4)	
2 on Rs 8	16	1	
2 on Rs 7	14	2 on Rs 8	9/16
	Rs 130	1	7
	per mensem		Rs 167 per mensem

The Conservators' Board enter 13 × charges as major. The Board enters 6 charges as minor, but 2 of these — N. Arcot & Nilgiris — the Conservators provide with special establishments. The Conservators & Board are agreed in treating Vizagapatam & Tanjore exceptionally.

× 2.C.
Godavari
Kistna
Nellore
Cuddapah
Kurnool

S.C.
N. Arcot
S. Arcot
Salem
N. Coimbatore
S. Coimbatore
Madura
Tinnevelly
S. Canara

° 2.C.
Ganjam
Ballary
Anantapur
Chingleput

S.C.
Trichinopoly
N. Malabar
S. Malabar
Nilgiris

...ueen doors provide.

— N. Malabar & Chilgiris:—

N. Malabar		Chilgiris	
Clerks (4)		Clerks (4)	
1	Rs 50	1	Rs 60
1	30	1	35
1	20	1	25
1	15	1	15
attendant (1)			
1	10	Peons (4)	
Peons (4)		2 on Rs 10	20
2 on Rs 8	16	2 on Rs 9	18
2 on Rs 7	14		
	Rs 155 per mensem		Rs 173 per mensem

The proposals for Vizagapatam & Tanjore are:—

Vizagapatam By Conservators		Vizagapatam By Board	
Clerks (3)		Clerks (3)	
1	Rs 35	1	Rs 60
1	20	1	40
1	15	1	20
Peons (4)		Peons (4)	
2 on Rs 8	16	2 on Rs 8	16
2 on Rs 7	14	1	7
	Rs 100 per mensem		Rs 152 per mensem

Tanjore		Tanjore	
Clerks (2)		Clerks (2)	
1	Rs 30	1	Rs 25
1	15	1	20
Peons (2)		Peons (4)	
1	8	2 on Rs 8	16
1	7	1	7
	Rs 60 per mensem		Rs 77 per mensem

Resum total of these proposals is:—

Conservators		Board	
13 charges at Rs 175	Rs 2275	13 charges at Rs 212	Rs 2756
6 charges at Rs 130	780	8 charges at Rs 167	1336
N. Malabar	155	Vizagapatam	152
Chilgiris	173	Tanjore	77
Vizagapatam	100		Rs 4321 per mensem
Tanjore	60		
	Rs 3543 per mensem		

The monthly cost of the existing establishments is [illegible]

The Board's proposals seem needlessly extravagant while those of the Conservators which provide an ample increase in almost every Office, are, it is submitted, reasonable. No reason, however, has been assigned for giving an exceptional establishment to the Malabar & the minor charge Office costing Rs 130 a month might be allowed instead of that proposed, which costs Rs 155 a month.

Various other proposals — e.g. Mr Gamble's "Collectors" for the Northern Circle — will be found compared in a separate table.

Sub-Asst Conservators' offices

No permanent establishment is proposed, as these Officers will usually be in charge of minor districts charges & have at their disposal the Office establishments already provided when they are not in independent charge, the Board would allow them a clerk on Rs 25, & 2 peons on Rs 7 each, total cost Rs 39 a month. A standing sanction should be accorded for this temporary Office, as in the case of Assistant Collectors

Rangers' Offices

The Board & Conservators are in complete agreement that each Ranger must have a clerk. Under the new scheme Rangers will be in charge of large important, & numerous works & a considerable establishment

6.05 × 52/15/1/73 = 98/16/1/75

will have to be submitted, unless the Ranger is to spend all his time in sitting up these accounts, he must have somebody to do it for him. In certain instances Rangers have made use of temporary men under their names, to the permanent men, the detriment of the latter's legitimate duties, for the purpose, a proceeding which is of course highly objectionable. Rangers have hitherto been as a rule left without an office for fear of their becoming "office men", but under the present circumstances, unless they are to become their own office, they must be given some establishment. It is proposed that each Range should have a clerk on Rs 15 & 2 peons on Rs 8 each, total cost Rs 27 a month. In the hill ranges the peons might be paid Rs 8 each.

The Board has provided the above establishment for 109 out of the 111 proposed Ranges, cost Rs 2943 a month, but the 2 Foresters in independent charge will, it is submitted, require an office just as much as the Rangers, & Rs 54 may be added, bringing the total cost up to Rs 2997 a month.

The hill ranges have not been definitely ascertained & Rs 26 have therefore been adopted [illegible] all ranges

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No.

Dated 188 .

ORDERS.

At present rangers' offices appear to cost Rs 794 a month.

Foresters' Offices No clerks are required, but each Forester permanently attached to a range should have a peon on Rs 6/-. The Board has provided for 171 peons, costing Rs 1,026/- a month, but if the 2 Foresters in independent charge are to be provided with Rangers' offices the amount may be reduced by Rs 54 & will become Rs 1014/- No cost is incurred under the above head at present.

The table at the bottom of the next page gives briefly the final result of the

		Present		Proposed		Increase	
		No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost
			Rs		Rs		Rs
Executive	Rangers	57	3725	116	9410	59	5685
	Foresters	127	3475	203	5250	76	1775
	Guards	728	5282	1004	8825	276	3543
Office	District Forest Offices	181	2781	194	4321	13	1540
	Rangers' offices	106	792	327	2943	221	2151
	Foresters' peons			171	1026	171	1026
	Total	1199	16055	2015	31775	816	15720

The cost is monthly cost.

The proposals therefore involve, prima facie, an increased expenditure of Rs 15,720 × 12 = Rs 188,640 per annum. But the Board, while insisting that the Department is at present altogether undermanned, trusting that its proposals will commend themselves to Govt., points out that the additional charges will not have to be met all at once. It may be some years before men can be obtained to fill up all the posts proposed to be created. It is not necessary that the higher grades of Rangers, Foresters, Guards should be filled up immediately, but some vacancies must be left. The whole grades being filled up to a corresponding excess. This plan worked well in the Salt Dept. resulted in a large saving. Again, money alone will not be saved by the cancellation of the addition recently made to art. 155 C.S. Regulations, under which Rangers, Foresters, & Guards appointed to officiate in higher grades of their own class are now allowed to draw deputation allowance. Formerly, the rule prevented the grant of such allowance & at the same time saved the labour of maintaining correct lists of acting officers & of calculating their allowances while on deputation & dates of reversion. The Board thinks that in view of the very material improvement in the condition of the above officers that will be effected by the grant of the proposed scale of pay there would be no hardship in withdrawi

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No.

Abstract showing the Districts by Districts the ranges, executive staff, executive staff proposed as compared with existing arrangements.

From

Dated 188 .

FOR ORDERS.

It is further pointed out that the Board has now provided for certain temporary men, such as Driftwood Gumastas, Superiors, Temporary Foresters &c, as regular Foresters on the permanent Scale, that it will be possible to dispense* with the temporary Establishment to that extent, credit being taken for the saving.

In regard to budget provision, the Board will submit the necessary application for additional funds on receipt of the orders of Govt. dealing with the Scheme. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Govt. of India has entered Rs 40,000 in the current year's budget to meet the approximate increase of expenditure which may have to be incurred on the promulgation of the reorganisation scheme (circular 13F 12/5/81 under G.O. 3259 3/6/81).

Sd/-

FOR ORDERS.

* The Board does not advise the proposals of Col. Walker that Rs 12,264 more will be required annually for temporary establishments.

	N.C.	S.C.	Total
Existing	65,064	83,658	148,722
Proposed	70,680	90,306	160,986

Difference
N.C. + Rs 5616
S.C. + Rs 6648
Total + Rs 12,264

This is evidently a mistake of the Conservator. Staff at the two Districts cannot be altered to the extent of the difference between the existing & proposed totals.

CL 15/6

The Conservator, whose proposals are given, is correct.
The Collectors' proposals are the latest made.

Northern Circle (10 forest Districts)

Ganjam

Existing (4) Ranges	Proposed by Conr. Coll.s & Bd	Forest in sq miles
East Gumsur	East Gumsur (6)	195½
West Gumsur	West Gumsur	200
Berhampore	Surada	160½
Chicacole	Bagada	62
	Berhampore	43
	Chicacole	5
		666

Average range area 111 sq m

Chicacole is too far from Berhampore & the formed with it into one range, is therefore constituted a separate range with a forester in charge.

The state of the forests complies with the vast extent of the District under several ranges necessary.

Staff

Existing	Proposed by Bd
3 rangers	5 rangers
2 foresters	5 foresters
15 guards	45 guards

Vizagapatam

Ranges

Existing (3)	Proposed by Govt. Consr. 1932 (2)	Area in sq miles
Pallonda		
Sarvasiddhi	Pallonda	23
Golgonda	Golgonda	34
		2 | 57

Average range area 28½ sq miles

The 2 ranges proposed are absolutely necessary, as there is a distance of 100 miles between them. The forest area is likely to be considerably added to.

Staff

Existing	Proposed by Govt.
1 ranger	2 rangers
2 foresters	1 forester
~~15~~ 14 guards	20 guards

Godavari

Ranges

Existing (5)	Proposed by Govt. Consr. 1932 (7)	Area in sq miles
Bhadrachalam	Bhadrachalam	110
Rajahmundry	Narsingudem	210
Peddapur	Rekapalle	420
Dellia	Yernagudem	
Ellore	× Ellore	295
	Rajahmundry	205
	Peddapur	250
	Dellia	60
		7 | 1550

× treated as one

Average range area 221 sq miles

The Bhadrachalam forests are important require careful supervision. In the Dellia are mangrove forests & casuarina plantations, the produce of which is in great demand. Neither ranges

Staff

Existing	Proposed by Govt.
3 rangers	5 rangers
5 foresters	7 foresters
~~36~~ 42 guards	45 guards

Kistna

Ranges

Existing (7)	Proposed by Govt. & Consr. (7)	by Govt. (5)	Area in sq miles
Bandar	Bandar	Bandar	
Bezwada	Bezwada (1)	Bezwada	131
Bapatla	Bapatla		
Guntur	Guntur (2)	Bapatla Guntur	72
Krosur	Krosur (3)	Krosur	99
Vinukonda	Vinukonda (4)	Vinukonda	193
Palnad	Palnad (5)	Palnad	205
		5 | 700	

Average range area 140 sq miles

In Bezwada the acreage is so scattered & surrounded by Zemindari forest that conservancy is difficult. In Bandar there are valuable mangrove forests. Guntur is highly cultivated & there is much demand for wood, while Bapatla possesses casuarina plantations &c. In Krosur conservancy is difficult owing to extensive depredations & the proximity of the Nizam's territory & the largest reserve.

Staff

Existing	Proposed by Govt.
2 rangers	5 rangers
6 foresters	7 foresters
~~44~~ 45 guards	45 guards

Ranges

existing (9)	Proposed by Coll., Const., & Bd. (5)	Forests in sq.ms
Srikakula Casuarina Plantations	Kanigiri	97
Gudur	Kanali	109
Rapur	Udayagiri	142
Nellore	Gudur	250
Atmakur	Coast	60
Kanigiri	5	658
Kanali	Average range area	131 sq.ms
Udayagiri		

Kanigiri has 65 sq.ms. on the hills forming part of the Eastern Ghats, & 42 sq.ms. on the plains

The Kanali reserves are numerous & scattered

In Udayagiri the forests demand much care because of reckless felling & the proximity of Zamindari forests

The Coast range has numerous important casuarina plantations.

Staff

existing	Proposed by Bd.
2 rangers	5 rangers
6 foresters	6 foresters
46 guards	45 guards

Cuddapah

Ranges

existing (10)	Proposed by Coll., Const., & Bd. (8)	Forests in sq.ms
Kodur	Seshachalam	370
Rajampet	Chitrel	190
Sidhout	Badvel	220
Badvel	Vattamadugu	410
Roddam	Gurralcherruvu	470
Cuddapah	Rudravaram	130
Kadiri	Kurli	340
Gadanapalle	Gurramkonda	270
Racachoti	8	2400
~~Vallabad~~	Average range area	

* The Bd has altered the limits of the Ramallakota & Pattikonda ranges as laid up by the Const.

existing (7)
Pattikonda
Ramallakot
Randikottur
Markapur
Cumbum
Randyal
Sirvel

Ranges

Proposed by Chf. Const., & Bd. (7)	Forests in sq.ms
Pattikonda	80
Ramallakot	175
Randikottur	400
Markapur	350
Cumbum	425
Randyal	300
Sirvel	200
7	1930
Average range area	275 sq.ms

The Pattikonda forest are much scattered, & not important as the existing

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From

Dated 188 .

