

Gobt. of {1894} Madras.
REVENUE.

L.C. No 6367 of 1894

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 8th June 1894, No. 400.

JUNE.

North Malabar District Forests.

Recording with remarks Board's Proceedings
on the Southern Circle Conservator's inspection
note on the —.

ORDER—dated 8th June 1894, No. 400, Revenue.

Forest No. 151.

Recorded.

2. The report called for in paragraph 11 should on receipt be submitted for the information of Government. The Collector's attention should be drawn to G.O., No. 593, dated 30th June 1891.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

Exd. C. A. Munisawmy.

Resolution—dated 16th May 1894, Forest No. 315.

Recorded with the following remarks:—

2. *Paragraph 5 of the Inspection Report.*—It is presumed that the Collector has instructed the District Forest-officer in the sense of the concluding sentence of his remarks against this paragraph and will require him to complete the work of selection as early as possible.

3. *Paragraphs 11 to 14.*—Mr. Eber Hardie is now on leave. When he returns, his attention should be drawn to the Conservator's remarks.

4. *Paragraph 15.*—With reference to the Collector's remark against the concluding portion, it is observed that the Conservator's remark must be read as referring only to cases in which Government has a claim to the value of the trees.

5. *Paragraph 16.*—The Conservator's suggestion in the concluding sentence of this paragraph should be adopted.

6. *Paragraph 25.*—The Board accepts the opinion of the Conservator and the Collector that lines alongside a road need not be cleared except for purposes of fire-protection.

7. *Paragraph 27.*—The results of the enquiry referred to by the Collector should be reported to the Board in due course and the necessary steps taken to remedy the discrepancies noticed in this as well as in the succeeding paragraph.

8. *Paragraph 31.*—The Board observes that the "casing system" of record in District Forest offices will shortly be superseded by the disposal number system (*vide* Government Order communicated in Board's Proceedings, dated 28th March 1894, Forest No. 194).

9. *Paragraph 52.*—The Madura report referred to by the Conservator has not yet been received in the Board's office. The Collector will be furnished with a copy thereof in due course.

10. *Paragraph 55.*—The attention of the present District Forest-officer should be invited to the matter and he should be required to take early steps to attend to the Conservator's advice.

11. *Paragraph 59.*—With reference to the Collector's remark against this paragraph he is requested to report the result of his enquiry. Misadventures of the kind are no necessary result of the pit-fall system.

12. *Paragraphs 83 to 85.*—The Collector may renew his application for the purchase of the forests in question if he considers that he can meet the grounds on which objection has been taken to the purchase. Some of the exaggerated arguments formerly put forward only served to weaken the case.

13. *Paragraph 95.*—The mistake noticed by the Conservator should be rectified in the final notification as stated by the Collector.

14. *Paragraph 96.*—The suggestion in this paragraph should be attended to.

15. The other suggestions of the Conservator, not specially noticed above, should also receive the District Forest-officer's attention.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) L. M. WYNCH,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Malabar.

" Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

99. There has been no planting since last inspection, but the areas are now given by the Range officer as—

No.	1.	Comptt.	Planted in	1876	10	acres.	10,000	trees.
"	2.	"	"	1877	10	"	5,000	"
"	3.	"	"	1878	11.8	"	10,000	"
"	4.	"	"	1879	10	"	5,000	"

This is an increase of 24 acres over the area reported in 1888, and shows the necessity of survey and a more accurate enumeration of trees being prepared.

100. The compartments are clean and fire-traced, and the trees are now free from creepers, and double stems have been removed, and a little thinning has been done. Creepers should continue to be cut, but there will be no necessity to repeat the weeding until the undergrowth begins again to interfere with the teak saplings.

101. In fact, the expenditure must be kept as low as possible, for the soil is indifferent and the trees have been badly planted, and they suffered somewhat from Borer attacks in their early stages, so that the growth is poor, and has not improved more than above two inches in diameter since 1888.

The upkeep at present is about Rs. 100 a year, *plus* one watcher on Rs. 8 a month.

102. There are a few poles now one foot in diameter, but the majority are six inches in diameter or less.

I do not think the original planting nor the repeated failures put in have had a fair chance, and I would repeat what I advised in my previous note that the spaces between the compartments where the soil is fair should be planted up in a proper manner, so that we may really gauge the results from *good* planting, and at the same time run our plantation all into one block. I would also utilize some of the intervening spaces to plant wild jack and the cotton tree. Both grow fast and well and are likely to be useful on the coast—the first for coffee boxes (besides other uses), and the last for tea boxes.

103. The *Arundinacea Brandisii* bamboo grows so well here (better than in Wynaad) that it should be propagated by shoots and cuttings as much as possible.

People are willing to give 2 and 3 times as much for it as for the ordinary large bamboo, as having no spines, it is easy to cut.

104. A good many wild jack were put down in 1887, about 2,000, I am told, but these were nearly all eaten down by

The District Forest-officer should prepare an estimate.

(Intld.) H. B.

cattle. The few remaining were healthy trees about 9 inches to a foot in diameter.

105. A little more thinning of the teak (about 200 to the acre) has to be done in compartments 1 and 3, and certain trees must be marked for measurement observations, which should be recorded in tar on the trees themselves.

106. The first thing, however, is to get a survey and map on a 8 or 16-inch scale made with topographical features, and then to have an enumeration and value of the trees made.

107. Purchasers are said to offer Rs. 6 a 100 for saplings 4 inches in diameter, and Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 a 100 if 6 inches in diameter.

The Range officer only succeeded in selling 96 small saplings (thinnings) at Tellicherry for Rs. 7 which cost Rs. 6 to deliver there.

108. This is not encouraging, but where thinning is necessary for the development of the remainder, we must not be stopped from cutting out by the low price obtained for the produce.

109. The 3 or 4 acres of Ceara Rubber planted in 1886 were doing well with stems 6 to 9 inches in diameter.

Weeding is now not required, but a thinning may soon be necessary.

110. All the Ficus Elastica were removed by Mr. Morgan (according to the Range officer) to neighbouring kumaris, where they are not doing well—only about 50 survive.

111. The mahogany is a failure. The few trees that remain are—thanks to the borer—only about 15 to 25 feet high, and very whippy, under 2 inches in diameter.

112. Mr. Eber Hardie has traced a useful road through the plantations, and on $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles into the Kanoth reserve for the extraction of produce.

113. The District Forest-officer had not visited the plantation since March 1893.

114. The double wooden serambi built here in 1887 at a cost of Rs. 500 would have been better built of laterite brick.

The Range officer holds office, but does not live in it.

Endorsement by H. BRADLEY, Acting Collector of Malabar, dated Calicut, 26th March 1894, C. No. 182-F. of 1894.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, Madras.

He has been ill continuously almost ever since.

23rd March 1894.

(Intld.) H. B.

76. It is interesting to notice that the portions now converted into grass, have given the appearance of "sholas and grass hills" to what was once an unbroken stretch of forest, and the fact adds evidence in support of the conclusion that sholas are more likely to be the remnants of former extensive forests, than the first attempts of nature to produce such forests.

77. Below ghâts, the whole country is rapidly being kumariated, and almost the only original forest of any extent is that from the crests downward, which has been admitted to Bavothi Hajee out of the Kanoth proposed reserve.

78. Kumaries are now going on both above and below ghâts, and in not many years hence the stately Ainee (*Artocarpus hirsutus*) and Cedar, the umbrageous Vateria, and the useful ebony and blackwood, which are remarkable in these parts, will be things of the past.

79. I make note of such matters, so that the records of these inspection reports in the future may show the condition of things that were.

80. Kumari had not, I am glad to say, had time to spread into the forest (since admitted to be part of Bavothi Hajee's) before the area was put under settlement, so this forest stands out in strong contrast to the rest; and it seems to me a very great pity that the negotiations sometime back to purchase this area from Bavothi Hajee did not come to anything.

The forest is a grand piece of virgin forest of about 6,000 acres, and is soon likely to be the only virgin forest left on the ghâts in this part of the district. It should be preserved on that account alone, but apart from this, I consider that it may be made of actual value in course of time.

81. I was instrumental in securing for Government at a very moderate price (about 10 annas an acre) the extensive valuable forest estate of Amarapalliam in the south of the district, and I shall be very glad if I can succeed in persuading Government to purchase this area in the north also.

82. It is very desirable to negotiate with Bavothi Hajee also for the whole of his admitted land (about 4,000 acres) in the Peria reserve above ghâts, so as to secure one continuous block both below and above ghâts for Government.

The proposal to purchase these forests was negatived—*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 26th November 1891, Mis. No. 916,

Bavothi Hajee addressed me quite recently on the subject, but in the face of the repeated orders of the Board and Government I did not forward his letter.

(Intld.) H. B.

I believe that it will before long be found very valuable.

(Intld.) H. B.

The boundaries could not then be better—

The Tellicherry-Manantoddy road on the north;

The Kotayam-Kurambranad boundary (a well marked ridge) on the south;

The Peria-Kottiadi road on the east. Chittari Parambai cultivation on the west;

and would comprise about 65 square miles.

In any case, the portion *below* ghâts should be sought for; and I gathered from an interview with Mr. Bavothi Hajee that he is quite agreeable and even anxious to come to terms.

83. What those terms should be, it would be out of place for me to mention here; but I trust that no efforts may be spared to secure these areas, or at least that which lies in the Kanoth proposed reserve below ghâts; and the negotiations, if possible, should be concluded before the settlement is completed.

84. As soon as settlement is over, we shall otherwise have the forests rapidly cut down for Kumari, or probably for timber and fuel, in the event of the talked-of railway being brought up the coast.

85. If the forest cannot be bought, I would recommend its being protected under chapter IV of the Act.

86. The rainfall (about 300 inches) in these parts is among the heaviest in Southern India, but under the present abundant vegetation the wash is *nil* as compared with denuded parts elsewhere under a very much smaller rainfall.

