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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Revenue DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / ~~B.P. No.~~	1605.	Press / Mis.
Dated	1. 5. 1877.	~~197~~ .

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
1st May 1877.

Read the following papers :—

No. 9 Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 13th October 1876, No. 2,575.

Read the following letter from H. SEWELL, Esq., Acting Collector of Trichinopoly, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, (through the Board of Revenue), dated 11th September 1876, No. 41.

I HAVE the honor to enclose the report of the Conservator of Forests on this district, together with a map sent to me, for transmission to Government.

2. The growth of the plantations appears to be extremely satisfactory, and there is no doubt that planting on padugay lands will be highly remunerative in time as well as beneficial to the conservancy of the river ; and I shall take special care to prevent alienation of such lands in future. There is greater difficulty on account of village grazing rights, and, I am inclined to think, less advantage, in making over tank-beds to the Forest Department for planting purposes.

3. The reserves, of course, are not in such a satisfactory state as the plantations, but will become valuable in time. As regards the additional reserves proposed by the Conservator in paragraph 15, I have been obliged to refuse one block, viz., the hill near Manapari, as it appears that the villagers have no other grazing ground. I will have inquiry made as to the hill by Kalpatti, and if there is no objection I shall be happy to make it over.

4. I will also look into the question of making over the Pachemallays to the care of the Forest Department ; for some reasons I should be inclined to approve of the transfer, but it would seriously affect the Jungle Conservancy Funds unless some special arrangement was made.

5. I am glad to be able to endorse Colonel Beddome's remarks on Mr. Hadfield in paragraph 17, but should think that it would not be impossible for him to get some instruction in surveying here under one of the officers of the Public Works Department.

From Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. BEDDOME, Conservator of Forests, to the Honorable D. F. CARMICHAEL, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Palamcottah, 28th August 1876, No. 1,097.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that I have completed a tour of inspection of the Railway fuel plantations and reserves of the Trichinopoly Division.

2. I forward with this report, for reference, a map (by banghy post) of the district on which the different plantations and reserves have been sketched in.

3. Mr. Hadfield, the Probationary Assistant, met me near Caroor, and as I spent some days in a careful inspection of all the plantations between that place and Trichinopoly, I will give a few extracts from my notes as to their condition, &c.

Cauvery Plantation No. 1, *Kuttalai.*—On the right bank of the Ambravathi river at its junction with the Cauvery, distance from the Railway line 1½ miles, area 73 acres. About 25 acres of rich moist black soil planted with babul (*Acacia Arabica*) in 1872-73 ; growth rapid and good ; in this area there are also some 50 sissu (*Dalbergia sissu*) trees, 200 catechu (*Actacia catechu*) trees, and 51 jaman (*Eugenia Jambolana*) trees growing very well, and some 400 nim (*Melia Azadirachta*) trees growing tolerably well. About 30 acres of sandy soil planted with casuarina in 1874 and 1875, growth very fair ; the whole of the 73 acres were a mass of prickly-pear when taken over by the department ; this has been cleared at considerable expense ; 18 acres still remain to be cleared and planted.

	Rs
Expenditure up to April 1876	4,035
Receipts (from grass)	121

Cauvery Plantation No. 2, *Pudur.*—A tank-bed about half a mile from the Railway line, area 100 acres (containing some 800 old babul trees), 80 acres of which have been planted broadcast with babul in 1875. Seedlings coming up exceedingly well ; soil black.

	Rs.
Expenditure up to April 1876	206
Receipts (sale of old wood)	256

Cauvery Plantation No. 3, *Settalavai.*—Padugay land between the Cauvery and Cauvery dam, about half a mile from the Railway line, area 107 acres, all planted up : 80 acres of rich black soil, 27 acres of sandy soil. 80 acres of black soil planted with babul in 1872, 1873, and 1874 shows very fair growth ; 6 acres of sandy soil planted with casuarina shows good growth ; 21 acres of sandy and mixed soil planted with babul, kurkapulli (*Inga dulcis*) and *Cassia florida*. Growth of babul poor, of the two other trees good.

Expenditure up to April 1876 ... ... Rs. 5,806
Receipts 326

Cauvery Plantation No. 4, Sekkanam.—Bed of a breached and dismsed tank, 1¼ miles from Railway line, soil black and silt, area 122 acres originally covered with prickly-pear: 70 acres were cleared and planted with babul and nim (broadcast and some in pits) in 1874 and 1875; growth good: 30 acres more have been cleared of prickly-pear, and are to be sown broadcast this year; 20 acres still to be cleared and planted.