FOR ORDERS.

The Chitrel forests are valuable but much over-cut owing to the existence of Zamindari forests on the borders, which form a standpoint for theft. Much supervision is necessary.

The Rudravaram protection is very necessary, the area is so great that it cannot be lumped up with other range charges.

Staff

existing	Proposed by Bd.
4 Rangers	6 rangers
7 foresters	14 foresters
63 guards	80 guards

Kurnool

Yes of good timber in
malnad almost unwooded
area & have a demand
from the railways.

Beyond Dod
Ramallabet
forests adjoins the railway.

Staff

Existing	Proposed by Bd
3 rangers	7 rangers
6 foresters	12 foresters
38 Guards	50 Guards

Bellary

Ranges

Existing (5)	Proposed by Conservator (6)	by Bd (4)	Forests in sqms	
Adoni	Adoni	(1) Adoni + Alur talukas	120	* proposed by Conservator, that is, Sandur + Harpet talukas
Bellary	Bellary	(2) * Sandur		
Sandur	Sandur	(3) Bellary * Rayadrug talukas		
Kudligi	Kudligi	(4) Kudligi, Harpanahalli, * Hadgalli talukas	244	
Harpanahalli	Harpanahalli			
	Rayadrug		0 (1+0) 160	
			4 | 524	
		Average range area	131 sqms.	

There are two headquarters
than 6 rangers considering
the area & the increase
in getting from railhead to
forests. Protection is very necessary.

Staff

Existing	Proposed by Bd
21 rangers	4 rangers
4 foresters	7 foresters
34 Guards	40 Guards
33	

Anantapur

Existing (5)	Proposed by Conservator (6)	by Bd (3)	Forests in sqms	
Gooty	Gooty	(1) Gooty, Tadpatri, * Anantapur talukas	2485	
Tadpatri	Tadpatri	(2) Dharmavaram taluk		
Rayadrug	Dharmavaram	(3) Rayadrug, Hindupur, * Madakasira talukas		
Hindupur	Hindupur			
	Madakasira		3 | 2485	
		Average range area	161	

The district area is 15,858 sqms.
Distances from railhead
to forests are great.
Protection is very necessary.

Staff

Existing	Proposed by Bd
2 rangers	3 rangers
4 foresters	7 foresters
39 Guards	40 Guards

Chingleput

Ranges

Existing (3)	Proposed by Conservator (3)	Forest in sqms	
Tirallore	Tirallore	96	
Saidapet	Central	10	
Chingleput	Southern	55	
		3 | 161	
	Average range area	53 sqms	

It is proposed to bring 100
sqmiles reserved
under forests shortly
the Tirallore forests are
important.
In the Central & Southern
ranges there is much
demand for wood, &
strict protection is necessary.

Staff

Existing	Proposed by Bd
1 rangers	3 rangers
2 foresters	4 foresters
16 Guards	30 Guards

Southern Circle (13 forest Districts)

N. Arcot

FOR ORDERS.

The Conservator, whose proposals are given, is Colonel Campbell Walker. The Collectors' proposals are the latest made.

Rangers

Existing (10)	Proposed by Cons., Coll., & Bd.	Forests in Sq. miles.
	(6)	
	Chandragiri	196
	Palmaner + Gudiyatam	224
	Vellore	140
	Chittoor	118
	Polur	244
	Arcot	52
	6	974

Average range area 162 sq. miles

The Vellore forests supply large quantities of fuel to the railway, & possess fair timber trees. The work is heavy & responsible.

In Chittoor protection is very necessary.

In Arcot the area to be harassed is 1,327 sq. miles, & much deforested area is small. There are many Hoch's homes, & protection is necessary.

Staff

Existing	Proposed by Bd.
3 rangers	6 rangers
9 foresters	12 foresters
50 guards	76 guards

S. Arcot

Rangers

Existing (7)	Proposed by Cons. & Coll. (7)	Proposed by Bd. (4)	Forests in sq. miles
	Trinomalai	Trinomalai	421
	Tindivanam	Tindivanam + Villupuram	133
	Villupuram	Cuddalore + Vridhachalam	114
	Cuddalore	Tiruchendur + Kullakurchi	212
	Tiruchendur	4	880
	Kullakurchi		
	Vridhachalam		

Average area 220 sq. miles

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No.

From

Dated 188 ..

FOR ORDERS.

In Tindivanam & Villupuram the area to be cancelled over is considerable & the difficulties of protecting the scattered blocks great.

In Cuddalore & Vridhachalam also the area to be cancelled over is large. Cuddalore has casuarina plantations.

In Tiruchendur & Kullakurchi the area to be cancelled over is large.

Staff

Existing	Proposed by Bd.
4 rangers	+ 4 rangers
8 foresters	9 foresters
50 guards	66 guards

Seven ranges & two ranges are unnecessary in the 3 most populous Districts & the 5th. The difficulty is to find suitable men. Under the present system of recruitment & training such men are not to be had. Each ranger should be in charge of a sub-division & not of a range as at present. When the 1913 scheme is complete there will be 3 rangers in excess.

Staff

(A. Campbell Walker agrees to proposals)

7 Rangers

Salem

Rangers

Existing (9)	Proposed by Cons. (9)	Proposed by Bd. (8)	Forests in Sq. miles.
	Hosur	(1) Hosur	354
	Dharmapuri	(2) Dharmapuri	222
	Tirupatur + Krishnagiri	(3) Tirupatur + Krishnagiri	225
	Uttamarai	(4) Uttamarai	273
	Salem	(5) Salem	
	Omalur	(6) Omalur	249
	Tiruchengod	(7) Tiruchengod + Namakal	66
	Namakal		
	Atur	(8) Atur	117
		8	1506

Average range area 188 sq. miles

In proposed ranges (8) Rs 20,000

per annum here to be collected mostly from unreserved areas scattered here & there. The Conservator thinks that eventually it may be possible to divide the range between proposed ranges (5) & (8).

The approximate annual revenue in future is Rs 11,000.

Staff

Existing	Proposed by Bd
5 rangers	8 rangers
9 foresters	11 foresters
50 guards	74 guards

(N. Coimbatore to be proposed 6 Ranges = 9 Foresters)

Tirchinopoly

Ranges

Existing (5)	Proposed by Cons., Conservr., & Bd (5)	Forests in Sq miles
	Tirchinopoly	29
	Kalitalai	43
	Musiri	2[illegible]
	Srambalur	110
	Udayarpalaiyam	90
		25
	5	297 x

Average range area 59 Sq miles

Besides the 297 x square miles, there are 755 Sq miles classed as unreserved lands, from which considerable revenue increasing forest revenue is realized. The scale proposed represents the minimum requirements of the district & is justified by the financial position, the approximate annual revenue being Rs 80,000

Staff

Existing	Proposed by Bd
2 Rangers	5 rangers
4 foresters	5 foresters
18 guards	36 guards

Tanjore

Ranges

Existing (2)	Proposed by Cons., Conservr., & Bd (3)	Forests in Sq miles
	Northern	5
	Central	34
	Southern	28
	3	67

Average range area 22 Sq miles

The forests do not exist, but will have to be created. The 196 forest blocks are scattered over 8 taluks, so that there is a large area to be travelled over. The Conservr. D.F. Officer considers that a large portion of the 67 Sq miles of unoccupied land in the district might be made available for reservation after proper enquiry.

Staff

Existing	Proposed by Bd
1 Rangers	3 rangers
2 foresters	3 foresters
5 guards	12 guards

N. Coimbatore

Ranges

Existing (6)	Proposed by Cons., Conservr., & Bd	Forests in Sq miles
	Satyamangalam	470
	Tadammudi	11·6
	Kollegal	622
	Bhawani	330
	Erde	67
	5	1605

Average range area 321 Sq miles

The average annual revenue from the Pollamundi range is Rs 25,000.

The Erode range consists entirely of fuel & fodder reserves. The area the Ranelled over is 1,846 sq. miles, & the bulk of the average annual revenue, Rs 22,000, has to be collected from unreserved lands.

FOR ORDERS.

Staff

Existing	Proposed by Bd.
3 rangers	5 rangers
5 foresters	10 foresters
25 guards	40 guards

S. Coimbatore

Ranges

Existing (8)	Proposed by CW. Conservator, FRI. (6)	Forests in sq. miles
Tunnacadavu		80
Pollachi		137
Udamalpet		152
Palladam		17
Mettupalaiyam		74
Bolampatti		122
	6	582
	Average range area	97 sq. miles.

The area of the proposed ranges is small in each case. The division is however a most important one, especially so far as the supply of teak & other timber is concerned. The Tunnacadavu range consists of valuable teak forests, which is being worked systematically under provisional working plans. All operations are carried out by direct departmental agency. There are 7 miles

(2 Coimbatore Conservancy proposed)
6 Rangers + 7 Foresters

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No.

From

Dated 18 .

FOR ORDERS.

of tramway & 6 elephants at work.

The Pollachi forests require much protection. They are very valuable & their produce, which is in great demand, fetches about Rs 30,000 a year.

The Palladam range is unimportant, but the area Ranelling over is 74 sq miles & Rs 6,000 have to be annually collected, mainly from unreserved lands. The Board considers it sufficient to put a Forester in charge of this range.

The Mettupalaiyam range might be made something of under rigid protection.

The Bolampatti range supplies much forest produce & has an annual revenue of about Rs 26,000. Working plans have been prepared for some of the forests.

Existing

Staff	Proposed by Bd.
2 rangers	5 rangers
7 foresters	8 foresters
35 guards	40 guards

Madura

Ranges

Existing (5)	Proposed by Conr., Conr., & Bd. (5)	Forests in sq.mls.
	Cumbum valley	115
	Upper Palnis	149
	Lower Palnis	186
	Dindigul	139
	Madura	113
	5	702

Average range area 140 sq.mls

The Cumbum valley contains valuable forest capable of great improvement under proper protection & treatment. On the Lower Palnis considerable revenue can be obtained from cardamom cultivation & selection fellings. The forests on the slopes are Extensive capable of great improvement.

The Madura range comprises various jungles which are exceedingly valuable on account of the large demand for firewood for the supply of the Madura town which is now almost entirely drawn from Govt forest.

Staff

Existing	Proposed by Bd.
3 rangers	5 rangers
7 foresters	8 foresters
27 guards	40 guards

Tinnevelly

Ranges

Existing (3)	Proposed by Conr., Conr., & Bd. (6)	Forests in sq.mls.
	Srivilliputtur	103
	Kadyanallur	136
	Ambasamudram	237
	Ranganeri	90
	Tenkarai	49
	Satur	3
	6	618

Average range area 103 sq.mls

The Govt forests in the district are important, both as source of supply of timber, firewood, & charcoal, & protecting the head waters of the Tambraparni & other rivers. The lower slopes of the hills have been very much denuded, but are improving under the partial protection already afforded.

The above remarks apply to the Srivilliputtur & Kadyanallur ranges, where protection is highly necessary.

The Tenkarai & Satur ranges are peculiar. In the former, the Department is reclaiming the sandy wastes known as Kuriñalai re, which will eventually well repay the efforts being made. In the latter, the annual revenue is about Rs 13,000 derived from the sale of

fuel obtained from the acacias & albizzias growing on the numerous shallow tankbeds. The question of making these tankbeds, which cannot be regarded as reservoirs for water, reserved lands is under consideration.

FOR ORDERS.

Staff

Existing	Proposed by Bd
2 Rangers	6 rangers
6 foresters	12 foresters
30 Guards	54 Guards

N. Malabar

The existing 2 ranges are to continue for the present. Owing to the unsettled state of matters in connection with forest settlement & the probability that under the rulings of the High Court large areas proposed for reservation will be lost, no revision is proposed in the existing staff of 2 rangers
3 foresters
22 guards

S. Malabar

Ranges

Existing (3)	Proposed by Coll., Const., & Bd (3)	Forests in sq.ms.
	Nilambur	} 236
	Palghat	
	Amarampalam	
		3 | 236

Average range area 78 sq.ms

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No.

From

Dated 18 .

FOR ORDERS.

The revenue of the division is Rs 50,000 a year. There are large teak plantations & operations in which are extensive.

Staff

Existing	Proposed by Bd
2 rangers	3 rangers
5 foresters	5 foresters
17 Guards	19 Guards

S. Canara

Ranges

Existing (5)	Proposed by Coll., Const., & Bd (4)	Forests in sq.ms
	Coondapoor	223
	Udipi	211
	Uppinangadi	525
	Mangalore	63
	4	1022

Average range area 255 sq.ms

There are no special circumstances connected with these ranges which appear to require detailed remarks.