The wash and silting up and flooding of rivers here, when denuded, will be very great and sufficient, as far as we are concerned, to at least endanger our small teak plantations on the river banks at the bottom of the valley.

87. It is, in utilizing our present forest surplus to secure and enlarge the permanent State Forests in India, that so much may be done with our present forest revenues, and this will secure a much greater and more easily collected annual income by and bye.

88. South of Kanoth and north of Kanoth, the forest areas are more or less private property.

Forest, and Board's Proceedings, dated 13th April 1892, Forest No. 404, Mis. On each occasion the Board supported the Collector's proposal to purchase, but the Government declined.

(Intld.) H. B.
23rd March 1894.

The proposal to purchase these forests (below the ghâts) was negatived in Board's Proceedings, dated 17th May 1893, Forest No. 577, Mis. The Board then supposed that the whole of these forests had been tackled. Mr. Cherry's report shows that this is not the case—*vide* also my letter dated 24th April 1893, Forest No. 418-93, disposed of in Board's Proceedings, dated 2nd May 1893, Forest No. 479, Mis.

I believe that the purchase of these forests would be most profitable.

There is even now, I am told, a demand for Irul (*Xylia dolabriformis*) sleepers for China.

(Intld.) H. B.

I agree.

(Intld.) H. B.

The first, down I believe as far as the Nilambur Raja's territories, is said to belong to the Karathanad Raja; while north is said to belong to Bavothi Hajee, the Kottayam Raja and others.

All is being felled—a little for timber, but most for kumari.

The timber at present considered worth taking out consist chiefly of red and white cedar, black wood, ebony, wild jack, irul, and wynava.

89. At present, the two amshoms north of Peria and Kanoth in the Kottayam taluk, viz., Manathena amshom and Ganava amshom, have to be settled and surveyed, and it is not possible to say whether any escheats or areas are likely to be secured in these portions of the district, but from what I hear I should think it very improbable.

90. I should much like to see the splendid sholas on the Malabar portion of the Brahmagiri hills saved from destruction.

91. A convenient area above ghâts at Peria, north of the Tellicherry road and up to the Kottayam taluk boundary, is I believe, admitted at the Revenue Settlement to belong to Government.

The District Forest-officer appears to be waiting for the amshom maps, but I see no reason why it should not be proposed and settled without delay.

92. The forest atlas is rather confusing for these parts.

The map shows reserves No. 4 Chapparam, 112 acres, No. 5 Panniyatta, 115 acres, as proposed, but both these areas, I understand, were some time ago claimed, admitted and the settlement closed.

93. In the Kanoth reserve under settlement, a number of Kurichas are scattered, who cultivate pepper and cut kumari in a very disjointed sort of way. They cannot be allowed to continue to have a run of the forest in this manner. All attempts to control them appear to have failed.

The settlement orders on their claims must be inquired into, and something must be done to regulate their cultivation.

I understand that a former Collector Mr. Logan proposed to establish them all in one corner of the reserve by setting apart a portion of the reserve in which they were to be allowed to take up lands under a **rest* lease or license.

In August 1890 the Sub-Collector forwarded to the Collector a list of forests in these amshoms, which were unclaimed by any janmi. The list was prepared by the Tahsildar. The land is to a great extent good forest land, but many claims will turn up when it is proposed to reserve it. I forwarded the list last December to the District Forest-officer.

(Intld.) H. B.

These would cost nothing to conserve and would be splendid game preserves. They are surrounded by reserves. The Coorgs now come down in large parties and destroy every living thing. The District Forest-officer will look into it.

(Intld.) H. B.

I am not quite sure as to the identity of this land, but I believe it is claimed now, though registered as Government janmam at the settlement, as it was not then claimed.

23rd Mar. 1894. (Intld.) H. B.

I know of no scrub jungle, the property of Government near this reserve where they could be located—*vide* correspondence ending with my letter, dated 18th March 1894, Ref. on C. No. 246-F. of 1894. The District Forest-officer must try to confine them to one part of the reserve.

(Intld.) H. B.

This would be a very sensible plan. Either no tax or a light one may be levied, but the lands should be surveyed and measured to them.

Only those living in the reserve should be considered, and the whole extent set apart should not be increased at any time.

There appear to be 100 Hardies (dwellings) now remaining in the reserve out of about 300 who originally claimed rights. The rest have decamped.

94. The District Forest-officer brought to my notice what may turn out to be a serious difficulty in notifying the Kanoth reserve for settlement under section 4, and it is not understood how the mistake was made, or why the District Forest-officer or Settlement-officer has not discovered it sooner.

95. The northern limits are very indefinitely described as a line running "through certain villages," or running through "the southern portion of certain villages," but the western line is described as running through the centre of Chikarippa desam, and then stops, and does not connect on to the southern boundary, but leaves out all the portion within the Pavatur desam, so that the circuit is not complete.

The boundary description appears to have been prepared by Mr. Morgan in 1884, and revised also by him in 1886.

The preliminary demarcation was carried along so as to exclude all the Chikarippa cultivation and also the Pavatur desam cultivation; so, possibly this is sufficient, and there may be no objections, but the flaw exists none the less.

96. *Kanoth plantation*.—No journal has been kept for this plantation under Code paragraph 81 on the ground that it is not a large planting, but I consider that it is sufficiently large, and a journal should be kept, starting with a history of the plantation and followed by record of works undertaken and the cost and revenue brought up to date.

97. There is still no survey or map, although I particularly desired a preparation of one in my inspection of 1888.

98. The rough estimate of expenditure is given up to date as Rs. 2,252 under the Revenue Department, Rs. 2,157 under this department.

It is strange that it has only now been discovered.

(Intld.) H. B.

It will probably be sufficient to remedy it in the final notification.

(Intld.) H. B.

ciently meet the admission made to the sole remaining claimant—one Parapravan Bavothi Hajee.

68. The sooner these matters are completed the better; not that we are likely to utilize these reserves just at present, but it is important to know exactly how we stand as regards boundaries.

With changes of Settlement-officers and the advent of a new District Forest-officer, the only man left, who is likely to know all the details, is the Range officer Forester Veeraraghava Iyer.

69. By the exchange of lands with Bavothi Hajee, which I observe the Government has just sanctioned, the Peria reserve will be divided into 2 blocks in place of 3 proposed—having Bavothi Hajee's land lying between.

The two blocks will have to be separately named and fresh boundaries described under section 16.

70. The eastern limit of the Kanoth reserve below ghâts is, I learn, to be a direct line running from the Nadambile chattram towards Nadamkuri.

71. Both the exchanged lands and the line below ghât, should be demarcated by the District Forest-officer in person and not left, as appears at present, so much to the Range officer.

72. The lines of the exchanged lands were not easy to follow from the description given to me on the map, and I can only advise that natural boundaries be taken as much as possible.

73. The areas proposed of the Peria and Kanoth reserves, are given as 13,700 acres and 25,600 acres, respectively, but I am afraid that the settlement will leave us less than half these extents.

74. All of the Kanoth proposed reserve appears to have been escheated land, but Bavothi Hajee has established some independent claims in the portion west of the Nadambile Nadamkuri line, which have been recognized by the courts.

75. I knew the Peria forest some 25 years ago. Almost the whole of that part from near Manantoddy, westward for 30 miles to Kanoth (6 miles beyond the foot of the ghât), was one superb unbroken virgin forest.

Above the ghâts has since been broken up by coffee estates, and these have now died out and given place either to grass and or impenetrable lantana.

This would be a very sensible plan. Either no tax or a light one may be levied, but the lands should be surveyed and measured to them.

Only those living in the reserve should be considered, and the whole extent set apart should not be increased at any time.

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It will probably be sufficient to remedy it in the final notification.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), dated 16th May 1894, Forest No. 315:—

Read—the following letter from J. W. CHERRY, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, to the Collector of Malabar, dated Coimbatore, 22nd February 1894, No. 314:—

I have the honour to inform you that I visited your North Malabar District Forest-officer's charge between the 27th January and 15th February 1894, and inspected the Kanoth-Peria range.

2. Since my last inspection (Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 244, dated 11th April 1893) Mr. Eber Hardie, the District Forest-officer, has been so unwell as to oblige him to seek furlough, and I found him so poorly at my visit that he was almost useless for purposes of inspection, and I was glad, under Board's Proceedings, [Forest No. 112, Mis., dated 25th January 1894, to be able to give him permission to hand his charge temporarily over to the Deputy Collector and to go at once.

3. *Selections*.—Under instructions from the District Forest-officer, Mr. Ranger Ramalingam Pillai was demarcating areas selected for settlement, and I was glad to find that he had completed selections from the old reserved lands in the Ganapathi Vattam amshom which have been a very long time in hand.

Almost the identical boundaries have been followed as sketched out by me in paragraph 11 (e) to (i) of my last inspection, and blocks—

Vengur ...	...	about 916 acres,
Kallur ...	...	" 2,096 "
Naikatti ...	...	" 737 "
Alathur ...	...	" 2,250 "
Yedathorai ...	...	" 602 "
Muthinga ...	...	" 323 "
Ponguli ...	...	" 160 "
Palupathur ...	...	" 522 "

have been preliminarily demarcated, and now must be described and notified for settlement as soon as possible.

4. As regards the additions to existing reserves that I proposed to make at my last inspection, I understand that you would prefer to propose the whole of the intervening lands, and then leave occupied fields to be excluded and marked in as enclosures. This no doubt would be more complete, and I shall be glad if it can be done, but it would be advisable to mark the enclosures out in groups so as not to adhere to the field limits too closely.

5. Further selections have yet to be made in the rest of the division, and the District Forest-officer still complains that he cannot get on in the absence of amshom maps and settlement registers.