Expenditure up to April 1876 ... ... Rs. 1,631
Receipts 563

Reserve No. 1, Lalapett.—Partly a reserve and partly a plantation, padugay land between the Cauvery and Cauvery dam, distance from the Railway line ¾ mile, soil black with sandy gaps, area 107 acres, all stocked. About 50 acres were originally covered with old babul trees and prickly-pear; the latter has been cleared away, and a number of babul trees have been felled and sold; in this area about 5,000 old babul trees still remain, and the stools of the felled trees are growing again rapidly as coppice. Where the growth was not too old, but where the girth was over 3½ feet, the trees have in many instances failed to grow from the stool, and in these gaps self-sown seedlings (which die where the coppice succeeds) are coming up splendidly. 25 acres have been planted with babul; growth average. Three different sandy gaps, about 30 acres in all, have been planted with casuarina (7′ × 7′) in 1872, 1873, and 1874); growth generally poor, but here and there fine trees. The whole area of this reserve was covered with prickly-pear, which has been cleared by the department.

Expenditure (includes felling of trees) ... ... Rs. 4,320
Receipts (sale of babul) 1,448

Cauvery Plantation No. 5, Manathattai.—Padugay land between the Cauvery and Cauvery dam, 1½ miles from the Railway line, area 33 acres, soil sandy (with the exception of about 1½ acres which have been planted with babul and *Albizzia Lebbek*, 1874, the growth of which is splendid; 18 acres remain to be planted up. There are a few old sissu trees in one corner of the plantation.

Expenditure ... ... Rs. 1,700
Receipts 93

Cauvery Plantation No. 6, Kulitalai.—Padugay land between the Cauvery and the Cauvery dam, ¾ mile from the Railway line, area 58 acres, all planted up: 38 acres sandy soil planted with casuarina; growth superb; many two year old trees, 25 feet high with a girth of about 14 inches (babul was tried in 1871 and two following years in this tract and quite failed, which greatly added to the cost of this plantation). 20 acres, chiefly black soil, silt and sand, planted with babul; growth fair.

Expenditure ... ... Rs. 6,737
Receipts 251

Cauvery Plantation No. 7, Ellamanore.—Padugay land between the Cauvery and Cauvery dam, close to the line of Railway, area 81 acres, all planted up, black soil, with a few sandy tracts. About 30 acres black soil planted with kurkapulli (*Inga dulcis*) in 1872, 1873, and 1874; growth very good. About 32 acres black soil planted with babul in 1872; growth exceedingly rapid and fine. 17 acres sandy soil planted with casuarina (1 acre in 1871, 9 acres in 1873, 7 acres in 1874); growth remarkably rapid; the trees planted in 1873 (not taking into account those which must now or shortly come out in the thinning as not reaching the light) are 40 to 50 feet high and 11 to 21 inches in girth. The whole area was originally prickly-pear and the thorny (*Zizyphus napeca*), which had to be cleared by the department at considerable expense.

Expenditure up to April 1876 ... ... Rs. 9,391
Receipts 1,319

4. I was exceedingly pleased and surprised with the rapid growth in these plantations, and this padugay planting may be classed as a most useful work. Nearly the whole area was a prickly-pear jungle when we took it over, and the clearing of this has, of course, been an expensive item to commence with; it is now a fine tract of valuable fuel trees, chiefly babul, but including also kurkapalli (*Inga dulcis*), sissu, nim, *Cassia florida* and (*Albizzia Lebbek*, which can be cut over every six or seven years for Railway fuel, and which will certainly not yield less than 2½ tons per acre per annum; this was our original estimate for plantations of this nature, and taking good, bad and indifferent, and making allowance for sandy gaps, it would, perhaps, not be safe at present to calculate for more. Many portions have, however, been growing at a rate of more than 10 tons

per acre per annum; as much of the four year old babul and kurkapulli is estimated by Mr. Hadfield at 50 tons per acre as it now stands, and not over-estimated I think. The plantations are more or less moist during seven months of the year, June till December, and sometimes flooded during that season; the soil is rich except where a few tracts of sand dovetail in, but could not have been reclaimed for cultivation, as the Department of Public Works will not allow this as it results in erosion to the banks of the river, whereas our planting strengthens the banks. Wherever sandy tracts have intervened we have been obliged to plant casuarina: this is more expensive work than the other planting, as these trees require watering the first two years during the dry weather, and when felled we shall have to replant, as they will not grow from the stool; but as none of the other trees will grow in the sand, there is no alternative, and I believe the casuarina will pay well.