Staff

Existing	Proposed by Bd
2 rangers	4 rangers
4 foresters	6 foresters
24 Guards	45 Guards

Nilgiris

Rangers

Existing (8)	Proposed by Con., Conr., & Bd (4)	Forests in Sqms.
	Mudumalai	94
	Sreagur	112
	Vellacammund	110
	Coonoor	67

4 | 383

Average range area 95 Sqms

Mudumalai is of great importance from a forest point of view.

Staff

Existing	Proposed by Con. Bd.
3 Rangers	4 rangers
6 foresters	6 foresters
30 Guards	40 Guards

Cadr
blocks

V. R

FOR ORDERS.

Under Secretary's Note

Proposals for the reorganization of the Subordinate staff of the Forest Dept.

Forest Department

Pay of establishments

A.169

Existing scale	Rs 2000 (approximate)	Proposed scale	Rs 2000 (approximate)
Direction		Direction	
Conservators (2) 1 – Rs 1500, 1 – Rs 1050	2750	Conservators (3) 1 – Rs 1600, 1 – Rs 1350, 1 – Rs 1100	4050
Deputy Conservators		Deputy Conservators	
on Rs 900 (3)	2700	on Rs 900 (3)	2700
on Rs 800 (3)	2400	on Rs 800 (4)	3200
on Rs 650 (4)	2600	on Rs 650 (7)	4550
on Rs 550 (4)	2200	on Rs 550 (7)	3850
Asst. Conservators		Asst. Conservators	
on Rs 450 (5)	2250	on Rs 450 (5)	2250
on Rs 350 (3)	1050	on Rs 350 (5)	1750
on Rs 250 (6)	1500		
Sub Asst. Conservators		Extra Asst. Conservators	
on Rs 200 (7)	1400	on Rs 350 (2)	700
on Rs 150 (7)	1050	on Rs 300 (3)	900
		on Rs 250 (3)	750
		on Rs 200 (3)	600
	Rs 21,900 a month		Rs 27,300 a month
	12		12
	Rs 2,62,800 a year		Rs 3,27,600 a year
Executive, protective, & office staff	Rs 16,055 a month	Executive, protective, & office staff	Rs 31,775 a month
	12		12
	Rs 192,660 a year		Rs 381,300 a year
Total	Rs 37,955 a month	Total	Rs 59,075 a month
	or Rs 4,55,460 a year		or Rs 7,08,900 a year
Executive { Ranger, Forester, Guards			4,55,460
		Difference +	Rs 2,53,440 a year

Each

Under Handling allowance (Separate sheet)

Difference +	Rs 56,238 a year
Total + Salaries & T.A.	Rs 3,09,678 a year

A 171

Forest Department

Establishments.

Existing sanction

Direction	Rs 2000
Conservators (2) 1—Rs1500, 1—Rs1250	2750
Deputy Conservators on Rs 900 (3)	2700
on Rs 800 (3)	2400
on Rs 650 (4)	2600
on Rs 550 (4)	2200
Assistant Conservators on Rs 450 (5)	2250
on Rs 350 (3)	1050
on Rs 250 (6)	1500
Sub-Assistant Conservators on Rs 200 (7)	1400
on Rs 150 (7)	1050
Executive, protective, & office staff	16,055
	Rs 37,955 per mensem
	12
	*Rs 455460 per annum

Note — Temporary Establishments now cost Rs 1,48,722 per annum

Expenditure Budget 1891–92.

	Rs
A. Conservancy & works	6,77,000
B. Establishment & contingencies	
(1) Salaries	4,90,700*
(2) Travelling allowances	1,01,060
(3) Contingencies	31,240
	Rs 6,23,000
	Rs 13,00,000
Receipts	Rs 17,00,000
Surplus	Rs 4,00,000

~~The Local Estate Deputy Inspectors Establishments Rs 12,000 Receipts Rs 18,000.~~

There will in future be merged in Provincial Service

Proposed scale

Direction	Rs 2000
Conservators 1—Rs1500, 1—Rs1250, 1—Rs1000	3750
Deputy Conservators on Rs 900 (3)	2700
on Rs 800 (4)	3200
on Rs 650 (7)	4550
on Rs 550 (7)	3850
Assistant Conservators on Rs 450 (5)	2250
on Rs 350 (5)	1750
Extra-Assistant Conservators on Rs 350 (2)	700
on Rs 300 (3)	900
on Rs 250 (3)	750
on Rs 200 (3)	600
Executive, protective, & office staff	31,775
	Rs 58,775 per mensem
	12
	*Rs 705300 per annum

Increase Rs 2,49,840 + Which Rs 6,12 ont of increase The remaining sum = Rs 188640 for additional establishments —

Proposed scale will cost Rs 1,60,986 per annum

*These are debited to A—Conservancy works and not to B—Establishments & contingencies

The Government of India adopts the following: —

Receipts Rs 18,00,000

Expenditure Rs 13,40,000

Surplus Rs 4,60,000

Cal 15/10/91

Rc. Accountant Genl. for Receipts & Charges.

Establishments for Forest Circles in Northern Circars for 5 years 1884-89

Ryotwari Circles

	Existing		Proposed by Mr Gamble		Proposed by Collectors *:		Proposed by Mr Rel.		Proposed by the Board	
Ganjam	1 — 30 1 — 25 1 — 15 4 — 28	Rs 98	1 — 40 1 — 25 1 — 20 1 — 15 4 — 28	Rs 128	1 — 40 1 — 25 1 — 20 1 — 15 4 — 28	Rs 128	1 — 40 1 — 25 1 — 20 1 — 15 2 — 16 2 — 14	Rs 130	1 — 60 1 — 40 1 — 20 1 — 15 1 — 9 2 — 16 1 — 7	Rs 167
Vizagapatam	1 — 20 1 — 15 4 — 28	63	1 — 20 1 — 15 4 — 28	63	1 — 30 1 — 20 4 — 28	78	1 — 35 1 — 20 1 — 15 2 — 16 2 — 14	100	1 — 60 1 — 40 1 — 20 1 — 9 2 — 16 1 — 7	152
Godavari	1 — 35 1 — 20 1 — 15 4 — 28	98	1 — 40 1 — 25 1 — 20 1 — 15 4 — 28	128	1 — 40 1 — 25 1 — 20 1 — 15 4 — 28	128	1 — 50 1 — 35 1 — 25 1 — 20 1 — 15 2 — 16 2 — 14	175	1 — 70 1 — 50 1 — 25 1 — 20 1 — 15 1 — 9½ 2 — 16 1 — 7	212
Kistna	1 — 35 1 — 25 1 — 15 4 — 28	103	as above	128	1 — 45 1 — 25 1 — 20 1 — 15 1 — 8 4 — 28	141	as above	175	as above	212
Nellore	1 — 35 1 — 30 1 — 20 1 — 15 4 — 28	128	as above	128	1 — 45 1 — 30 1 — 20 2 — 30 4 — 28	153	as above	175	as above	212
Cuddapah	1 — 40 1 — 25 1 — 20 1 — 15 4 — 28	128	1 — 50 1 — 30 1 — 20 1 — 15 4 — 28	143	1 — 50 1 — 30 2 — 40 1 — 15 2 — 18 4 — 32	185	as above	175	as above	212
Kurnool	1 — 40 1 — 20 1 — 15 6 — 42	117	as above	143	1 — 50 1 — 30 1 — 20 1 — 15 4 — 28	143	as above	175	as above	212
Bellary	1 — 30 1 — 15 4 — 28	73	1 — 30 1 — 20 1 — 15 4 — 28	93	1 — 40 1 — 25 1 — 15 2 — 16 2 — 14	110	1 — 40 1 — 25 1 — 20 1 — 15 2 — 16 2 — 14	130	1 — 60 1 — 40 1 — 20 1 — 15 2 — 16 2 — 14	167
Anantapur	1 — 30 1 — 20 4 — 28	78	as above	93	1 — 40 1 — 25 1 — 15 4 — 28	108	as above	130	as above	167
Chingleput	1 — 30 1 — 20 1 — 10 3 — 24 1 — 6	87	not in the circle		1 — 40 1 — 25 1 — 15 1 — 10 4 — 28	118	as above	130	as above	167
Total	Rs 973		Rs 1047 Excl: Chingleput		Rs 1292		Rs 1495		Rs 1880	

*: Collectors sent up proposals at 2 different times, but as they differ very slightly the latter are alone given.

Calcutta 15/8/81

7

13

District Forest Office & Establishments

Southern Circle

	Existing	Proposed by Collectors & Col. C. Walker	Proposed by the Board
N. Arcot	1—50, 1—30, 1—20, 1—15, 1—10, 2—16, 2—14 } Rs 155	1—50, 1—35, 1—25, 1—20, 1—15, 2—16, 2—14 } Rs 175	1—70, 1—50, 1—25, 1—20, 1—15, 1—9, 2—16, 1—7 } Rs 212
S. Arcot	as above } 155	as above } 175	as above } 212
Salem	as above } 155	as above } 175	as above } 212
Trichinopoly	1—40, 1—20, 1—15, 1—10, 1—8, 3—21 } 114	1—40, 1—25, 1—20, 1—15, 2—16, 2—14 } 130	1—60, 1—40, 1—20, 1—15, 1—9, 2—16, 1—7 } 167
Tanjore	1—25, 1—10, 2—14 } 49	1—30, 1—15, 1—8, 1—7 } 60	1—25, 1—20, 1—9, 2—16, 1—7 } 77
N. Coimbatore	1—50, 1—30, 1—20, 1—15, 1—10, 2—16, 2—14 } 155	1—50, 1—35, 1—25, 1—20, 1—15, 2—16, 2—14 } 175	1—70, 1—50, 1—25, 1—20, 1—15, 1—9, 2—16, 1—7 } 212
S. Coimbatore	as above } 155	as above } 175	as above } 212

	Existing	Proposed by Collectors & Col. C. Walker	Proposed by the Board
Madura	1—40, 1—20, 2—30, 1—10, 2—16, 2—14 } Rs 130	1—50, 1—35, 1—25, 1—20, 1—15, 2—16, 2—14 } Rs 175	1—70, 1—50, 1—25, 1—20, 1—15, 1—9, 2—16, 1—7 } Rs 212
Tinnevelly	1—50, 1—30, 1—20, 1—15, 1—10, 2—16, 2—14 } 155	as above } 175	as above } 212
N. Malabar	as above } 155	1—50, 1—30, 1—20, 1—15, 1—10, 2—16, 2—14 } 155	1—60, 1—40, 1—20, 1—15, 1—9, 2—16, 1—7 } 167
S. Malabar	1—45, 1—20, 1—15, 1—10, 1—8, 3—21 } 119	1—40, 1—25, 1—20, 1—15, 2—16, 2—14 } 130	as above } 167
S. Canara	1—50, 1—30, 1—20, 1—15, 2—10, 2—16, 2—14 } 155	1—50, 1—35, 1—25, 1—20, 1—15, 2—16, 2—14 } 175	1—70, 1—50, 1—25, 1—20, 1—15, 1—9, 2—16, 1—7 } 212
Nilgiris	1—60, 1—35, 1—15, 4—32, 2—14 } 156	1—60, 1—35, 1—25, 1—15, 2—20, 2—18 } 173	1—60, 1—40, 1—20, 1—15, 1—9, 2—16, 1—7 } 167
Total	Rs 1808	Rs 2048	Rs 2441

Cal 15/10/81

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 3829

From Revision of the Subordinate Staff of the Forest Department.

Dated . 18 .

FOR ORDERS.

The Govt of India has called for the reply to the Circular No 2 F. dated the 28 Jan/91 regarding the proposed reorganization of the Subordinate staff of the Forest Department to be submitted before the 1st July so much time has not been given for discussion.

The accompanying letter from the Under Secretary gives a clear analysis of the Board's scheme but it does not deal with the financial aspect of the question and the Board also is silent on this point. Consequently I have had the accompanying Statement A & B drawn up.

It has long been admitted that the Subordinate staff of the Forest Department

I think the B.of R. proposals may be accepted, except [illegible] regarding the [illegible] in S. Kanara which should be discussed by the Madras Govt. before the C.S.R. is [illegible]

Bombay 18/6/91

Upon this case the Govt: of India will see that they do not wish us to do more than Council Order at present. Possibly this may [illegible] it.