Most of the former have been received, but the latter (settlement registers) are not forthcoming yet. They are reported to have been sent down to your office for revision the year before last, and that it is impossible to find out who owns any land until they are corrected and received back, so as to compare with the holding numbers shown in the desam and amshom maps.

6. *Settlement.*—I had an opportunity of talking to Mr. Gwynne, the Deputy Collector, who is also now in charge of the Forest Settlement.

The reserves now in his hands appear to be approaching completion, but there has been very great delay. I think Peria at least was notified for settlement in 1884.

He has Peria, Padri, Oontangodi.

7. No. 1 awaits an exchange of land which I am glad to see the Government has just sanctioned.

No. 2 awaits clearing of desam boundaries, which ought to have been done before but for some misunderstanding between the District Forest-officer and the Deputy Collector as to who was responsible for the cost of clearing and the correctness of the boundary.

No. 3 awaits expiry of the time for claims.

8. As regards Peria, I call your attention to my remarks about exchange and purchase further on.

I agree.

(Intld.) H. B.

Only desam maps have been received and these have been supplied to the District Forest-officer.

(Intld.) H. B.

The District Forest-officer was asked, in communicating Board's Proceedings, dated 11th April 1893, Forest No. 244, to him, to report whether any more maps or extracts from the settlement registers were necessary. He asked for none. The settlement registers are, under the orders of Government, kept in the Collector's custody. They would be useless to the District Forest-officer for his purpose as they contain only the names of the pat-tadars not the owners of the lands. When the settlement is revised, they will be more useful. Now I can supply such information as is available if the District Forest-officer applies to me.

(Intld.) H. B.

The delay has been due to litigation which was carried to the High Court.

(Intld.) H. B.

The Anandravans of the family now claim on the ground that their Karnavan did not look after the interests of the family. The claim is time-barred.

(Intld.) H. B.

This remark is unfair and uncalled for. The dates of the High Court decisions I do not know, but the judgments in the Padri claims reached me in October 1892, Peria claim September 1892, Kanoth claim October 1892, and the Conservator must know that settlement could not proceed while the claims were in the Courts.

(Intld.) H. B.

The Deputy Collector has gone to Calicut for 3 months' Treasury training.

(Intld.) H. B.

As regards Padri, I understand that other claims are likely to be put in by members of the Kupatod family, and we should resist these as being time-barred long ago.

This is the fault of prolonging settlement so much.

Oontangodi, I hear, is likely to be claimed as jenm property.

9. I was sorry to find, just on leaving, that the Deputy Collector had received orders for transfer, and as there is to be also a new District Forest-officer, I am afraid the settlement will go on *ad infinitum*.

10. The settlement of the Kanoth reserve below ghâts is in the hands of the Sub-Collector, and on this block I have some remarks to make under Peria-Kanoth range.

11. *Works.*—I found the District Forest-officer fairly well advanced with the works approved at my last inspection, but I must note here that Mr. Eber Hardie is not altogether sufficiently attentive to inspection notes and instructions, and is inclined to delay taking notice and reporting matters that should not be delayed or neglected.

12. For instance, there is a defaulting contractor since 1887, whom Mr. Eber Hardie has spoken to me about, and received my advice upon, on two previous occasions, and yet the matter is still in abeyance.

13. Again, his complaints about wrong portions of boundary on the Chedleth side, and incompleteness of the boundary under settlement in the Kanoth reserve, are matters that he should have dealt with promptly as soon as discovered.

14. He complains of the difficulty in preventing jenmis from cutting Government wood under their private permits, but this is a common complaint in all districts, and is only to be remedied by a stronger and more reliable establishment.

15. He also complains that there have been many instances of lands being assigned without reference to the Forest Department, or the collecting of the value of standing growth, and mentioned one case, of land being assigned on which the

I have heard nothing of this matter. As the Conservator gives no details, I presume that it is unimportant.

(Intld.) H. B.

This also I know nothing of.

(Intld.) H. B.

village adigari had valued the trees at Rs. 7, but which the pattadar afterwards admitted, contained 60 blackwood trees! He states that he has represented matters to you, but that you were of opinion that where the pattas had been issued without any reservation of trees, nothing could now be done.

This may be so, but I should point out that the rules require that a fair valuation should be made either by Revenue or Forest officers *before the land is assigned*; that patta for certain lands should not be granted without reference first to the Forest Department; and that in any cases brought to light, of false or insufficient valuation being made, it is necessary that somebody should be punished severely.

16. All the roads are reported done except portions of Chedleth-Kurichat road and one deviation in Kurichat-Odaipallam road.

In addition, a road from Sultan's Battery to Odaipallam has been traced and cut.

The new Chedleth to Kartikolam road ought to be very useful. It is 17 miles long and appears on the map to be a well selected line. It goes through our Padri reserve now under settlement.

All these roads, I repeat, must be *traversed* and laid out correctly on the maps—Reserve as well as Range maps.

17. Fire-clearing has also been completed, but as usual along the Mysore frontier our firing operations have been delayed because of absence of Mysore subordinates.

This has been complained about so much that it will be best if Mysore can be persuaded to agree to your doing all the work and then Mysore to halve the expenditure.

18. The fire protection of the particular blocks advised in paragraph 15 of my last report has not yet been attempted.

19. Cultural operations, recommended in paragraph 30 of my last report, have not yet been carried out, and it is to be regretted that the teak seed for next sowing has not yet been collected.

20. With the exception of the ceiling to the Manantoddy new office, and building of the guards' serambi at Muthinga, the building work provided has been completed.

This is the case. Pattas should not have been granted, but nothing can be done now. The Deputy Collector and Tahsildar have been warned and I trust that it will not occur again.

(Intld.) H. B.

23rd March 1894.

This is, I think, unnecessary except where the land is Government jennu or escheat land.

(Intld.) H. B.

Mr. Marshall does not anticipate any difficulty in arranging this.

(Intld.) H. B.

I arranged with the District Forest-officer in November last the directions in which these lines should run.

(Intld.) H. B.

The District Forest-officer's remissness is not quite so bad as it would appear. The seed was to be collected in December for sowing in June. The report was received in February. Some 300 seers of seed have been sown. The District Forest-officer should have collected more.

(Intld.) H. B.

21. I have agreed with the District Forest-officer that the guards' single serambi for Muthinga had better be placed at Odaipallam, which is six miles from Sultan's Battery and more central, and lies at a convenient junction of roads midway between Muthinga, Kurichat, Kuppadi and the Mysore frontier.

22. We should also have a single serambi half way on the new road (17 miles) from Kartikolam to Chedleth at a cost of about Rs. 300.

23. Good wells are also very necessary at Kuppadi, the head-quarters of the Chedleth Range-officer, and Begur, the head-quarters of the Begur Range-officer.

At the latter place a well was sunk in 1888 at a cost of Rs. 190, but it soon struck shelving rock and is always dry in the hot weather. It is seldom ever used.

Fresh attempts should be made, for there is no doubt that much of the ill-health at Begur is due to using the leaf-laden river water. I advised fresh attempts at a well here in 1888.

The District Forest-officer will prepare an estimate. I should think the river water at Begur very fair.

(Intld.) H. B.

24. The works recommended in paragraph 37 of my last notes are reported done, except the squaring off and clearing up of the Begur forest station and the fencing. These last should be done as soon as possible, and were referred to by me in 1888.

25. *Boundaries.*—I found in the reserves along the Nellacotta-Battery road that the Range officer was attempting to clear the reserve boundary *along the road*.

The Board differed with me on a previous note and decided that road boundaries should be marked by the usual forest pillars, visible one from the other, but I do not consider that the lines should be cleared as well, except for fire protection, as this entails the trees useful for shade along a road being cut down.

26. The demarcation of the Kudracote 13 blocks is now reported complete. Sign-boards were being prepared, and the samples I saw were according to instructions and satisfactory.

27. Mr. Eber Hardie has shown me that in some cases in our settled reserves, notably in Nulpoya block, subsequent to forest settlement and demarcation, certain pattas had been granted in reserved areas near the border, and at the Revenue settlement which followed, the surveyors surveyed the reserved boundary so as to exclude these patta lands.

I have called for information whether these pattas were granted after settlement, and if so, the explanations of the officers responsible will be called for. Mr. Eber Hardie ought to have brought this to my notice long ago.

(Intld.) H. B.

The matter should be looked into and section 16 boundary should be restored, and the pattadars' claims, if genuine, submitted for disposal.

28. In some other cases also it is shown that our *Forest demarcation* has not sufficiently followed section 16 notification for short distances. This should be corrected, and if patta lands have to be included within the rectified boundary, this should be reported for orders.

29. Mr. Eber Hardie was right to bring these discrepancies to notice before leaving the district, but I consider he ought to have taken such matters up and disposed of them before this.

He did not say a word to me about all this, which was wrong. I was with him near Nulpoya.

(Intld.) H. B.

30. *District Forest office*.—Some improvements in the office and system of management have been effected since previous inspection, and matters are more satisfactory under the new head clerk, but there is still much to be done, and I do not consider that the District Forest-officer has given sufficient of his own personal attention to office matters, and I found him ignorant of many faults that were being carried on in spite of orders in previous inspections.

31. The treatment of the correspondence and case registers, for instance, was worse than at my last inspection. No references in the "forward" column of the former were entered to show what currents had been *cased*.

No disposals had been cased since the 21st of January and no references are given in the case register to show what particular papers belong to a case.

Papers in currents and cases were not always put up in chronological order, and I found a waste of stationery in putting up spare sheets (which had never been used) with cases and currents for orders which, if issued, could easily have been noted or drafted on the currents themselves.

I had to explain all these matters over *again* and once more showed what papers should be cased and what merely filed.

The general register showed, since the 1st of April, 4,416 entries including 2,017 issues, and the case register 195 cases.

32. As regards maps also, for which instructions have been repeatedly issued at previous inspections, and a draftsman has moreover been deputed to the division since March last, I found little progress had been made. To a certain extent the

I do not know when the Conservator inspected the office. It was just six days from the last "case" to the commencement of his inspection, and "casing" certainly is not necessary every day.

(Intld.) H. B.

"Casing" appears to be a matter of discretion and I believe that Colonel Campbell Walker's views on the subject differed from Mr. Cherry's. Mr. Eber Hardie learnt under Colonel Campbell Walker. I make this remark as Mr. Eber Hardie has left the district and cannot explain himself.

(Intld.) H. B.

delay is due to the late receipt of maps, but as the District Forest-officer does not appear still to understand what is wanted, I must repeat here that I want to see all reserve and other particulars such as roads, depôts, buildings, stations, charges, &c., entered into a complete divisional map, made up (in case of North Malabar) of topographical 1-inch taluk maps.

Further, the same scale and class of map should be made up and supplied to each Range officer for such portion (to be cut square with a margin) as falls *within his charge*.

Again, the 4-inch topographical *amshom* maps should be cut and mounted (to be cut square with a margin) for *each separate reserve*.

33. The District Forest-officer should have two copies of the divisional map, one on rollers for his office and one in book form for the field, and at least two copies of all reserve maps mounted in the same way.

Each Range officer should have a book-form map for his range together with one for each reserve. All maps must be neatly entered up with complete references in the margin.

34. I urged the Board sometime ago to agree to instructions for the preparation and maintenance of all Forest reference maps, but have not yet received orders.

35. The cash balance shown was Rs. 255-0-8 and agreed with the book.

36. The sanction register wants writing up and the completion certificates properly entered.

37. The deposit register contains the names of 13 contractors who have paid Rs. 2,115 on account of revenue, which has been credited. Their contracts are still running.

38. Outstanding advances were, at the end of December, Rs. 803 to contractors and Rs. 683 to disbursers.

Most of the first were for small amounts and were recovered in January and February. There appear to be none irrecoverable.

39. The revenue was Rs. 20,563 and will be made up to the budget (Rs. 28,000) before close of the year.

40. The expenditure is well up to the estimate, but there will be a saving of a few hundreds under timber, roads and buildings.

Since received.

(Intld.) H. B.

23rd March 1894.

41. Nearly all the office registers (notably the establishment pay-books) were in pieces from the damp, and will have to be rebound.

42. I must repeat that the District Forest-officer should get a couple or so of air-tight tin boxes, sufficient at least to hold his registers, and maps and library books, and his spare books and stationery in the monsoon.

43. In entering measurements of logs in the timber register, I advise that fractions of a cubic feet be left out, over $\frac{1}{2}$ and under $\frac{1}{2}$ being shown as 1 cubic foot extra and 1 less respectively.

44. The District Forest-officer complains of the inability or neglect of For-ester Ghulam Khadir Sahib to measure timber properly, and I have requested him to report the circumstances to me, for it can only be gross carelessness.

45. The office buildings had been generally improved as advised in previous inspections, but the ceiling had not been put up in the new office.

All the buildings will require white-washing after next rains.

46. The records were tidy under the new head clerk, but there has been no destruction yet of old records though they have been sorted, and we are still encumbered with the useless articles mentioned in paragraph 48 of my last report.

47. The office was inspected by the Treasury Deputy Collector in November 1892, but not since.

48. The grounds attached to the office and District Forest-officer's residence might be cleaner.

49. As a recent reference has been made about Ceara rubber growth, I note that the oldest trees planted here in 1883-84 measured 43 feet high and 54 inches in girth in 1891-92. They will be measured again now.

The bulk of the trees were planted in 1885 on the top of the hill where the soil is poor, and are about 25 feet high, and 12 inches in girth.

They are whippy trees, and want thinning out.

The plant grows from self-sown seed.

50. *Next operations.*—As the Begur reserve has now been over-hauled for dead and back-going trees, the District Forest-officer should confine his felling for 1894-95 to the Kurichat and Rampur blocks.

So called air-tight boxes are perfectly useless in Calicut against damp and mould. They never remain air-tight.

(Intld.) H. B.

23rd March 1894.

Mr. Marshall promises to see to this.

(Intld.) H. B.

These have been advertised for sale.

(Intld.) H. B.

23rd March 1894.

The District Forest-officer thinks from information supplied by the Ranger that there are still a good many trees to be taken out. He has only just joined.

(Intld.) H. B.

The felling will still be restricted to dead and dying trees, and it is intended to take 25,000 cubic feet out of these blocks, which will yield the Rs. 15,000 entered under I (a) in the Revenue budget.

51. The revenue provided under head II (a) (Rs. 3,000) should be struck out and added to that to be obtained under head I (a), as I consider the fewer purchasers allowed to cut for themselves in these forests the better.

We should retain and control the cutting ourselves.

The other items of revenue for 1894-95 call for no remark.

52. I would observe that there seems a probability of our being able to add to our revenue in the near future, by a system of forest leases of lands for cardamom cultivation, as is now done on the Lower Palnis, for notes of which please see my last report on the Madura district.

53. The District Forest-officer informs me that he has received several offers for 12 years' leases at 4 annas a kundi (9 kundis to the acre), but a complicated arrangement is asked for, whereby no rent is to be paid for the first 3 years and then rent is only to be charged on alternate strips or patches which is the form they wish to cultivate in.

As far as I can make out, this would come to Rs. 1-2-0 an acre, but in Madura the rate is much higher than this and the leases, if I remember rightly, are for 30 years.

54. The total revenue provided in next year's budget is Rs. 24,000.

The revenue under timber ought to be higher, but we are chary of felling until we better know what our possibilities are, and this we cannot know until our maps are prepared and an enumeration and valuation made.

55. Nothing has yet been done by the District Forest-officer on paragraphs 16 and 31 of my last report, which I may observe was in substance a repetition of what I advised in paragraphs 19 to 21 of the previous report.

It is hoped that Mr. Marshall, the new District Forest-officer, will take the matter up at once, beginning with the Begur reserve.

56. Under expenditure for 1894-95, Rs. 1,500 is entered for roads and bridges.

This has apparently not been received. The last report on Madura is contained in Board's Proceedings, dated 7th February 1893, Forest No. 83.

(Intld.) H. B.

The District Forest-officer has had 3 months' leave and has been very ill, since the last inspection.

23rd March 1894. (Intld.) H. B.

The Kartikolam-Chedleth trace has been already done, and I consider that the money provided for it should be spent on a trace from near the iron-bridge so as to join the Kurichat road near Odaipallam.

57. Some expenditure on deviations is also wanted on the Putardi Nambiar's portion of the Kartikolam-Chedleth road.

The other items of expenditure call for no remark.

58. *Establishment.*—The District Forest-officer is so much hampered by sickness among his Rangers and Foresters, and we have lost the services of so many men in Wynaad, that it becomes necessary to give them the best head-quarters I can during the fever months.

59. As regards the Chedleth range (head-quarters Kuppadi), I do not at present know what change to suggest, as the only available place is Sultan's Battery only about 3 miles away, but in the Begur range (head-quarters Begur) I have decided to try a change of head-quarters to Manantoddy for both Ranger and Foresters during 15th February to 15th June.

This will be dependent on the felling and fire-protection being completed beforehand, and on the officers being prepared to make sufficient periodical inspections, and ready to go out on any case requiring their presence being reported.

The additional distance to their work will only be 9 miles at the most.

60. In this connection it will be necessary to add a rest-house to the forest station at Manantoddy for them as also for sick men who come in from other ranges.

Such a building should not cost more than Rs. 800.

61. *Peria Kanoth Range.*—The Range officer, Forester Veeraraghava Iyer, I am glad to find, takes interest in his work, is intelligent, and knows a good deal about claims, boundaries, &c.

62. In this range I had an opportunity of seeing a wire-rope way which had been used to bring down stone from a mine.

As wire ropes are of interest to this department, I made the following notes:—

It was a rope passing round a tree above and a tree below, so as to form a double way, down which the loaded bucket dragged up the empty bucket. The distance was about 200 yards; the load 175 pounds. The rope consisted of a hemp core surrounded by 6 strands of

The result has been that in about 9 days since Mr. Marshall took charge an elephant and 3 bisons have been killed in the Begur pits. Some at least of these animals died apparently from starvation. The pits have evidently been thoroughly neglected. The padding at the bottom must have become useless, and it is clear that they were not visited regularly. The matter is under inquiry, but the pit-fall system must be stopped if animals are killed in this way.

(Intld.) H. B.

12 galvanized wires in each strand and was $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. The full and empty buckets were connected by a travelling $\frac{3}{4}$ inch rope line, which passed through a pulley attached to the tree at the top, and the pace was regulated by a wooden wedge pressing on the rope line where it passed through the pulley. The wedge was worked by hand. The runners were ordinary iron ship's cargo pulleys, with about 4 inches diameter wheels, and were placed on the wire by taking out and replacing the pins. The wire was fixed round the trees with staples.

63. The Dindamal Forest station was still neglected, and the under-growths had so encroached on the buildings as to endanger them from fire.

The buildings (formerly belonging to a coffee estate) were bought some years ago, I believe, for Rs. 1,000.

They are unnecessarily extensive for our wants, and when any material repairs are required for them, we had better pull them down and erect a serambi in their place and utilize the balance of materials elsewhere. There are about 5,000 mission tiles on the building worth Rs. 500 and about Rs. 500 worth of timber and plank-ing.

64. About 200 yards of water-pipe (formerly belonging to a water-lift) are still lying in the jungle down to the stream.

The piping should be taken up and unscrewed and properly stowed away.