Forest Guards

	Pay	Total N.C.	Reported by Sub Sessions	Reported by Collectors in 1889-90	Reported by Collectors in 1890-91	Reported by the Board for N.C. and Coll. in S.C.	Reported by the Board
Ganjam	17	345	560	556	496	440	440
Vizagapatam	14		60	78½	22	45	45
Godavari	42		20	42	20	20	20
Kistna	45		60	64	57	45	45
Nellore	46		60	52	60	45	45
Cuddapah	63		120	120	120	80	80
Kurnool	30		80	80	80	50	50
Bellary	33		50	45	40	40	40
Anantapur	39		50	57	43	40	40
Chingleput	16		—	—	30	30	30
N. Arcot	50	345	560	556	496	440	440
S. Arcot	59		50	50	50	50	50
Salem	59		50	50	50	50	50
Trichinopoly	18		50	50	50	50	50
N. Chingleput	5		50	50	50	50	50
S. Chingleput	25		50	50	50	50	50
Madura	35		50	50	50	50	50
Tinnevelly	27		50	50	50	50	50
N. Malabar	30		50	50	50	50	50
S. Malabar	22		50	50	50	50	50
S. Canara	17		50	50	50	50	50
Nilgiris	24		50	50	50	50	50
	30						
	383						
Total S.C.	725	1004	1004	1004	925	740	740

* Those are the proposals of the Collectors & C.C. Walker

Note — The Sanctioned strength of Forest Guards shows a decrease of 279 under the Collectors' proposals & of 264 under the Board's proposals as compared with the present strength. The Board's proposals are supported by Sub Collectors & Collectors generally, but the Board have reduced the number of Guards in the Nilgiris, Coimbatore & Malabar districts, and the figures with which we have been furnished by Government.

19/6/91

requires strengthening.
the women have applied
Riding the last 10 Class
but the subordinate staff
remains much the same
as it was at the beginning
of that period. Looking
to the expansion of the
women and to the fact
that the men under the
control of the Dy. Con
ordered Endowment and
will be further extended
under the policy enunciated
in G.O. dt. 22nd Oct. 1900
No 844 there is ground
for dealing with the question
in a liberal spirit. The
money spent in protection
will, moreover, be more than
recouped by the enhance
ment of revenue which
is sure to result, so that
it is good policy as well
as true economy to allow
such an ordinary expenditure
as will ensure effective
protection. —

I agree with the Board as to the grading of Rangers Allowances. As to the graduation of Rangers Allowances I would adopt the proposal in the note of the 1st Assist. Thereby a saving of Rs 3660 will be secured. I do not see any need to discuss the matter with the Conservators, as I am in complete accordance with the Board's proposals.

Sd/ 23-6-03

The cost according to G.O. dt 27. Feb 03 is Rs 286 000 Rs 14 250 excluding Sub Civil Conservators. The present monthly cost is Rs 16 055 excluding Sub. Civil Conservators.

The Board as to the imposing of following deputation allowances between Grades but all allowances will be entirely unnecessary with the enhanced rates of pay & they would enormously increase the cost of the reorganization which is in all considered high enough. However high it is, I doubt if it will be accepted by the Govt of India. It will be time enough to consider the question of the further increase of pay when the Forest Conservators are entirely subordinate to them. They are not likely to be satisfied with the benefits which will remain on present grounds after deduction of the full cost of the increased establishment. Moreover the acceptance of the condition of the acceptance of the increased pay the Members first that the Board will effect a reduction in the cost of the temporary establishment charged to A. Cultivable Wastes, instead of an increase of over Rs 12000 demanded by the Conservators. The increase

In this connection attention is invited to the remarks of the Acting Inspector General of Forests in his Review of the Progress of Forest Administration for 1898-99. The Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, in the Progress Report of the Madras Forest Department for 1898-99 has also remarked on the inadequate pay of the Forest Subordinate Staff, and has suggested a scale of pay which the Inspector General of Forests considers reasonable. The Government of India will be glad to receive the opinion of the Local Government on the proposals contained in paragraph 52 of the report of the Inspector General of Forests.

The number of persons employed in connection with timber works in the Madras Presidency is not stated in the Progress Report, but it is probably considerable. The Government of India will be glad to receive an estimate of the additional charge which the proposals of the Inspector General of Forests would involve, if carried out in Madras. The Government of India will be glad to receive the opinion of the Local Government on the proposals contained in paragraph 52 of the report of the Inspector General of Forests.

charge for travelling allowances, which as pointed out in the note, the Board does not touch on, should be worked out. Forest Rangers of the first five grades now get, apparently, fixed allowances from Rs 15 to 25 Rs a month; while the 6th class get, I don't know. Foresters in charge of Rangers get Rs 12 (?). Seeing that under the reorganization the average cadre of a range will be about 1 sub I think these rates call for revision. In the police Inspectors of all grades get the same rate Rs 15 which is fixed as a horse allowance, and I think the same principle should be applied in the forest department. The present rate fairly represents the early beat of a ranger. Rs 2 3 Forest officers have to work in beats when travelling & have no allowance, but this is allowed for in their pay & I strongly question being the received idea that they should move as in beat conditions they travel with very light kit, and use forest watchers & them accordingly to carry it. I would fix all Rangers at Rs 15 & Foresters in charge Rangers Rs 12. For Rangers the increased cost in t.a. with present rates would be Rs 13560; and at Rs 15 all round, Rs 9900.

WW
22/June

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No.

From

Dated 18

FOR ORDERS.

FOR ORDERS.

A-46.

Statement A shows that the cost of the permanent Irrigation works after the reorganization of the Controlling Staff as communicated with the Govt of India dtd 28 June no 2.7.. and of the Subordinate Staff on the lines of the Board scheme. The allowance on account of the former is Rs 61,200 per annum, that on account of the latter is Rs 188 640. total Rs 249 840 as compared with the existing sanctioned staff. The increase of Establishments will also give rise to an increase in travelling allowances & contingencies, but for this no provision has been made by the Board. The amount of the increase

Present sanction Rs 455460 per annum
Proposed 705300.

it is to defray allowances both on account of tours in the interior & on general establishment.

FOR ORDERS.

which of 31 per cent other districts in the Province which a comparison with the Bombay Deccan districts shows the salary on improvement already sanctioned is less than 50 per cent which falls to 25 per cent for which there is no justification. It will be seen from the statement at page 41 of the report that the average pay of the Subordinate Establishment on the maintenance and improvement of the Rivers is higher in Sukkur (65 per cent) than in any other Province except Orissa. Please see also the figures at the back of Statement A which have been extracted from the statements appended to the Govt of India Circular letter No 7. 16 April/91 no 331. It will be seen that Establishment charges in Sukkur are high already as compared with other Provinces.

Years budget entry under Establishment & Contingencies is £623 000. Two and a half Lakhs has to be added to this for increase of establishment. It will probably help a Lakh for additional travelling allowances & Contingent Charges. The total under B can then be about 9½ Lakhs. The Expenditure under A. Subject for is £677 000. The total Charges would thus be about 16 Lakhs. The Receipts have been entered at 18 Lakhs. Vote for the Increase of last year and Mr. Campbell Walker's Letter this amount has been realized in 1890-91. The Receipts under this Head at 2 Lakhs 2 Rupees. But the Madras figure is expected during the present Provincial Contract to contribute

I have acted to the Board for the approximate results I last year.
The Board replies.

Receipts	£ 17.97.120	
Charges	12 52 644	
Surplus		5,44,476

This arrangement appears to have been accepted by the Govt of India vide G.O. 22 April 1887 no 371 Financial.

This will not be done if the Govt of India will allow the famine grant to be treated as it must be treated, as a charge against the entirely Provincial.

HLS
22 June

I found that I am in error in saying that any entire Entries is made to Imperial but the surplus & 2½ Lakhs under Famine is taken into consideration in regulating the Lump grant to Provincial from Imperial Revenues.

2½ Lakhs to Imperial under Famine vide para 66 of the letter of Finance Committee on the future Provincial Contract with Madras. It is presumed that some such stipulation is likely to be made in the next Contract but the Lump Expansion & Revenue which has taken place during the last 5 yrs the Govt of India is not likely to contract with a smaller contribution than 2½ Lakhs. Madras probably ask for more. With improved protection the Revenues are likely to expand at 20 Rupees per cent the Receipts are probably likely to be 20 Lakhs. It would be wise to bind that the Famine Grant should not only be

worked up to gradually
three years and
then open the full
sanctioned cost we have
to meet - besides
the annual sum to be spent
- say on a supply 2 3
lakes and building a
factory for the next
5 years.

Another condition which
must also be observed is
that the Contracting staff
is to be strengthened and
it will be best to bring
this item in respect of
establishments.

The Board has not dealt
with the question of the
temporary staff, the cost
of which is 140722 for
seven is included under
A Conservancy Works.
The Board anticipates a
saving in engaging the
establishments by the
Contractors but asked for
an item to the extent
of 1 Rs 12264 for the year

This is rather an important
point - this staff would be
lent by the various circles &
all belong to Coimbatore &
some would be on the
increase should expand the
existing & be retained at this
reduction at this point by the
Board should establish the
to Forest - Rs [illegible] HG

The point is very important HG

1855(a)

GOVT OF MADRAS 25 MAY 91 CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Sunday Evg 24th

Dear Mr Gallon -

I see the Board has at last proceeded under date 13th inst. to decide upon the question of subordinate staff - I take part of Coimbatore & S.C. but I am not clear as regards Planters - especially in S. Arcot - and this because portions of that district in S. is almost insignificant - by those than in N.C. whereas the extension of plantations both as

Legends Absence & Expenses
have always been as 3/5 & 2/5 -
& of h.c. - hon 50 Rascus
S.C. United hon 75 -
The Board's proposals re the
abolition of salt cess from
trade & trade are also quite
contrary to the opinion and
resolution of the L. Legislature
Madras - which the Govt. so
successfully withstood as to cause
an alienation in the C.S.R.
in favor of the P.D. throughout London
Ld I must style this petty
economy - a Salt Bill

I h/1264 Pa annas

Ceded which I deprecate being
extended to the P.D. and the
Scale proposed Rascus places in
any opinion for the many in
the lower grades - Under any
Scale - but must often more
precise or those not let fit mea-
sures I would suggest to your con-
sideration if there be a
the under Govt. are ready to
summon me to Stonehouse
and let any new incumbent
be sent " like wants any
first instruction before sub-
mitting for note of the Board
Members - I would suggest
that any Lig summoned also

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No.

From

Dated 18 .

FOR ORDERS.

Returning to the Board's proposals
Statements B + C show
a) parallel columns the exis
ting staff under the
Establishm + Executive staff
as compared with the Board's
proposals which have been
put forward by the Collectors
Comments of the Board in
particular.

As regards the Executive
staff I do not think much
exception can be taken to
the scheme. The Comments
of the Collectors, forwarded with
the Board's Proc of 4 have
dealt with the circumstances
of each district except
Surat + Kaira which have
just replied their proposals
which have not yet been
accepted by the Board.
For the reasons which I
gave in my proposals of Aug. 31

B and C N.S. Since it will be
necessary to know publicly
about its circumstances + its
Content with the B's pro-
posals regarding it.
I am not content as it is
Can these Cases -
Increased if under accus
or discard any items as you
deem fit but should have
reasons therein.
I may assume for the
present that Mr Mackenzie
will direct such a course as
he thinks to himself - I see
S of I. with the scale of pay
[illegible] Conclusions of
Board [illegible]

I M/2264 for answer

Rangers + 55 Foresters
whereas in Mat Lis
proposed 44 + 60 for these
classes respectively + the
Board has adopted 52 +
73, excluding the necessity for
the Foresters which has
not been put into operation
by H.Qrs: Gauche + Mat.
Under the head of Grounds
in Gauche proposed 560
whereas the Board adopting
in Mats. recommendation
has actual 440.

In the Southern Circle the
Board has sanctioned for
Campbells Walkers provision
of 70 Rangers & 64 and
has increased the number
of Foresters from 100 to 116
principally owing to the
addition of 13 to the Union.
It has accepted the Quartermasters
figure for Forest Guards
namely 564.