65. The house-watcher had no badge. He cannot be allowed to draw his pay unless he attends more to his duties in keeping the place clear of weeds and jungle.

66. I called attention to these matters during my visit of 1888, but the District Forest-officer should not really be required to be told of such details: they should be obvious even to a Range-officer.

67. None of the reserves in this range have yet been settled.

The two reserves—Peria (3 blocks above ghâts) and Kanoth (1 block below ghâts)—were placed under settlement as far back as 1884.

At present they await an exchange of lands both above and below ghâts, and the demarcation of an eastern line to the reserve below ghâts, which shall suffi-

ciently meet the admission made to the sole remaining claimant—one Parapravan Bavothi Hajee.

68. The sooner these matters are completed the better; not that we are likely to utilize these reserves just at present, but it is important to know exactly how we stand as regards boundaries.

With changes of Settlement-officers and the advent of a new District Forest-officer, the only man left, who is likely to know all the details, is the Range officer Forester Veeraraghava Iyer.

69. By the exchange of lands with Bavothi Hajee, which I observe the Government has just sanctioned, the Peria reserve will be divided into 2 blocks in place of 3 proposed—having Bavothi Hajee's land lying between.

The two blocks will have to be separately named and fresh boundaries described under section 16.

70. The eastern limit of the Kanoth reserve below ghâts is, I learn, to be a direct line running from the Nadambile chattram towards Nadamkuri.

71. Both the exchanged lands and the line below ghât, should be demarcated by the District Forest-officer in person and not left, as appears at present, so much to the Range officer.

72. The lines of the exchanged lands were not easy to follow from the description given to me on the map, and I can only advise that natural boundaries be taken as much as possible.

73. The areas proposed of the Peria and Kanoth reserves, are given as 13,700 acres and 25,600 acres, respectively, but I am afraid that the settlement will leave us less than half these extents.

74. All of the Kanoth proposed reserve appears to have been escheated land, but Bavothi Hajee has established some independent claims in the portion west of the Nadambile Nadamkuri line, which have been recognized by the courts.

75. I knew the Peria forest some 25 years ago. Almost the whole of that part from near Manantoddy, westward for 30 miles to Kanoth (6 miles beyond the foot of the ghât), was one superb unbroken virgin forest.

Above the ghâts has since been broken up by coffee estates, and these have now died out and given place either to grass and or impenetrable lantana.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE).

READ—the following letter from J. W. CHERRY, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, to the Collector of Malabar, dated Coimbatore, 22nd February 1894, No. 314:—

I have the honour to inform you that I visited your North Malabar District Forest-officer's charge between the 27th January and 15th February 1894, and inspected the Kanoth-Peria range.

2. Since my last inspection (Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 244, dated 11th April 1893) Mr. Eber Hardie, the District Forest-officer, has been so unwell as to oblige him to seek furlough, and I found him so poorly at my visit that he was almost useless for purposes of inspection, and I was glad, under Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 112 Mis., dated 25th January 1894, to be able to give him permission to hand his charge temporarily over to the Deputy Collector and to go at once.

3. *Selections.*—Under instructions from the District Forest-officer, Mr. Ranger Ramalingam Pillai was demarcating areas selected for settlement, and I was glad to find that he had completed selections from the old reserved lands in the Ganapathi Vattam amshom which have been a very long time in hand.

Almost the identical boundaries have been followed as sketched out by me in paragraph 11 (e) to (i) of my last inspection, and blocks—

Vengur ...	about 916 acres,
Kallur ...	" 2,096 "
Naikatti ...	" 737 "
Alathur ...	" 2,250 "
Yedathorai ...	" 602 "
Muthinga ...	" 323 "
Ponguli ...	" 160 "
Palupathur ...	" 522 "

have been preliminarily demarcated, and now must be described and notified for settlement as soon as possible.

4. As regards the additions to existing reserves that I proposed to make at my last inspection, I understand that you would prefer to propose the whole of the intervening lands, and then leave occupied fields to be excluded and marked in as enclosures. This no doubt would be more complete, and I shall be glad if it can be done, but it would be advisable to mark the enclosures out in groups so as not to adhere to the field limits too closely.

5. Further selections have yet to be made in the rest of the division, and the District Forest-officer still complains that he cannot get on in the absence of amshom maps and settlement registers.

Most of the former have been received, but the latter (settlement registers) are not forthcoming yet. They are reported to have been sent down to your office for revision the year before last, and that it is impossible to find out who owns any land until they are corrected and received back, so as to compare with the holding numbers shown in the desam and amshom maps.

6. *Settlement*.—I had an opportunity of talking to Mr. Gwynne, the Deputy Collector, who is also now in charge of the Forest Settlement.

The reserves now in his hands appear to be approaching completion, but there has been very great delay. I think Peria at least was notified for settlement in 1884.

He has Peria, Padri, Oontangodi.

7. No. 1 awaits an exchange of land which I am glad to see the Government has just sanctioned.

No. 2 awaits clearing of desam boundaries, which ought to have been done before but for some misunderstanding between the District Forest-officer and the Deputy Collector as to who was responsible for the cost of clearing and the correctness of the boundary.

No. 3 awaits expiry of the time for claims.

8. As regards Peria, I call your attention to my remarks about exchange and purchase further on.

I agree.

(Intld.) H. B.

Only desam maps have been received and these have been supplied to the District Forest-officer.

(Intld.) H. B.

The District Forest-officer was asked, in communicating Board's Proceedings, dated 11th April 1893, Forest No. 244, to him, to report whether any more maps or extracts from the settlement registers were necessary. He asked for none. The settlement registers are, under the orders of Government, kept in the Collector's custody. They would be useless to the District Forest-officer for his purpose as they contain only the names of the pattadars not the owners of the lands. When the settlement is revised, they will be more useful. Now I can supply such information as is available if the District Forest-officer applies to me.

(Intld.) H. B.

The delay has been due to litigation which was carried to the High Court.

(Intld.) H. B.

The Anandravans of the family now claim on the ground that their Karnavan did not look after the interests of the family. The claim is time-barred.

(Intld.) H. B.

This remark is unfair and uncalled for. The dates of the High Court decisions I do not know, but the judgments in the Padri claims reached me in October 1892, Peria claim September 1892, Kanoth claim October 1892, and the Conservator must know that settlement could not proceed while the claims were in the Courts.

(Intld.) H. B.

The Deputy Collector has gone to Calicut for 3 months' Treasury training.

(Intld.) H. B.

As regards Padri, I understand that other claims are likely to be put in by members of the Kupatod family, and we should resist these as being time-barred long ago.

This is the fault of prolonging settlement so much.

Oontangodi, I hear, is likely to be claimed as jenm property.

9. I was sorry to find, just on leaving, that the Deputy Collector had received orders for transfer, and as there is to be also a new District Forest-officer, I am afraid the settlement will go on *ad infinitum*.

10. The settlement of the Kanoth reserve below ghâts is in the hands of the Sub-Collector, and on this block I have some remarks to make under Peria-Kanoth range.

11. *Works*.—I found the District Forest-officer fairly well advanced with the works approved at my last inspection, but I must note here that Mr. Eber Hardie is not altogether sufficiently attentive to inspection notes and instructions, and is inclined to delay taking notice and reporting matters that should not be delayed or neglected.

12. For instance, there is a defaulting contractor since 1887, whom Mr. Eber Hardie has spoken to me about, and received my advice upon, on two previous occasions, and yet the matter is still in abeyance.

13. Again, his complaints about wrong portions of boundary on the Chedleth side, and incompleteness of the boundary under settlement in the Kanoth reserve, are matters that he should have dealt with promptly as soon as discovered.

14. He complains of the difficulty in preventing jenmis from cutting Government wood under their private permits, but this is a common complaint in all districts, and is only to be remedied by a stronger and more reliable establishment.

15. He also complains that there have been many instances of lands being assigned without reference to the Forest Department, or the collecting of the value of standing growth, and mentioned one case, of land being assigned on which the

I have heard nothing of this matter. As the Conservator gives no details, I presume that it is unimportant.

(Intld.) H. B.

This also I know nothing of.

(Intld.) H. B.

village adigari had valued the trees at Rs. 7, but which the pattadar afterwards admitted, contained 60 blackwood trees! He states that he has represented matters to you, but that you were of opinion that where the pattas had been issued without any reservation of trees, nothing could now be done.

This may be so, but I should point out that the rules require that a fair valuation should be made either by Revenue or Forest officers *before the land is assigned*; that patta for certain lands should not be granted without reference first to the Forest Department; and that in any cases brought to light, of false or insufficient valuation being made, it is necessary that somebody should be punished severely.

16. All the roads are reported done except portions of Chedleth-Kurichat road and one deviation in Kurichat-Odaipallam road.

In addition, a road from Sultan's Battery to Odaipallam has been traced and cut.

The new Chedleth to Kartikolam road ought to be very useful. It is 17 miles long and appears on the map to be a well selected line. It goes through our Padri reserve now under settlement.

All these roads, I repeat, must be *traversed* and laid out correctly on the maps—Reserve as well as Range maps.

17. Fire-clearing has also been completed, but as usual along the Mysore frontier our firing operations have been delayed because of absence of Mysore subordinates.

This has been complained about so much that it will be best if Mysore can be persuaded to agree to your doing all the work and then Mysore to halve the expenditure.

18. The fire protection of the particular blocks advised in paragraph 15 of my last report has not yet been attempted.

19. Cultural operations, recommended in paragraph 30 of my last report, have not yet been carried out, and it is to be regretted that the teak seed for next sowing has not yet been collected.

20. With the exception of the ceiling to the Manantoddy new office, and building of the guards' serambi at Muthinga, the building work provided has been completed.

This is the case. Pattas should not have been granted, but nothing can be done now. The Deputy Collector and Tahsildar have been warned and I trust that it will not occur again.

(Intld.) H. B.

23rd March 1894. |

This is, I think, unnecessary except where the land is Government jenm or escheat land.

(Intld.) H. B.

Mr. Marshall does not anticipate any difficulty in arranging this.

(Intld.) H. B.

I arranged with the District Forest-officer in November last the directions in which these lines should run.

(Intld.) H. B.

The District Forest-officer's remissness is not quite so bad as it would appear. The seed was to be collected in December for sowing in June. The report was received in February. Some 300 seers of seed have been sown. The District Forest-officer should have collected more.

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At the latter place a well was sunk in 1888 at a cost of Rs. 190, but it soon struck shelving rock and is always dry in the hot weather. It is seldom ever used.

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31. The treatment of the correspondence and case registers, for instance, was worse than at my last inspection. No references in the "forward" column of the former were entered to show what currents had been *cased*.

No disposals had been *cased* since the 21st of January and no references are given in the case register to show what particular papers belong to a case.

Papers in currents and cases were not always put up in chronological order, and I found a waste of stationery in putting up spare sheets (which had never been used) with cases and currents for orders which, if issued, could easily have been noted or drafted on the currents themselves.

I had to explain all these matters over *again* and once more showed what papers should be *cased* and what merely filed.

The general register showed, since the 1st of April, 4,416 entries including 2,017 issues, and the case register 195 cases.

32. As regards maps also, for which instructions have been repeatedly issued at previous inspections, and a draftsman has moreover been deputed to the division since March last, I found little progress had been made. To a certain extent the

He did not say a word to me about all this, which was wrong. I was with him near Nulpoya.

(Intld.) H. B.

I do not know when the Conservator inspected the office. It was just six days from the last "case" to the commencement of his inspection, and "casing" certainly is not necessary every day.

(Intld.) H. B.

"Casing" appears to be a matter of discretion and I believe that Colonel Campbell Walker's views on the subject differed from Mr. Cherry's. Mr. Eber Hardie learnt under Colonel Campbell Walker. I make this remark as Mr. Eber Hardie has left the district and cannot explain himself.

(Intld.) H. B.

delay is due to the late receipt of maps, but as the District Forest-officer does not appear still to understand what is wanted, I must repeat here that I want to see all reserve and other particulars such as roads, depôts, buildings, stations, charges, &c., entered into a complete divisional map, made up (in case of North Malabar) of topographical 1-inch taluk maps.

Further, the same scale and class of map should be made up and supplied to each Range officer for such portion (to be cut square with a margin) as falls *within his charge*.

Again, the 4-inch topographical amshom maps should be cut and mounted (to be cut square with a margin) *for each separate reserve*.

33. The District Forest-officer should have two copies of the divisional map, one on rollers for his office and one in book form for the field, and at least two copies of all reserve maps mounted in the same way.

Each Range officer should have a book-form map for his range together with one for each reserve. All maps must be neatly entered up with complete references in the margin.

34. I urged the Board sometime ago to agree to instructions for the preparation and maintenance of all Forest reference maps, but have not yet received orders.

35. The cash balance shown was Rs. 255-0-8 and agreed with the book.

36. The sanction register wants writing up and the completion certificates properly entered.

37. The deposit register contains the names of 13 contractors who have paid Rs. 2,115 on account of revenue, which has been credited. Their contracts are still running.

38. Outstanding advances were, at the end of December, Rs. 803 to contractors and Rs. 683 to disbursers.

Most of the first were for small amounts and were recovered in January and February. There appear to be none irrecoverable.

39. The revenue was Rs. 20,563 and will be made up to the budget (Rs. 28,000) before close of the year.

40. The expenditure is well up to the estimate, but there will be a saving of a few hundreds under timber, roads and buildings.

Since received.

(Intld.) H. B.

23rd March 1894.

41. Nearly all the office registers (notably the establishment pay-books) were in pieces from the damp, and will have to be rebound.

42. I must repeat that the District Forest-officer should get a couple or so of air-tight tin boxes, sufficient at least to hold his registers, and maps and library books, and his spare books and stationery in the monsoon.

43. In entering measurements of logs in the timber register, I advise that fractions of a cubic foot be left out, over $\frac{1}{2}$ and under $\frac{1}{2}$ being shown as 1 cubic foot extra and 1 less respectively.

44. The District Forest-officer complains of the inability or neglect of For-ester Ghulam Khadir Sahib to measure timber properly, and I have requested him to report the circumstances to me, for it can only be gross carelessness.

45. The office buildings had been generally improved as advised in previous inspections, but the ceiling had not been put up in the new office.

All the buildings will require white-washing after next rains.

46. The records were tidy under the new head clerk, but there has been no destruction yet of old records though they have been sorted, and we are still encumbered with the useless articles mentioned in paragraph 48 of my last report.

47. The office was inspected by the Treasury Deputy Collector in November 1892, but not since.

48. The grounds attached to the office and District Forest-officer's residence might be cleaner.

49. As a recent reference has been made about Ceara rubber growth, I note that the oldest trees planted here in 1883-84 measured 43 feet high and 54 inches in girth in 1891-92. They will be measured again now.

The bulk of the trees were planted in 1885 on the top of the hill where the soil is poor, and are about 25 feet high, and 12 inches in girth.

They are whippy trees, and want thinning out.

The plant grows from self-sown seed.

50. *Next operations.*—As the Begur reserve has now been over-hauled for dead and back-going trees, the District Forest-officer should confine his felling for 1894-95 to the Kurichat and Rampur blocks.

So-called air-tight boxes are perfectly useless in Calicut against damp and mould. They never remain air-tight.

(Intld.) H. B.

23rd March 1894.

Mr. Marshall promises to see to this.

(Intld.) H. B.

These have been advertised for sale.

(Intld.) H. B.

23rd March 1894.

The District Forest-officer thinks from information supplied by the Ranger that there are still a good many trees to be taken out. He has only just joined.

(Intld.) H. B.

The felling will still be restricted to dead and dying trees, and it is intended to take 25,000 cubic feet out of these blocks, which will yield the Rs. 15,000 entered under I (a) in the Revenue budget.

51. The revenue provided under head II (a) (Rs. 3,000) should be struck out and added to that to be obtained under head I (a), as I consider the fewer purchasers allowed to cut for themselves in these forests the better.

We should retain and control the cutting ourselves.

The other items of revenue for 1894-95 call for no remark.

52. I would observe that there seems a probability of our being able to add to our revenue in the near future, by a system of forest leases of lands for cardamom cultivation, as is now done on the Lower Palnis, for notes of which please see my last report on the Madura district.

53. The District Forest-officer informs me that he has received several offers for 12 years' leases at 4 annas a kundi (9 kundis to the acre), but a complicated arrangement is asked for, whereby no rent is to be paid for the first 3 years and then rent is only to be charged on alternate strips or patches which is the form they wish to cultivate in.

As far as I can make out, this would come to Rs. 1-2-0 an acre, but in Madura the rate is much higher than this and the leases, if I remember rightly, are for 30 years.

54. The total revenue provided in next year's budget is Rs. 24,000.

The revenue under timber ought to be higher, but we are chary of felling until we better know what our possibilities are, and this we cannot know until our maps are prepared and an enumeration and valuation made.

The District Forest-officer has had 3 months' leave and has been very ill since the last inspection.

23rd March 1894. (Intld.) H. B.

55. Nothing has yet been done by the District Forest-officer on paragraphs 16 and 31 of my last report, which I may observe was in substance a repetition of what I advised in paragraphs 19 to 21 of the previous report.

It is hoped that Mr. Marshall, the new District Forest-officer, will take the matter up at once, beginning with the Begur reserve.

56. Under expenditure for 1894-95, Rs. 1,500 is entered for roads and bridges.

Co. 252
27-393

vide also
Co. 1824
8-5-94

The Kartikolam-Chedleth trace has been already done, and I consider that the money provided for it should be spent on a trace from near the iron-bridge so as to join the Kurichat road near Odaipallam.

57. Some expenditure on deviations is also wanted on the Putardi Nambiar's portion of the Kartikolam-Chedleth road.

The other items of expenditure call for no remark.

58. *Establishment.*—The District Forest-officer is so much hampered by sickness among his Rangers and Foresters, and we have lost the services of so many men in Wynaad, that it becomes necessary to give them the best head-quarters I can during the fever months.

59. As regards the Chedleth range (head-quarters Kuppadi), I do not at present know what change to suggest, as the only available place is Sultan's Battery only about 3 miles away, but in the Begur range (head-quarters Begur) I have decided to try a change of head-quarters to Manantoddy for both Ranger and Foresters during 15th February to 15th June.

This will be dependent on the felling and fire-protection being completed beforehand, and on the officers being prepared to make sufficient periodical inspections, and ready to go out on any case requiring their presence being reported.

The additional distance to their work will only be 9 miles at the most.

60. In this connection it will be necessary to add a rest-house to the forest station at Manantoddy for them as also for sick men who come in from other ranges.

Such a building should not cost more than Rs. 800.

61. *Peria Kanoth Range.*—The Range officer, Forester Veeraraghava Iyer, I am glad to find, takes interest in his work, is intelligent, and knows a good deal about claims, boundaries, &c.

62. In this range I had an opportunity of seeing a wire-rope way which had been used to bring down stone from a mine.

As wire ropes are of interest to this department, I made the following notes:

It was a rope passing round a tree above and a tree below, so as to form a double way, down which the loaded bucket dragged up the empty bucket. The distance was about 200 yards; the load 175 pounds. The rope consisted of a hemp core surrounded by 6 strands of

The result has been that in about 9 days since Mr. Marshall took charge an elephant and 3 bisons have been killed in the Begur pits. Some at least of these animals died apparently from starvation. The pits have evidently been thoroughly neglected. The padding at the bottom must have become useless, and it is clear that they were not visited regularly. The matter is under inquiry, but the pit-fall system must be stopped if animals are killed in this way.