Lieut. Campbell Walker &
visits to the Hunts district
in the matter of Rangers
especially in S. Circle; where
I have been staying me by
arrangement in Talukas
and considers the present

Mat 6? Ry authorities down
3 rangers & 3 Foresters in S. Arcot
& Rangers. ~~only~~ (giving explanation in
his place than charge of Rangers)
in Pollachee & Coimbatore
in 5 Divisions Rangers 64
Foresters 24
also 1 in Salem
Ch:

provided for the Forest School
(4 Rangers) is sufficient.
The Board's sanction however
appears sufficiently liberal
and the 6 additional Rangers
on Rs 60 per annum each
would raise the 59 60 per annum
Lieut. Campbell Walker's
The Board has fully explained
its reasons for altering the
provision made by Conservators
in the classes of Rangers
& Foresters. Regarding the
large reduction made in
the number of Forest Guards
proposed by Mr Gauche it
is observed that this
reduction was based on a
calculation of the average area
of land from Rs 8 to Rs 7
and that it was performed
on the understanding that
temporary establishments
under the head of Forest Guards
should not be permitted to be
allowed - see paras 22
23 of his letter dated 26
Feb 90 No 3350.

On the whole I think that
the Bds proposals in regard
to Rangers Foresters and
Forest Guards may be
accepted.

As regards grazing the

Exception my ass. Ranger
in S. Arcot. Lt: Walker
proposes 7 Rangers + 7 Foresters.
The Bd. cut this down to 4 & 4
each. The former area is 5000
sq: miles & Rangers. S. Arcot
is the 3rd worst protected Dist in
the Presidency per sq: mile. Salem
for Chingleput with say 1851 sq: miles

FOR ORDERS.

Boards proposed at Rajkot
to fix the
Secretary appointed.
The average pay of Rangers
under Rs 80 per mensem
the average for Junior
Rs 25 and that for
Trust Guards Rs 8-12-8.
Col Campbell Walker Cr.
states that the Board
has placed too many
Rangers in the Junior
Grades but is instructed
that the Boards scale
is sufficiently liberal.
As regards the pay of Trust
Guards attention is invited
to Mr Smith's remarks
at para 10 C 22 of his
letter dated 26 Feb 20
No - 3350. Mr Smith
advocates the employment
in this capacity of local
men who would be content
with a salary of from
Rs 6 to Rs 8.
Col Campbell Walker also
appreciates raising the
minimum salary of this
class to propose a scale
of pay ranging between
Rs 6 + Rs 12 per mensem
with para 8 + 9 of his letter

of [illegible] Surveyors
Etc above. S. Rajkot
by Dispensers from Xmas Camp
and Expenditure Gondal
from [illegible] above Etc
Dist + Rangers in asking
Etc Camp in Gondal

[illegible]

This won't be found to be
super-[illegible]

A superior class to them
on Rs 60 or Rs 70 is a con-
sideration.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No.

From

Dated 18 .

FOR ORDERS.

Of course if Efficient watchers
can be obtained for less than
Rs 8 per mensem then is
no reason why Government
pay more but there is a
danger risk if the pay of
'Chokmash' if the duties
duties of this class are
enlarged than if they
are given which salaries
and for the life which they
can expect to lead an
average salary of Rs 3/4 Rs
does not appear excessive
nor does Rs 4 of the Board
Pay.
In temporary hands should
no doubt have the entire
control in addition to the
permanent staff here
rates of pay may suffice.

In the matter of Police
Establishments, known as

that the Board has
been unduly liberal.
The existing establishments
of various grades are
detailed in Statement C.
In the Western Circle the
only existing Office
of Assistant Superintendent
of Dockyard Accounts
is Rs 973. In
Sindh proper it is Rs 1647
(including Chief Clerk who
is also entitled to the Circle)
Calcutta Rs 1292, In
Pest Rs 1495 + the
Board has recommended
Rs 1050.
In the Western Circle the
existing one is Rs 1505.
The Commissioner has proposed
Rs 2045 + the Board
Rs 2441.
The increased cost of the
Bombay staff is due to its
having ranked as the first + senior class.
I do not think this is
necessary. The position
of the Commissioner should
entail a saving
of Rs 936 per annum.

Statement No. 50 - Office
with Executive Engineer
Tonjore on 2nd class. Town
circle 212 a month town
class 70 Sindh 150 a month
town class 70 Sindh 150 a month
of the 2nd class clerk grade
of the 2nd officers of 50 - 2 class
(A/c clerk 13 - 2 class)
210 × 12 = 2520 according to
5 - 50 engineer for S. Australia
command.

Bombay, Commissioner's Circle which is entirely Civil. Executive Engineer Sindh Division Rs 1505

Lapse
9/5
WES

The Board proposals in
paras 35. 36 + 37 regarding
the establishments for
Subassistants, Surveyors +
Draftsmen may similarly
be approved. Mr Gamble's
view that to give Surveyors
Clerks work under them
"Native men" is strange
They are much more likely
to become "Native" if
they have to do Pucca Work
in keeping accounts writing
letters &c &c.

With reference to para 45
of the Board's Report it is
submitted that the same
latitude should be allowed
which has been sanctioned
in the case of the Salt Department
namely that provided the
sanctioned number + average
pay in each class is not
exceeded the numbers in
each grade and establishment
pro rata the sanctioned
scale or as the Board puts
it that provided the terms.
pending vacancies in the
higher grades are kept vacant
The lower grades may be filled
up to a corresponding excess.
Mr Gamble's letter dated
23 March 89 printed in Co
dated 11 July 89 no 582

E.S. running Rupees
grades as follows

	Sanctioned number
1st on Rs 150	4
2nd 125	8
3rd 100	9
4th 80	11
5th 60	14
6th 50	18
	64

the number in each grade
may vacant as follows allotted.

1st on Rs 150	2
2nd 125	5
3rd 100	6
4th 80	12
5th 60	16
6th 50	23
	64

I/E

FOR ORDERS.

I think too the Board is right in its contention that deputation allowance should not be granted to Rangers Inspectors and Forest Guards appointed to which a higher pay than in Classes. Deputation allowances are not granted to Officers of the Sch Dept or to Dr Officers in the Agr Dept when there is a temporary vacancy in a higher grade but are they granted to the Executive Staff in the Forest Dept & Deputy Conservators. The G.I Regulations were altered in favour of Rangers Inspectors & Forest Guards because they were considered not to have been treated the same as Clerks. I think they should be expressly debarred from the allowance. The responsibilities of the Officers are much the same and the work is quite different from that of a Clerk appointed to a Clerk of a higher class carrying with it increased pay and responsibilities. There will be a considerable saving to Govt & expense by this arrangement. Consult Comptr before Rs is finally passed.

C.L. 15/6

Secretary's first note

Reorganization of the Subordinate staff in the Forest Department

The Hon'ble Mr. Gaston, CIE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoles CSI

H.E. the Governor.

Put up with Estimate

will if Board think fit

the deputation allowance

between Rangers

Inspectors and Forest

Guards will be changed

with the Subordinate Establishment

No change can be proposed (

continue the Conservators

Deputation allowance

c 16/6

sir I ORDER 30 Jan 90

No 92.

Travelling allowance 193

As at present

The latest actuals available, those of 1889-90, give

	Rs
(a) Conservators	8,112
(b) Superior officers	33,701
(c) Subordinate Establishments	43,497
(d) Office Establishments	10,942
	Rs 96,252

As estimated under proposed scale

	Rs
(a) Conservators	12,168
(b) Superior officers	42,720
(c) Subordinate Establishments	73,988
(d) Office Establishments	23,614
	Rs 1,52,490
	96,252
	Rs 56,238

Increase, if Rangers get but Rs 15 conveyance allowance all round Rs 56,238 – Rs 6,120 = Rs 50,118 or Rs 50,000 in round numbers

The following is the manner in which the estimate under the proposed scale has been framed: —

(a) There will be 3 Conservators instead of 2. The entry of Rs 8112 (actuals for 1889-90) is increased by one half, & becomes

Rs
8112
4056
Rs 12,168

(b) Under this head will come Deputy, Asst., & the Asst. Conservators.

These officers as well as Rangers are likely to be in camp from 15 to 20 days every month, & if daily batta is allowed for the purposes of this estimate, reckoned for 20 days out of every month all the year round, mileage for rapid marches of over 20 miles may be omitted from the calculation.

Deputy Conservators draw daily batta, Rs 5, or according to the above estimate Rs 100 a month, or Rs 1200 a year. There will be 21 of these officers in future; their travelling allowance will amount to Rs 1200 × 21 = Rs 25,200

Asst. Conservators draw daily batta, Rs 4, or according to the above estimate Rs 80 a month, or Rs 960 a year. There will be 10 of these officers in future; their travelling allowance will amount to Rs 960 × 10 = Rs 9,600

Extra Asst. Conservators As no rate of daily batta has been fixed at present, but an average of Rs 3 for all grades may, for the purposes of this estimate, be adopted, or Rs 60 a month, or Rs 720 a year. There will be 11 of these officers; their travelling allowance will amount to Rs 720 × 11 = Rs 7,920.

The total under (b) will be

	Rs
Dy. Conservs	25,200
Asst. Conservs	9,600
Extra Asst. Conservs	7,920
	Rs 42,720

(c) Under this head will come Rangers & Foresters.

Rangers. The existing 5 grades, pay Rs 125, Rs 100, Rs 80, Rs 60, & Rs 50 will be increased by the addition of a grade on Rs 150.

These officers draw daily batta at the rate of one third more than the subordinates of the Revenue Deptt.; e.g. a Revenue subordinate drawing annual pay Rs 150 gets, if he is entitled to travelling allowance at all, Re 1-8-0 daily batta, while a Forest subordinate gets Re 1-8-0 + ⅓ of Re 1-8-0 = Rs 2

2 annas for every Rs 52½ or fraction thereof

They also draw a fixed monthly conveyance allowance according to their grade. There are to be 109 Rangers in charge of ranges, as the following table shows what they may be expected to draw on account of travelling allowance (at 20 days for every month all the year round) conveyance allowance (existing scale)

B

Grade	Daily rate of travelling allowance	Rate for a month of 20 days	Rate for a year	Rangers employed	Total travelling allowance	Fixed monthly rate of conveyance allowance	No. of days	Rangers employed	Total conveyance allowance
Rs 150	2-0-0	40-0-0	480	7	3360	25	300	7	2100
Rs 125	1-10-8	33-5-4	400	14	5600	25	300	14	4200
Rs 100	1-5-4	26-10-8	320	19	6080	25	300	19	5700
Rs 80	1-2-8	23-5-4	280	22	6160	20	240	22	5280
Rs 60	13-4	16-10-8	200	25	5000	15	180	25	4500
Rs 50	10-8	13-5-4	160	22	3520	15	180	22	3960
				109	Rs 29,720			109	Rs 25,740

Total travelling allowance Rs 29,720 a year
Total conveyance allowance Rs 25,740 a year

If each Ranger were to be allowed a conveyance allowance of Rs 15, irrespective of grade, the total under that head would be Rs 15 × 12 = Rs 180 × 109 = Rs 19,620 a year

× The adoption of the Rs 15 rate would save Rs 25,740 − Rs 19,620 = Rs 6,120 a year

The cost under the existing scale of Rangers would be Rs 11,880 a year

There are to be 2 Foresters in charge of ranges. When in such position, these Officers get a fixed travelling allowance of Rs 12 a month, but no conveyance allowance. Their travelling allowance will amount to Rs 12 × 12 = Rs 144 × 2 = Rs 288 a year.

Of the 203 Foresters proposed, 2 will be in charge of ranges, 11 will be constantly under training at Dehra Dun, 169 will be employed under Rangers, + 21 will be employed on various special works. It is estimated that 190 (169 + 21) will be drawing travelling allowance, which for this class is fixed at Rs 8 a month, or Rs 96 a year. The total amount will be Rs 96 × 190 = Rs 18,240.

The total under (c) will be

Rangers' travelling allowance	Rs 29,720
" conveyance allowance	25,740
2 Foresters' travelling allowance	288
190 Foresters' travelling allowance	18,240
	Rs 73,988

(d) Office establishments of District Forest Officers will probably not draw more travelling allowance

under the proposed scale than they do at present. The offices will be strengthened, but it is not likely that more clerks will be taken out to camp.

Under this head the handling allowances of range clerks, Rangers' peons, & Foresters' peons must be considered

Range clerks There are now 26, pay Rs 12. They draw daily batta Re 0-2-8, or Rs 2 a month (calculating that they will be in camp 12 days every month all the year round) or Rs 24 a year. The total cost is Rs 24 × 26 = Rs 624

There will be 111 of these officers in future (one clerk for each range), pay Rs 15. Their daily batta will be Re 0-5-4, or Rs 4 a month, or Rs 48 a year. The total cost will be Rs 48 × 111 = Rs 5328

Rs 5328 − Rs 624 = Rs 4704 increase

Rangers' peons There are now 80, pay Rs 6. They draw daily batta Re 0-1-4, or Rs 2 a month (calculating that they will be in camp 24 days every month all the year round), or Rs 24 a year. The total cost is Rs 24 × 80 = Rs 1920. 199

There will be 222 of these men in future (2 for each range). Their batta will be as before Rs 24 a year, & the total cost will be Rs 24 × 222 = Rs 5,328

Rs 5,328 − Rs 1,920 = Rs 3,408 increase.

Foresters' peons There are now none of these men, but there will be 190 in future (one peon for each Forester on active duty). Their batta will be as in the case of Rangers' peons Rs 24 a year, & the total cost will be Rs 24 × 190 = Rs 4,560 increase.

The total under (4) will be

	Rs
Actuals of 1889-90	10,942
Increase under	
(1) Range clerks	4,704
(2) Rangers' peons	3,408
(3) Foresters' peons	4,560
	Rs 23,614

Calf

This includes area of Reserved lands & Land Forests.

The area under the Forest Dept.

	Sq. miles
At the end of 1882-83	2,127
At present	17,922
Hereafter, when all reservation is complete	23,258

Rangers

N.C.	Existing	Proposed
Ganjam	4	6
Vizagapatam	3	2
Godavari	5	7
Kistna	7	5
Nellore	9	5
Cuddapah	10	8
Kurnool	7	7
Bellary	5	4
Anantapur	5	3
Chingleput	3	3
	*58	50

S.C.	Existing	Proposed
N. Arcot	10	6
S. Arcot	7	4
Salem	9	8
Trichinopoly	5	5
Tanjore	2	3
N. Coimbatore	6	5
S. Coimbatore	8	6
Madura	5	5
Timevelly	3	6
N. Malabar	2	2
S. Malabar	3	3
S. Canara	5	4
Nilgiris	8	4
	*73	61

*The figures are probably correct, but the Conservators will be able to say for certain. Eds

Area under Forest Dept.

N.C. 8,778 sq miles

S.C. 9,144 sq miles

Average range area

	Existing sqms	Proposed sqms
N.C.	151	175.56
S.C.	125.26	149.9

Gabbi

Mistake found in the above & corrected

Rangers

Existing

Grades No	N.C.	S.C.	Total
125	1	2	3
100	2	4	6
80	4	5	9
60	2	6	8
50	13	18	31
	22	35	57

Proposed

Grades No	N.C.	S.C.	Total
150	3	4	7
125	6	8	14
100	9	10	19
80	10	12	22
60	11	14	25
50	13	16	29
	52	64	116

Foresters

Existing

Grades No	N.C.	S.C.	Total
40	5	22	27
30	14	22	36
25	9	1	10
20	19	32	51
15	—	3	3
	47	80	127

Proposed

Grades No	N.C.	S.C.	Total
40	17	23	40
30	17	23	40
25	17	23	40
20	18	23	41
15	18	24	42
	87	116	203

Guards

Existing

Grades No	N.C.	S.C.	Total
12	5	30	35
10	15	35	50
9	2	24	26
8	35	77	112
7	88	114	202
6	200	103	303
	345	383	728

Proposed

Grades No	N.C.	S.C.	Total
12	42	53	95
10	46	60	106
9	88	113	201
8	264	338	602
	440	564	1004

Guard

7 Acres 2 a Rice Nursery

Notify Revision of Gazette Notification No 257 dated 16/1/21 re Cancellation of Rice Nursery Area 2 Acres 2 a 26 sq/links dated 16/1/21.

Return to Divisional Superintendent - Hyderabad

Paris Green sold to Divisional Forest Officer Zaheerabad on 13 Aug 20 as per Indent dated 26 June/21.

(i) Re Cancellation of Reserve Khanapur Forests Adilabad Dist. Zahirabad Taluq Medak Dist. Zahirabad Taluq Medak Dist. Asifabad Taluq Adilabad Dist.

(ii) Re Cancellation of Reserve Khanapur Forests Adilabad Dist. Zahirabad Taluq Medak Dist. Asifabad Taluq Adilabad Dist.

(B) (i) Re Compilation of Working Plan for Khanapur Forests Adilabad Dist. Zahirabad Taluq Medak Dist. Asifabad Taluq Adilabad Dist.

under the head of 'Direction'
discussed by the Board
under the next head.

(c) The Commissioners consider
that an Assistant Secretary
& Extra Clerical Conservator
should be placed in charge
of the Office of each Con-
servator without loss of
time.

(c) This is done in all the
cases — the work of Assistant
is [illegible]

Points in connection with
the reorganization questions
dealt with in Bds Proc.
dated 18 June to 25 Sep

(a) The Board has given
most careful consideration in
regard to temporary
establishments required in
connection with works
their remarks in para 23
being entirely concurred in.
Labor for filling is not included
as temporary establishment
but is provided for in the
estimates for the work.

(3) Col. Campbell Walker
considers that the Commissioner in charge of Agriculture & the officer in charge of Forest Operations being transferred to control branches of the Board if it is necessary to give relief to the Agricultural Member. He suggests for a Forest Officer at the head of the Dept but as under present circumstances this is not possible he admits the necessity for placing a Member of the Board in charge.

(c) The Commissioners consider that the Secretary to the Board in its Forest Branch must be a Forest Officer; this is essential.

(d) In the event of a Forest Officer being appointed Secretary to the Board in its Forest Branch all correspondence with

Checks on Forest Settlers may be directed to the Board's Secretary in writing through Conservators.

(5) The Conservators will be objective to the Board's distribution of duties amongst the 3 Circles but suggest that perhaps South Canara might be attached to the Northern Circle, as it is accessible from Bellary, Dharwar &c. more easily than from Mysore being cut off from the Western Circle. This strongly advocated, however, the constitution of a South Circle.

(6) The Conservators approve the proposed transfer of duties to the Accountant General's Office, a special Cadre appointed with Forest accounts being deputed to them as

the District Forest Officers. The Board proposals in regard to inspection of Forest Depots and Stores are accepted.

(7) The present Office must be a Clothing Depot as well and a storage establishment must be provided.

(8) The Conservators credit the duties of pay provided by the Board for the establishments of Conservators' Offices are too low. As suggested in (C) above an Extra Assistant Conservator should be in charge of the Office and the pay of the Cashier should be raised to Rs 70 per mensem. The pay of the Peons should be 2 or Rs 9. 2 or Rs 8 and 2 or Rs 7 instead of as proposed on page 42 of the Board's Proc.

(Schedule)

The Accountant General's office should be in close touch with the Conservator in charge of the Office and the Cashier should be under the Conservator's control.

Dy

(c) The Conservators agree with the Board in the function of the agronomic assistant post in and transfer of Rangers & Foresters.

(d) The Conservators consider that there should be a separate scale of Rangers & Foresters for each Circle & that there should not be one general scale for the whole Province as in that case the Board would have a superior promotions.

(e) Mr Douglas drafts Rules for the establishments proposed by the Board for its own office are a duplicate.

(f) Mr Douglas agrees with the Conservators on the question of the transfer of audit to the Accountant General and inspection of District Forest Offices by a special Inspector concurrent with Forest accounts depute from the Accts Generals Office. He considers that the work could require two men for about six months. Mr Douglas recommends Junkarian Ludkin a clerk in the Examiner's Office on Rs 150 as well qualified for the duty of inspection of District Forest Offices Col Campbell Walker brings to notice the name of Parthasarathy Mudaliar a clerk on Rs 175 as well suited for employment as assistant to the Secretary to the Board in its Forest Branch.

Ch
27/6

Here insert the title of the Note for circulation to the Members of the Board.

Sd
Secy

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 3829.

From Regarding inspection of Subordinate staff of the Forest Dept

Dated 18 .

FOR ORDERS.

The 2 Conservators, at the interview granted them at Coonoor on the 26th ult., expressed their concurrence in the proposal that Rest Hs. assigned subordinate staff should be entrusted on the following grounds:

(1) Raising the pay of Rangers Clerks of Nilgiris Dt. Forest Office from 60 to 70 Rs.

(2) Raising 7 Rangers to Ct. Inspectorship of 2 proposed by the Bd. & 2 more of Sirumalai & 4 by Ct. Circle.

2nd under 6th competition Mr. J. Cockburn. Difficult to find good men to serve on the Nilgiris under valuable.

Art 6 No 2: Although from an intimate knowledge of the Dt. Forest Dist., that there is room for 7 Rangers + Rangers. but Bd. ask only for 6 - instead of 4. check a too much amount. At 2 and time, Bd. reduce the number Rangers + Chingleput to 2 from 3. The forest area being 161 sq: miles more area (Nilgiris) being 103 sq: miles.

2nd. that in case the Ct. Circle reserve by one ranger making it 5. Then 3 Dt. in case the 6 Rangers proposed by the Bd. & 2 more of the Bd. proposed = 8 Rs. Each Ranger a clerk = 15 x 2 Rangers = 6 Rs. = 21 Rs.

50
15
12
77/12
924 x 2 = 1848

The papers are circulated again, as directed, together with the Letters of the Divisional Officers on Friday last. The signed copy of the Bd's Proc of 18 June to 259 has not yet been received and there has not been time to prepare an Office Note regarding the questions dealt with in that Proceedings.

It is submitted that for the present attention may be confined to the question of the revision of subordinate establishments dealt with in the Letters. This is Even since the Govt of India having asked for a reply by the 1st July: the other papers can wait.

The additional charge for travelling allowances which will be entailed by the 330 proposed keepers would not be £6,238 as many of Rangers are already receiving the existing rate of conveyance allowance and £6,600 if a uniform rate of £15 be adopted for all parts as proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes. With the attached Note.

The calculation has been made for the classes of Forest officers according to the numbers of each class under the new organization, the number of days spent in camp being estimated.

The hon'ble Mr Stokes is mistaken in supposing that the average area of a Range will be about halved under the reorganization. The average area of a Range at present is 151 Square miles in the Northern Circle and 125.26 in the Southern Circle. The average area will be 175.56 in the Northern Circle and 149.9 in the Southern Circle, as statement attached.

The large number of Rangers is due in charge of Forests so that although the number of Rangers will be largely increased the number of Rangers will be reduced. A statement is also attached showing the total increase of cost after making allowance for the new salary for Conservators. The increase will be Rs 309678 per annum.

There will be an increase under Contingencies owing to the strengthening of the Staff. But there are no data on which the increase can be estimated. The latest actuals are Rs 31,260 under this head. Direction has been taken at Rs 2000 approximately.

The Board in its Proc. dated 18th June no 259 proposes to raise this item to Rs 2435 with here 40.

Key on the basis for efficient management by dispensers. big 3 small 4 tens or large & the D. Board is entertained.

Cutch Mahal to Land

Furnishes revenue, 42½ Lakhs (If my Lucknow Colleagues calculation is correct) in 3 Circles equivalent. I doubt whether it will be realized in half a century of years. As regards the capital from the forest revenue during the last fifty years it is to be remembered that a very large portion of the increase is not new revenue at all, but is made up of transfers from Land Revenue under the heads, Grazing rents, Grazing rents & the like. Probably 3 or 4 Lakhs have been so transferred. The added area which will be made over will consist almost entirely of bare or poor Scrub Forests which will yield nothing or next to nothing for years, if ever they yield anything.

I think that no additions should be made to the Board's Estimate, and that in the certainty many possible reductions should be made. I attend to the proposals for new buildings than I have already made. The functional classification of the Board's scheme by Conservators is a thing of years. What they are entitled to Excess Rs in the Deputy

Allo
30 June

I think the Boards' proceedings may be generally approved, but I agree with the hon. Mr Stokes that the cost should be cut down in all doubtful cases. I think the S. Circle distribution of the allotted Rs 11 one of the Chief Inspectorships - and as it is pointed out that in course of time, an augmentation of the

40 Allo 1 Rs? Cr Allo of 1 Rs?

Rs 2000 approximately to be spent by the Conservators in camp during inspection. Rs 435 Contingencies of Inspectors' establishment. Rs 2000 approximately to be spent by the Conservators in camp during inspection. Rs 435 Contingencies of Inspectors' establishment. Rs 2000 approximately to be spent by the Conservators in camp during inspection. Rs 435 Contingencies of Inspectors' establishment.

29/6/91

I think that the Board's proceedings are generally liberal, & with the great increase in revenue also they will admit of them being carried out. I am doubtful whether the opinion that in all doubtful cases the cost should be cut down is a wise one. Cases should be dealt with on their merits & not by the application of a hard & fast rule. Campbell Bruce's estimate of Rs 2000 for travelling allowance to Inspectors seems to me a very small one.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read Circ. 3829/91.