(Intld.) H. B.

12 galvanized wires in each strand and was $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. The full and empty buckets were connected by a travelling $\frac{3}{4}$ inch rope line, which passed through a pulley attached to the tree at the top, and the pace was regulated by a wooden wedge pressing on the rope line where it passed through the pulley. The wedge was worked by hand. The runners were ordinary iron ship's cargo pulleys, with about 4 inches diameter wheels, and were placed on the wire by taking out and replacing the pins. The wire was fixed round the trees with staples.

63. The Dindamal Forest station was still neglected, and the under-growths had so encroached on the buildings as to endanger them from fire.

The buildings (formerly belonging to a coffee estate) were bought some years ago, I believe, for Rs. 1,000.

They are unnecessarily extensive for our wants, and when any material repairs are required for them, we had better pull them down and erect a serambi in their place and utilize the balance of materials elsewhere. There are about 5,000 mission tiles on the building worth Rs. 500 and about Rs. 500 worth of timber and plank-ing.

64. About 200 yards of water-pipe (formerly belonging to a water-lift) are still lying in the jungle down to the stream.

The piping should be taken up and unscrewed and properly stowed away.

65. The house-watcher had no badge. He cannot be allowed to draw his pay unless he attends more to his duties in keeping the place clear of weeds and jungle.

66. I called attention to these matters during my visit of 1888, but the District Forest-officer should not really be required to be told of such details: they should be obvious even to a Range-officer.

67. None of the reserves in this range have yet been settled.

The two reserves—Peria (3 blocks above ghâts) and Kanoth (1 block below ghâts)—were placed under settlement as far back as 1884.

At present they await an exchange of lands both above and below ghâts, and the demarcation of an eastern line to the reserve below ghâts, which shall suffi-

ciently meet the admission made to the sole remaining claimant—one Parapravan Bavothi Hajee.

68. The sooner these matters are completed the better; not that we are likely to utilize these reserves just at present, but it is important to know exactly how we stand as regards boundaries.

With changes of Settlement-officers and the advent of a new District Forest-officer, the only man left, who is likely to know all the details, is the Range officer Forester Veeraraghava Iyer.

69. By the exchange of lands with Bavothi Hajee, which I observe the Government has just sanctioned, the Peria reserve will be divided into 2 blocks in place of 3 proposed—having Bavothi Hajee's land lying between.

The two blocks will have to be separately named and fresh boundaries described under section 16.

70. The eastern limit of the Kanoth reserve below ghâts is, I learn, to be a direct line running from the Nadambile chattram towards Nadamkuri.

71. Both the exchanged lands and the line below ghât, should be demarcated by the District Forest-officer in person and not left, as appears at present, so much to the Range officer.

72. The lines of the exchanged lands were not easy to follow from the description given to me on the map, and I can only advise that natural boundaries be taken as much as possible.

73. The areas proposed of the Peria and Kanoth reserves, are given as 13,700 acres and 25,600 acres, respectively, but I am afraid that the settlement will leave us less than half these extents.

74. All of the Kanoth proposed reserve appears to have been escheated land, but Bavothi Hajee has established some independent claims in the portion west of the Nadambile Nadamkuri line, which have been recognized by the courts.

75. I knew the Peria forest some 25 years ago. Almost the whole of that part from near Manantoddy, westward for 30 miles to Kanoth (6 miles beyond the foot of the ghât), was one superb unbroken virgin forest.

Above the ghâts has since been broken up by coffee estates, and these have now died out and given place either to grass and or impenetrable lantana.

76. It is interesting to notice that the portions now converted into grass, have given the appearance of "sholas and grass hills" to what was once an unbroken stretch of forest, and the fact adds evidence in support of the conclusion that sholas are more likely to be the remnants of former extensive forests, than the first attempts of nature to produce such forests.

77. Below ghâts, the whole country is rapidly being kumaried, and almost the only original forest of any extent is that from the crests downward, which has been admitted to Bavothi Hajee out of the Kanoth proposed reserve.

78. Kumaries are now going on both above and below ghâts, and in not many years hence the stately Ainee (*Artocarpus hirsutus*) and Cedar, the umbrageous Vateria, and the useful ebony and blackwood, which are remarkable in these parts, will be things of the past.

79. I make note of such matters; so that the records of these inspection reports in the future may show the condition of things that were.

80. Kumari had not, I am glad to say, had time to spread into the forest (since admitted to be part of Bavothi Hajee's) before the area was put under settlement, so this forest stands out in strong contrast to the rest; and it seems to me a very great pity that the negotiations sometime back to purchase this area from Bavothi Hajee did not come to anything.

The forest is a grand piece of virgin forest of about 6,000 acres, and is soon likely to be the only virgin forest left on the ghâts in this part of the district. It should be preserved on that account alone, but apart from this, I consider that it may be made of actual value in course of time.

81. I was instrumental in securing for Government at a very moderate price (about 10 annas an acre) the extensive valuable forest estate of Amarapalliam in the south of the district, and I shall be very glad if I can succeed in persuading Government to purchase this area in the north also.

82. It is very desirable to negotiate with Bavothi Hajee also for the whole of his admitted land (about 4,000 acres) in the Peria reserve above ghâts, so as to secure one continuous block both below and above ghâts for Government.

Bavothi Hajee addressed me quite recently on the subject, but in the face of the repeated orders of the Board and Government I did not forward his letter.

(Intld.) H. B.

I believe that it will before long be found very valuable.

(Intld.) H. B.

The proposal to purchase these forests was negatived—*vide* Board's Proceedings, dated 26th November 1891, Mis. No. 916,

The boundaries could not then be better—

The Tellicherry-Manantoddy road on the north;

The Kotayam-Kurambranad boundary (a well marked ridge) on the south;

The Peria-Kottiadi road on the east. Chittari Parambai cultivation on the west;

and would comprise about 65 square miles.

In any case, the portion *below* ghâts should be sought for; and I gathered from an interview with Mr. Bavothi Hajee that he is quite agreeable and even anxious to come to terms.

83. What those terms should be, it would be out of place for me to mention here; but I trust that no efforts may be spared to secure these areas, or at least that which lies in the Kanoth proposed reserve below ghâts; and the negotiations, if possible, should be concluded before the settlement is completed.

84. As soon as settlement is over, we shall otherwise have the forests rapidly cut down for Kumari, or probably for timber and fuel, in the event of the talked-of railway being brought up the coast.

85. If the forest cannot be bought, I would recommend its being protected under chapter IV of the Act.

86. The rainfall (about 300 inches) in these parts is among the heaviest in Southern India, but under the present abundant vegetation the wash is *nil* as compared with denuded parts elsewhere under a very much smaller rainfall.

The wash and silting up and flooding of rivers here, when denuded, will be very great and sufficient, as far as we are concerned, to at least endanger our small teak plantations on the river banks at the bottom of the valley.

87. It is, in utilizing our present forest surplus to secure and enlarge the permanent State Forests in India, that so much may be done with our present forest revenues, and this will secure a much greater and more easily collected annual income by and bye.

88. South of Kanoth and north of Kanoth, the forest areas are more or less private property.

Forest, and Board's Proceedings, dated 13th April 1892, Mis. No. 404, Forest. On each occasion the Board supported the Collector's proposal to purchase, but the Government declined.

23rd March 1894.

(Intld.) H. B.

The proposal to purchase these forests (below the ghâts) was negatived in Board's Proceedings, dated 17th May 1893, Mis. No. 577, Forest. The Board then supposed that the whole of these forests had been tackled. Mr. Cherry's report shows that this is not the case—*vide* also my letter dated 24th April 1893, Forest No. 418-93, disposed of in Board's Proceedings, dated 2nd May 1893, Forest No. 479, Mis.

I believe that the purchase of these forests would be most profitable.

There is even now, I am told, a demand for Irul (*Xylia dolabriformis*) sleepers for China.

(Intld.) H. B.

I agree.

(Intld.) H. B.

The first, down I believe as far as the Nilambur Raja's territories, is said to belong to the Karathanad Raja; while north is said to belong to Bavothi Hajee, the Kóttayam Raja and others.

All is being felled—a little for timber, but most for kumari.

The timber at present considered worth taking out consist chiefly of red and white cedar, black wood, ebony, wild jack, irul, and wynava.

89. At present, the two amshoms north of Peria and Kanoth in the Kóttayam taluk, viz., Manathena amshom and Ganava amshom, have to be settled and surveyed, and it is not possible to say whether any escheats or areas are likely to be secured in these portions of the district, but from what I hear I should think it very improbable.

90. I should much like to see the splendid sholas on the Malabar portion of the Brahmagiri hills saved from destruction.

91. A convenient area above ghâts at Peria, north of the Tellicherry road and up to the Kóttayam taluk boundary, is I believe, admitted at the Revenue Settlement to belong to Government.

The District Forest-officer appears to be waiting for the amshom maps, but I see no reason why it should not be proposed and settled without delay.

92. The forest atlas is rather confusing for these parts.

The map shows reserves No. 4 Chapparam, 112 acres, No. 5 Panniyatta, 115 acres, as proposed, but both these areas, I understand, were some time ago claimed, admitted and the settlement closed.

93. In the Kanoth reserve under settlement, a number of Kurichas are scattered, who cultivate pepper and cut kumari in a very disjointed sort of way. They cannot be allowed to continue to have a run of the forest in this manner. All attempts to control them appear to have failed.

The settlement orders on their claims must be inquired into, and something must be done to regulate their cultivation.

I understand that a former Collector Mr. Logan proposed to establish them all in one corner of the reserve by setting apart a portion of the reserve in which they were to be allowed to take up lands under a forest lease or license.

In August 1890 the Sub-Collector forwarded to the Collector a list of forests in these amshoms, which were unclaimed by any janmi. The list was prepared by the Tahsildar. The land is to a great extent good forest land, but many claims will turn up when it is proposed to reserve it. I forwarded the list last December to the District Forest-officer.

(Intld.) H. B.

These would cost nothing to conserve and would be splendid game preserves. They are surrounded by reserves. The Coorgs now come down in large parties and destroy every living thing. The District Forest-officer will look into it.

(Intld.) H. B.

I am not quite sure as to the identity of this land, but I believe it is claimed now, though registered as Government janmañ at the settlement, as it was not then claimed.

23rd Mar. 1894. (Intld.) H. B.

I know of no scrub jungle, the property of Government near this reserve where they could be located—*vide* correspondence ending with my letter, dated 18th March 1894, Ref. on C. No. 246-F. of 1894. The District Forest-officer must try to confine them to one part of the reserve.

(Intld.) H. B.

This would be a very sensible plan. Either no tax or a light one may be levied, but the lands should be surveyed and measured to them.

Only those living in the reserve should be considered, and the whole extent set apart should not be increased at any time.

There appear to be 100 Hardies (dwellings) now remaining in the reserve out of about 300 who originally claimed rights. The rest have decamped.

94. The District Forest-officer brought to my notice what may turn out to be a serious difficulty in notifying the Kanoth reserve for settlement under section 4, and it is not understood how the mistake was made, or why the District Forest-officer or Settlement-officer has not discovered it sooner.

95. The northern limits are very ind definitely described as a line running "through certain villages," or running through "the southern portion of certain villages," but the western line is described as running through the centre of Chikarippa desam, and then stops, and does not connect on to the southern boundary, but leaves out all the portion within the Pavatur desam, so that the circuit is not complete.

The boundary description appears to have been prepared by Mr. Morgan in 1884, and revised also by him in 1886.

The preliminary demarcation was carried along so as to exclude all the Chikarippa cultivation and also the Pavatur desam cultivation; so, possibly this is sufficient, and there may be no objections, but the flaw exists none the less.

96. *Kanoth plantation*.—No journal has been kept for this plantation under Code paragraph 81 on the ground that it is not a large planting, but I consider that it is sufficiently large, and a journal should be kept, starting with a history of the plantation and followed by record of works undertaken and the cost and revenue brought up to date.

97. There is still no survey or map, although I particularly desired a preparation of one in my inspection of 1888.

98. The rough estimate of expenditure is given up to date as Rs. 2,252 under the Revenue Department, Rs. 2,157 under this department.

It is strange that it has only now been discovered.

(Intld.) H. B.

It will probably be sufficient to remedy it in the final notification.

(Intld.) H. B.

99. There has been no planting since last inspection, but the areas are now given by the Range officer as—

No.	1.	Comptt.	Planted in 1876 10	acres.	10,000 trees.
"	2.	"	" 1877 10	"	5,000 "
"	3.	"	" 1878 11.8	"	10,000 "
"	4.	"	" 1879 10	"	5,000 "

This is an increase of 24 acres over the area reported in 1888, and shows the necessity of survey and a more accurate enumeration of trees being prepared.

100. The compartments are clean and fire-traced, and the trees are now free from creepers, and double stems have been removed, and a little thinning has been done. Creepers should continue to be cut, but there will be no necessity to repeat the weeding until the undergrowth begins again to interfere with the teak saplings.

101. In fact, the expenditure must be kept as low as possible, for the soil is indifferent and the trees have been badly planted, and they suffered somewhat from Borer attacks in their early stages, so that the growth is poor, and has not improved more than above two inches in diameter since 1888.

The upkeep at present is about Rs. 100 a year, *plus* one watcher on Rs. 8 a month.

102. There are a few poles now one foot in diameter, but the majority are six inches in diameter or less.

I do not think the original planting nor the repeated failures put in have had a fair chance, and I would repeat what I advised in my previous note that the spaces between the compartments where the soil is fair should be planted up in a proper manner, so that we may really gauge the results from *good* planting, and at the same time run our plantation all into one block. I would also utilize some of the intervening spaces to plant wild jack and the cotton tree. Both grow fast and well and are likely to be useful on the coast—the first for coffee boxes (besides other uses), and the last for tea boxes.

103. The *Arundinacea Brandisii* bamboo grows so well here (better than in Wynaad) that it should be propagated by shoots and cuttings as much as possible.

People are willing to give 2 and 3 times as much for it as for the ordinary large bamboo, as having no spines, it is easy to cut.

104. A good many wild jack were put down in 1887, about 2,000, I am told, but these were nearly all eaten down by

cattle. The few remaining were healthy trees about 9 inches to a foot in diameter.

105. A little more thinning of the teak (about 200 to the acre) has to be done in compartments 1 and 3, and certain trees must be marked for measurement observations, which should be recorded in tar on the trees themselves.

106. The first thing, however, is to get a survey and map on a 8 or 16-inch scale made with topographical features, and then to have an enumeration and value of the trees made.

107. Purchasers are said to offer Rs. 6 a 100 for saplings 4 inches in diameter, and Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 a 100 if 6 inches in diameter.

The Range officer only succeeded in selling 96 small saplings (thinnings) at Tellicherry for Rs. 7 which cost Rs. 6 to deliver there.

108. This is not encouraging, but where thinning is necessary for the development of the remainder, we must not be stopped from cutting out by the low price obtained for the produce.

109. The 3 or 4 acres of Ceara Rubber planted in 1886 were doing well with stems 6 to 9 inches in diameter.

Weeding is now not required, but a thinning may soon be necessary.

110. All the Ficus Elastica were removed by Mr. Morgan (according to the Range officer) to neighbouring kumaris, where they are not doing well—only about 50 survive.

111. The mahogany is a failure. The few trees that remain are—thanks to the borer—only about 15 to 25 feet high, and very whippy, under 2 inches in diameter.

112. Mr. Eber Hardie has traced a useful road through the plantations, and on $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles into the Kanoth reserve for the extraction of produce.

113. The District Forest-officer had not visited the plantation since March 1893.

114. The double wooden serambi built here in 1887 at a cost of Rs. 500 would have been better built of laterite brick.

The Range officer holds office, but does not live in it.

He has been ill continuously almost ever since.

(Intld.) H. B.
23rd March 1894.

Endorsement by H. BRADLEY, Acting Collector of Malabar, dated Calicut, 26th March 1894, C. No. 182-F. of 1894.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, Madras.

RESOLUTION—dated 16th May 1894, Forest No. 315.

Recorded with the following remarks :—

2. *Paragraph 5 of the Inspection Report.*—It is presumed that the Collector has instructed the District Forest-officer in the sense of the concluding sentence of his remarks against this paragraph and will require him to complete the work of selection as early as possible.

3. *Paragraphs 11 to 14.*—Mr. Eber Hardie is now on leave. When he returns, his attention should be drawn to the Conservator's remarks.

4. *Paragraph 15.*—With reference to the Collector's remark against the concluding portion, it is observed that the Conservator's remark must be read as referring only to cases in which Government has a claim to the value of the trees.

5. *Paragraph 16.*—The Conservator's suggestion in the concluding sentence of this paragraph should be adopted.

6. *Paragraph 25.*—The Board accepts the opinion of the Conservator and the Collector that lines alongside a road need not be cleared except for purposes of fire-protection.

7. *Paragraph 27.*—The results of the enquiry referred to by the Collector should be reported to the Board in due course and the necessary steps taken to remedy the discrepancies noticed in this as well as in the succeeding paragraph.

8. *Paragraph 31.*—The Board observes that the "casing system" of record in District Forest offices will shortly be superseded by the disposal number system (*vide* Government Order communicated in Board's Proceedings, dated 28th March 1894, Forest No. 194).

9. *Paragraph 52.*—The Madura report referred to by the Conservator has not yet been received in the Board's office. The Collector will be furnished with a copy thereof in due course.

10. *Paragraph 55.*—The attention of the present District Forest-officer should be invited to the matter and he should be required to take early steps to attend to the Conservator's advice.

11. *Paragraph 59.*—With reference to the Collector's remark against this paragraph he is requested to report the result of his enquiry. Misadventures of the kind are no necessary result of the pit-fall system.

12. *Paragraphs 83 to 85.*—The Collector may renew his application for the purchase of the forests in question if he considers that he can meet the grounds on which objection has been taken to the purchase. Some of the exaggerated arguments formerly put forward only served to weaken the case.

13. *Paragraph 95.*—The mistake noticed by the Conservator should be rectified in the final notification as stated by the Collector.

14. *Paragraph 96.*—The suggestion in this paragraph should be attended to.

15. The other suggestions of the Conservator, not specially noticed above, should also receive the District Forest-officer's attention.

(True Extract.)

L. V. V. V.
Secretary.

To the Collector of Malabar.

Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1894.

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

Current Number 3926.

Printed May th.

Recd 29

Proceedings, dated 16th May 1894,
Forest No. 315.

G. O. of 8 June 1894, No. 400.



Recording, with remarks, Southern Circle Conservator's Inspection note on the North Malabar district forests.

P. T. O

9-1-93 no 2
9-5-93 no 391
10-11-93 no 4069
29-12-93 no 4898

Forest No. 151

Order of 8 June 1894, No. 400.

Recorded

2. The report called for
in para 11 should on receipt
be submitted for the information
of Govt. The Cdr's attention should
be drawn to
Rm
Sp. 593. dl.
30 June 84

24/6

Note The Cdr's note on
para 10. about the elephant
& bison deserves notice.

10/2/6/94
20/6/94
The Commr of R. carelessness
in these post-fall operations
and in the subsequent treatment of the animal
that gave rise to all
the trouble in Theobald's
Case - Rm

18/6/94
30/5/94