Forwarded. 155

11/7/91

Order.—14th July 1891, no: 629.

In the proceedings, read above, the Board submit proposals for reorganizing the subordinate staff of the Forest Department and for placing the same on a permanent basis. It has hitherto been the practice to revise these establishments year by year, but the course was some time ago formed to be open to objection and in G.O. 3727. dd. 27 June 88 it was decided to sanction a fixed scale, & thus to obviate the necessity for the annual submission of distribution schedules. The Board was accordingly called upon to formulate proposals for

FOR ORDERS.

Secretary's Second Letter

Reorganization of the subordinate staff of the Forest Dept.

629/14/7/91

The Hon'ble Mr. Garstin C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sewell C.S.I.

H.E. the Governor.

The point on which there was a difference of opinion between Mr. Lambert on the one hand and the Board on the other is explained as follows.

(a) The Hon'ble Mr. Garstin C.S.I. agrees the Board proposals as regards number & pay except as regards the reduction of 3 Rangers in Salem. The Hon'ble Mr. Sewell considers that the reduction of Rangers & Foresters should be limited as suggested in the Office letter, approves the reduction proposed in Salem, would disallow one Ranger in Chingleput and stipulate that a reduction should be made in the case of temporary establishments.

2. As regards Office establishments the Hon'ble Mr. Garstin agrees the Board proposals as regards number & pay except as regards the reduction of 3 Rangers in Salem. The Hon'ble Mr. Sewell considers that the reduction of Rangers & Foresters should be limited as suggested in the Office letter, approves the reduction proposed in Salem, would disallow one Ranger in Chingleput and stipulate that a reduction should be made in the case of temporary establishments.

(c) The Hon'ble Mr. Garstin agrees the Board proposals as regards number & pay except as regards the reduction of 3 Rangers in Salem. The Hon'ble Mr. Sewell considers that the reduction of Rangers & Foresters should be limited as suggested in the Office letter, approves the reduction proposed in Salem, would disallow one Ranger in Chingleput and stipulate that a reduction should be made in the case of temporary establishments.

Staff in this district will not be necessary, but this arrangement would do all that the present circumstances require. I also agree that the acting allowances referred to should not be allowed and also that expenditure (b) the scale proposed for office establishments by the Conservator should be adopted. The cost of temporary establishments will certainly be reduced.

The small point raised as to an increase of pay to the Head Clerk in the Nilgiris, might be considered.

I also approve of the revision of the grade of Rangers & Foresters as suggested in the Office letter which brought down the average of each respectively to Rs. 80 Rs. and 25 Rs.

I have no doubt that increased fortification & inspection will tend to increased revenue, but Col. Campbell's letter of 1st July certainly appears to me rather sanguine. We do not see in the Conservator's proposals to do more than is absolutely necessary, but it does not appear to us that the Conservator has gone beyond what is necessary.

Rejd. 8/7/91

Ch. 8/7/91

carrying them into effect, and in April. 83. a scheme was submitted, which was considered satisfactory and was ~~forwarded~~ remitted to the Board under G.O. 582-dt. 11-July-83. with instructions to draw up a revised estimate of the requirements of the department. There has been considerable delay in complying with this requisition, but the Board has at length obtained the necessary schemes from the Conservators, and now submit them for the orders of Govt together with its own proposals.

2. It has long been admitted that the subordinate staff of the Forest Department requires strengthening. Since the reorganization of 1882 the annual revenue derived from forests has been more than doubled; while the area

[illegible] ? [illegible] jungle [illegible] it was found [illegible] Board [illegible] [illegible] Rule 9 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the area under control has expanded in like manner and will in the immediate future be largely extended under the policy enunciated in G.O. 844-dt. 29-Oct-90. The staff entertained for the administration of this enlarged property has at the same time remained practically unaltered, and it is therefore evident that in order to ensure the efficient protection of the Govt forests and to realize an adequate revenue therefrom, it will be necessary to provide an establishment more in accordance with the present requirements than that now in existence.

It is observed that the Govt of India has in its review of the Report of Forest Administration in this Presidency for 1889-90 recognized the advisability of devoting a large share of the surplus revenue to developing the efficiency of the Dept and the improvement of the Forests.

3. The above remarks apply to the whole staff of the Department. As regards the controlling staff, both upper & lower, the Govt of India has recently laid certain proposals before the Secy of S, and it is probable that a larger supply of officers will shortly

be allotted to this Presidency.
The present order deals only with the subordinate staff, coming under the heads "Executive", "Protective" and "Office", but the subjoined statement shows what the increased Rupee cost of the permanent establishment will amount to after the reorganization of the Controlling Staff, as communicated in the G.of I. Circulars No. 2.F. dated 20. Jan.y 91. and No. 7. F. dated 28. Feb. 91, and of the Subordinate Staff on the lines of the scheme now submitted by the Board. The increase of establishments will also give rise to an increase in travelling allowances and contingencies, but of this point no mention has been made by the Board. The additional charge under the first head has been worked out in the Govt. Office and amounts under the existing rates to ₹ 56238, over and above the actuals of 1895-96. The calculation has been made for all classes of—

Monthly. (A: 219)

Pay of Establishments.

Existing scale.	₹	Proposed scale.	₹
Direction. (approximate) ..	2000	Direction. (approx).	2000
Conservators (2) on ₹1500 .. } on ₹1250 }	2750	Conservators. (3). on ₹1500 ..... } " ₹1350 ... } " ₹1100 ... }	4060
Deputy Conservators.		Dy. Conservators.	
on ₹900. (3)	2700	on ₹900 (3)	2700
" ₹800 (3)	2400	" — 800 (4)	3200
" ₹650 (4)	2600	" — 650 (7) ...	4550
" ₹550 (4)	2200	" — 530 (7) ...	3860
Ass.t Conservators.		Ass.t Conservrs	
on ₹450 (5)	2250	on ₹450 (5)	2250
" ₹350 (3)	1050	— 360 (5)	1750
" ₹250 (6)	1600	Extra Ass.t Conservrs	
Sub Ass.t Conservrs		on ₹350 (2)	700
on ₹200 (7)	1400	— 300 (3)	900
" ₹150 (7)	1050	— 250 (3)	750
		— 200 (3)	600
Total Controlling Staff. —	21,900	Total Controlling Staff.	27,300
	annual charge. ₹262,800		annual charge. ₹3,27,600
Rangers. (57) ...	3725	Rangers. (116) ...	9410
Foresters. (12) ...	3475	Foresters (203) ...	5250
Guards. (728) ...	6282	Guards. (1004) ...	8825
Office establishments —	3373	Office establ.t	8250
Total Subordinate staff	16,058	Total subordinate est.t ...	31,775
	annual charge. ₹1,92,600		annual charge. ₹3,81,300

	₹
annual Increase under Controlling staff -	64,800
" " " Subordinate "	1,88,640
estimate increase under travelling allowances { Controlling staff — 13,075 / Subordinate est.t — 30,491 / Office est.t — 12,672 / Total 56,238.	3,09,678
Total increase ...	

as a Ranger, its limits

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Current No. 3829 of 1891 [illegible]

From The Board (Land Revenue)

Dated 13th May 1891.

ORDERS.

In order to obviate the necessity of sanctioning a scale of forest establishment every year, the Govt. in its order 3727 27/6/88 decided to sanction a fixed permanent subordinate staff & to leave subsequent changes to be made in the ordinary way, that is, by submission of the usual proposition & statements. The Board was directed to submit a statement showing the scale of permanent establishment considered necessary.

The proposals called for submitted by the B. with its Pros 643 7/12/88 the Govt (G.O. 582 11/7/89) that the suggestions the Conservators of embodied therein

adequate explanation or justification, & remanded the matter to the Board, which was instructed with the assistance of the Conservators & Collectors to draw up such an estimate of the requirements of the Department as could be fully justified. The Board was to obtain from Collectors details of the forest areas in their districts, so that it might be determined then an re-establishment, which was large judged by the mere extent of the forests, was rendered necessary owing to local inhabitants.

For the guidance of the Indian framing its proposals a precis of the rules of the Service were issued on the following lines:—

Asst. Conservators

Ten sanctioned strength for the Southern & Northern Circle, 14, was to be obtained.

Ranges

A range was to be the actual charge of a Ranger, its limits being fixed with reference to forest considerations alone. The area of a range was to be, on the average, 300 or 400 square miles of forest. The total area under the control of the Department being about 17,000 square miles, 57 Rangers would be required if the lower figure were adopted & 42 if the higher figure were adopted. Rangers were all to be on one list, & their average salary was to be Rs 70/-

Foresters

There were to be 2 or 3 Foresters to each Ranger according to the adoption of the 300 or 400 square miles as the range area. It was to be considered whether Foresters should be all on one list, or not, a separate scale for each district was to be fixed for them. The average salary of the post was to be Rs 20/-

Guards

Ordinarily there were to be 8 Guards to each Forester, though in particular localities the distribution might vary

A separate scale for Guards was Bbe fixed for each District, & the average pay of the class was to be Rs 8½.

Office Establishments.

Collectors were to give their careful attention to the subject & report the requirements of their respective Districts.

Any special circumstances justifying Offices for Sub-Asst Conservators & Rangers were Bbe reported.

The current contains the Board's reply to G.O. 582/11/7/09. The Board remarks that the Conservators have gone into the matter of revising the subordinate staff of the Department, Range by Range, very fully, & that the results it (the Board) has arrived at are based not only on the reports of the Conservators, but on a long & complete personal discussion with those Officers.

The first point Bbe noticed is that it has

absolutely necessary and the Govt accepts the reasons put forth for their retention on the present footing.

In the Southern circle the Board has cut down Col: Cloatker's provision of 70 Rangers to 64 and has increased the number of Foresters from 100 to 116, principally owing to an addition of 13 men to the Reserve. It has accepted the Conservator's estimate of 564 for Forest Guards. The only district which calls for special notice is S. Arcot, where the Board has struck out three of the Rangers proposed by the Conservr and has amalgamated several of the talukas into single ranges. The Govt considers that this district should have five Rangers allotted to it, instead of four as the Board proposes, and would effect this increase in the S. Arcot staff by the transfer of one Ranger from Chingleput: the forest area in the latter

district is only 161 sq: miles and the Swiftsbert range is only 80 covers 60 sq: miles: the number of Rangers allotted to Cairnsbert will accordingly be reduced from three to two, and the extra man will be transferred to S. Arcot. With the above exceptions the Board's proposals in regard to the number of Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards to be entertained on the permanent staff are accepted. The sanctioned scale will accordingly be as follows: —

	N.C.	S.C	Total.
Rangers.	51	65	116
Foresters	87	116	203
Forest Guards.	440	564	1004

(Insert para. 7.)

8. The pay rates of pay to be granted to Rangers & Foresters have been indicated in the Govt I. circular of Jan. 31, alluded to above, and the Board submit proposals for the distribution of the men amongst

7. Rangers 2279

The Govt in its order of July. 89 declared that the average area of a Range might be 300 sq: ms., or possibly 400 sq: ms. The Board consider that the above limits are too high and has in the majority of cases constituted Ranges of under 200 sq: ms. The average area of a Range at present is 157 sq: ms. in the N.C. and 125 sq. ms. in the S.C: Under the proposals now formulated the average areas will be 175 sq. ms. in the NC. and 150 in the S.C. The Board point out the impracticability of efficient supervision over a larger area by a single Ranger, and draws attention to the fact, that Sir D. Brandis contemplated entrusting these officers with compact blocks of forest of from 15 to 45 sq: miles. The Govt admits the force of the arguments put forward by the Board and approves of the constitution of Ranges now proposed. The sanctioned

number of rangers will
accordingly be as ~~follows~~
shown below.

	existing	now sanctioned.
N.C.	58	49
S.C.	73.	62
Total	131 -	111 -

amongst the different grades.
Under the Board's proposals the
average Rangers pay would
be slightly in excess of ₹81
and that of a Forester [illegible]
something less than ₹26,
the average rates being different
for the two circles. The Govt.
has revised the ~~distribution~~ gradation
of these classes of officers, so
as to give to the Ranger an
average salary of ₹80 and
to the Forester ₹25. The
figures are given below:—

Grade	Pay.
(1.)	₹ 150
(2.)	- 125
(3.)	- 100
(4.)	- 80
(5.)	- 60
(6.)	- 50
Total.	

Rangers

	number		cost		
	N.C.	S.C.	N.C.	S.C.	Total
	3	4	₹ 450	600	₹ 1050
	6	8	- 750	1000	1750
	8	9	- 800	900	1700
	9	12	- 720	960	1680
	11	14	- 660	840	1500
	14	18	- 700	900	1600
	51	65	- 4080	5200	9280

Foresters

	N.C.	S.C.	N.C.	S.C.	Total
(1.)	15	20	₹ 600	800	1400
(2.)	16	21	- 480	630	1110
(3.)	16	23	- 400	575	975
(4.)	19	23	- 380	460	840
(5.)	21	25	- 315	435	750
	87	116	- 2175	2900	6075

The adoption

of the above scales, besides ensuring uniformity in the average rates of pay for the two circles, secures an annual saving, as compared with the Board's proposals, of £1560 from Rangers and of £2100 from Foresters, or of £3660 in all.

Forest Guards.

The Board accepts the Conservators' proposals as they stand and the Govt has no objection to offer to them. In special localities, however, such as the Nilgiris, the Palnis & the Anamalais, where special rates of pay may be necessary, arrangements should be made to provide a greater number of the more highly paid appointments, those on lower pay being assigned to the plains districts.

Q. 8. The Govt is in complete accord with the Board as regards the principle of allowing deputation allowances to Rangers, Foresters and Guards

Certificate [illegible] to Rangers - Forests will be kept [illegible] for each Circle & [illegible] list for the whole Presidency [illegible] maintained in [illegible] Board's office [illegible] from the Boards [illegible] & [illegible] Register [illegible] in the Circle being equally [illegible] between Circles. As soon as sanction for constituting a third Circle has been received the distribution of the sanctioned staff can be revised.

+ Will be better + more suitable

The distribution and pay of persons is not clearly dealt with in the B. Pro[s]; and the above remarks regarding special localities apply equally to this class of servant. In this connection the Govt approves of the Board's proposals in the pro[s] of the 6[th] Calc. (since received) to raise the pay of the [illegible] in the Nilgiris.

23 | 11

Guards when acting in higher grades of their own class - ordinarily Such allowances are not allowed in these departments, and the C.S. Regns were altered in favor of subordinate forest officials, because they were held not to have been graded. The Govt now declare that Rangers, Foresters & Forest Guards are graded officers, and that the grant to them of deputation allowances in the cases above specified will in future be discontinued. Govt. the Govt C moreover accepts the Board's proposal, that the same latitude should be allowed to the Forest Dept[t] in the filling up of vacancies in the various classes, as is already permitted in the Salt Depart[t], namely that provided the sanctioned number and average pay in each class is not exceeded, the numbers in each grade need not correspond with the sanctioned scale, or as the Board puts it, that "provided the corresponding

"corresponding vacancies in the higher grades are left vacant, the lower grades may be filled up to a corresponding excess".

+

E-11

R. Office establishments.

In the matter of office establishments, the Govt while fully recognizing the force of the Board's arguments in favor of a substantial increase, is of opinion that the proposed expenditure is somewhat in excess of the actual requirements. In the N.C. the cost of the office establishments now entertained by the D.F.O.s amounts to Rs 973 per mensem: Mr Gamble proposed a total outlay of Rs 1047 (excluding the Cuddapah District, which was then attached to the S.C): the Conservators' proposals aggregate Rs 1292: Mr Pratt's figure is Rs 1495, and the Board has recommended Rs 1880.

In the S.C. the existing cost is Rs 1008 p.m: the Conservator proposes Rs 2048, and the Board Rs 2441.

The increase under the Board's proposals is due to the raising of the pay of the first and second clerks in all offices. This the Govt considers to be unnecessary and accordingly resolves to adopt the scale recommended by the Conservator. The pay of the head clerks in the Nilgiri office will, however, be raised to Rs 70 p.m, as it is difficult to get good men to serve on the hills unless they are well paid. The Conservators' classification of districts into major & minor charges is accepted and the Board's proposals in paras. 35-36 & 37 of the pro: under disposal, regarding office establishments for Sub-Asst Conservators, Rangers & Foresters have the approval of Govt.

12 ✱. Subject to the above remarks the proposed reorganization of the subordinate staff of the Forest Department

†10. Conveyance Travelling allowances. Rangers at present draw a fixed conveyance allowance of Rs 25, Rs 20 and Rs 15, according to class in addition to daily batta; whereas Police Inspectors of all grades get the same rate viz Rs 15, which is fixed as a horse allowance. The rate allowed in the Police Dept fairly represents the cost of keeping a pony & Govt the Governor in Council considers that the same principle should be applied in the Forest Dept. The saving which can thus be effected will amount to Rs 6120 per annum.

This will result in a saving of Rs 9216 per annum.

Orders to be issued with reference to Conservator's instructions.

Item pointed out by Mr Douglas as well as by the Conservator that the Bd's proposals for the Office establishment insufficient, particularly in regarding the "Permit & Bills" Branch of it. I think it will be better that this matter of Rs 76 proposed for the Office establishment should be finally settled when the question of the Permit & Bills Branch of the Head Quarters Office is considered. Shall we in order from reasoning further with the Board?

J.H.

I am in agreement with this. 11/7/91

Ind 12 July.

W 13 July

P

is approved [illegible] and the necessary provision should [illegible] be made in the budget for 1892-93 = The Board's proposals, as shown above, contemplated a total increase of expenditure under "B-Establishments" of ~~R~~ 3,09,678; of which R 64,800 were due to the reorganization of the ~~Sub~~ Controlling Staff. The modifications made by Govt in the scheme for the Subordinate Establishments result in a total saving of ~~R 12,996~~ 8996, R 3660 by the redistribution of Rangers' & Foresters' grades, and ~~and~~ R 9216 under Office Establts and R 6120 under field charges. The total increase on account of the subordinate staff thus amounts to R 2,12,807. Excluding the increase in contingencies, or roughly speaking to something over two lakhs. ~~R 2,32,008~~ 25,800 or ~~roughly speaking to~~ 2 1/4 lakhs. It has already been pointed out that the full sanctioned charges will not be incurred immediately, and H.E. in C trusts that the stimulus given to forest administration by

Should it be sanctioned this debit can't be approved LCW

application should also be made for the allotment of such funds as may be required in the current year. Amount sanctioned

~~R 3,09,678~~ 64,800 ~~R 2,32,008~~ 25,800 June

~~R 12,996~~ 8996 R 3660 ~~R 9216~~ R 6120

R 2,12,807

R 2,12,807

2355/13

by the greatly improved means which will be placed at the disposal of the department, will in the end justify the spirit of liberality in which these proposals have been met.

13. X. A copy of the above proceedings will be forwarded to the Govt of I in accordance with the request contained in para 8 of its circular No. 2-F. dated 28-Jan-91.

RWR 8-July-91.

A proposition to this effect has to go. The Board has sent statement but these must now be altered. RWR

(Send to the Board with the Govt proposition slip received (Issued by the Govt of India enclosed).

To The Comptr of A/C. with enclosed
" Accl. General
" Financial Dept.

12/5

Recd 12/8/91

9 July

8/78

to allow for the alterations made in the scheme by Govt, and with returns for transmission of the statements to the Govt of I.

RWR 9/7

Draft Ro.
from orders
Forest- reorganization

Letter despd. with
Govt. Proceds. Report
14/7/91
Forests: 156.

G. Ord 14 July 1891. No. 629.
Note letting us
know of the above
despatched to us
a copies of the R Proc.
Revn

No. 630
14 July 1891.

Letter to the
Secy. Govt. Revenue Dept.

Sir

In accordance with the request contained in your Circular no. 2. F. dy. 20. Jan-91, I am directed to forward a copy of the miscellaneous proceedings of this Govt., dealing with the proposed reorganization of the subordinate staff of the Forest Department. I am to express the regret of H.E. the Gov. that the proposals have not reached the Govt. at an earlier date, and to say that a matter of such great importance could not be disposed of without considerable deliberation & discussion.

2. It will be observed that the Govt. of Madras has accepted, with some slight modifications, the proposals put forward by the Board & Conservator, and that an annual increase of expenditure amounting to a little more than two lakhs of rupees on account

4J
11/7/91
HS
11 July
W
13 July

of the subordinate establishments is in contemplation - I am to say, that H.E. in C. in accepting the imposition of so heavy a burden upon Provincial revenues, has had in view the enormous increase, both actual and prospective, in the area of forests to be managed. Col. Campbell Walker, the Conservr of the S.C, has estimated that about 25,000 sq. miles of country will be under the protection & control of the Department, when the forest settlement has been completed, and that an average annual revenue of 4 annas per acre may before very long be looked forward to, as realizable from this area, provided that proper establishments are entertained for its management. The Govt is inclined to think that Col. Walker's estimate of the future revenue is somewhat too sanguine, as a large proportion of the additional area

239/15

area to be taken over will consist of bare and poor scrublands, which cannot be expected to yield any appreciable revenue, for at least some years to come but the large increase of revenue during recent years justifies the expectation of a steady rise in the future.

3. A statement, showing the receipts and charges for the nine years that have elapsed since the reorganization of 1882, is appended to this letter, and from this it will be seen that while the gross revenue has increased from ₹ 903,914 to ₹ 17,97,120, the net surplus has at the same time risen from ₹ 2,67,356 to ₹ 5,44,476. I am to say that, in the opinion of H.E. in C, the money spent in the protection of the forests will be more than recouped by the enhancement of revenue, which is sure to result therefrom, and that it is therefore good policy, as well as true

economy, to allow such an increase of expenditure as will ensure efficient conservation. I am, however, to refer you to para 16 of the Report of Forest Administration in this Presidency for 1889-90, in which the Board has recognized the advisability of devoting a large share of the surplus revenue to developing the Efficiency of the Department and the improvement of the Forests.

4 3. I am further directed to point out that the average size of the ranges under the present proposals is somewhat larger than that of the ranges as at present constituted, and is very considerably in excess of the area which Sir D. Brandis contemplated entrusting to a single Ranger. At present a large number of the ranges are in charge of Foresters, so that although the number of Rangers will under the new scheme be greatly augmented, the number of ranges will by the extension of their area be reduced. I am to say that the present proposals have been sanctioned in view of the financial condition of the forest administration in this Presidency, but that H.E. in C fears that the average area of the ranges will be too large for thoroughly efficient management by single Rangers, and that in the event of Col. Walker's estimate of the future increase in the area under control being realized, the number of ranges will have to be increased and their size diminished.

5 4. I am directed to add that the reorganization of the Controlling Staff of the Forest Dept. on the lines of Jan. 1891 indicated in your circular is an additional reason for strengthening the Subordinate Establishment, as H.E. in C, and that in the opinion of this Govt, it would be impolitic to hinder the improvement, likely to result from the strengthening of the upper branches of the department by an inadequate provision of subordinate establishments.

Rev
8. July. 91.

Punishment

B 77

243

	Receipts	Charges		Balance
		Conservancy Works	Establishment & Contingencies	
1882-83	903, 914	303, 567	332, 991	267, 356
1883-84	958, 991	351, 445	429, 471	178, 075
1884-85	1,162, 689	424, 189 ~~395, 424~~	488, 997	249, 503 ~~278, 288~~
1885-86	1,198, 600	422, 936	573, 495	262, 169
1886-87	1,246, 783	600, 635	555, 052	91 096
1887-88	1,374, 920	553 446	564 766	256, 708
1888-89	1,575, 006	662 567	554, 107	298, 382
1889-90	1,557, 627	604, 099	561 259	392, 269
1890-91	1,797, 120	12, 52, 644		5, 44, 476

Statement

Connected with the note on

the Reorganisation of

the Forest Department

Print Comment

V&E

14/1/75

G. Cir/ 14 July 1874, nos: 629 & 630

Draft G.O. (from orders) and letter to India

Reorganization of Subordinate staff of Forest Dep.t

The Hon: Mr Garstin. C.S.I.
The Hon: Mr. Stokes. C.S.I.
H.E. the Governor.

attention is specially invited to para. 8. (Proceedings). Cir. 629) received today has been disposed of at the conclusion of this case: the papers have not been circulated for orders —

Note India asked for these proposals by July 1. and has recently wired to ask for them — The G.O. now issued will be sent to India in Mr. S. Row

C.1077

Origin

obt. of {1891} 3rd

REVENUE.

20-
19/1/19
7-6-19
23-7-21
6/1/30.1

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 14th July 1891, No. 629.

JULY.

Subordinate staff.

Passing orders on papers regarding the reorganization of the — of the Forest department.