5. The following shows the results since we took charge in 1871-72—:

Total area of plantations	Acres	679
Area fully planted up	,,	573
Area to be planted	,,	106
Expenditure	Rs.	33,571
Receipts	,,	4,370

6. In March last, by a circular from this office, a separate book was opened for each plantation and reserve. In these a plan of each is given showing the blocks under each species of tree, and full entries are made as to rate of growth from coppice, germination and subsequent growth from seed, yield per acre when felled, &c., and monthly notes as to state of weather, inroads of cattle, damage from storms, flood, fires, lengthened periods of drought, &c. The value of these books will be very great a few years hence, as they will give us correct data and facts on many important questions as to rate of growth, expenditure and profit per acre, and many other questions.

7. I attempted to draw up a statement showing the cost and yield per acre, &c, but I was not at all satisfied that it was sufficiently correct to be of any practical use. We do not yet know whether the plantations should be felled at five, six or seven years of age, nor do we know the yield per acre or the cost per acre at these periods. We shall have correct data on all these points two or three years hence. I am, however, well satisfied that the plantations will pay well as long as there is a demand for Railway fuel at Rupees 6 per ton.

8. Acres 106 remain to be planted up in these seven plantations on the right or south bank of the Cauvery; it is important that this should be completed without much delay.

Sixty more acres of padugay land are available between Plantation No. 3 and Reserve No. 1, Lalapett; this should be handed over to the department at once and planted as soon as possible.

A little to the south of Reserve No. 1, Lalapett, and two miles from the line there is a breached tank-bed with an area of about 200 acres; if the Collector assents, this should be handed over to our department and planted up with babul shortly.

These will complete our plantations on the south bank of the Cauvery; they should all be properly surveyed by the Survey Department or by one of our officers (Mr. Gass is competent to do it, and his services will probably be available). There are no grazing rights in any of these plantations, and I think sufficient grazing grounds without; grazing of cattle can, however, be allowed with profit, and only a minimum of damage where the growth is beyond a certain point, as long as it is completely under the control of the Forest Officer. Goats can, however, never be allowed in the plantations.

Major Vertue, the Engineer Officer of the district, informed me that he was fully alive to the value of our plantations, not only in an arboricultural view, but also as a protection to the banks of the Cauvery.

On the north bank of the Cauvery, just opposite these seven plantations, there are about 1,000 acres of padugay land available, which the Public Works Department will be glad to hand over. The carriage to the Railway will be a little more expensive from this side, but I am convinced it would be a useful and profitable undertaking, and I should like to see it all planted. This question, however, might be allowed to lie over until we have further data from the plantations on the south bank; none of this area should, however, be alienated.

9. All these plantations are intended for the supply of locomotive fuel for the line between Trichinopoly and Erode, but they may also be made available for the supply of fuel for the towns of Trichinopoly and Caroor and all neighbouring villages, and for other wants.

10. I will now pass on to the plantations and reserves on the north bank of the Coleroon, which are intended to supply the Railway at Combaconum and Tanjore and for the fuel-supply of those towns and the neighbourhood.

Time did not permit me to visit these plantations, which were only commenced two years ago, but Mr. Hadfield informed me that the growth is equally rapid with that of those on the Cauvery; they are seven in number, as follows:—

Coleroon Plantation No. 8, Kollanaikkam.—242 acres, sandy soil, much covered with prickly-pear. 60 acres cleared and planted with casuarina in 1874 and 1875; distance from Tanjore 12 miles. Expenditure Rupees 1,764.

Coleroon Plantation No. 9, Aromanaikkurchi.—126 acres, half black soil, half sand, much covered with prickly-pear. 30 acres cleared in 1874, of which 20 (sand) were planted with casuarina and 10 (black soil) with babul; distance from Tanjore 11 miles. Expenditure Rupees 1,011.

Coleroon Plantation No. 10, Korraipallikkam.—240 acres, all black soil, 11 miles from Tanjore, much covered with prickly-pear. 25 acres have been cleared and were planted in 1874 and 1875 with babul and kurkapulli.

Coleroon Plantation No. 11, Terukkenganur.—117 acres, chiefly black soil, some sand. 13 miles from Combaconum, much covered with prickly-pear. 14 acres cleared and planted with babul and kurkapulli in 1875. Expenditure Rupees 502.

Coleroon Plantation No. 12, Varappanakkurichi.—192 acres, chiefly black soil, some sand, 11 miles from Combaconum, much covered with prickly-pear. 61 acres were cleared and planted in 1875: 59 of black soil with babul and kurkapulli and 2 acres of sand with casuarina. Expenditure Rupees 818.

Coleroon Plantation No. 13, Sattampadi.—85 acres, half black soil and half sand, 8 miles from Combaconum, much covered with prickly-pear. 25 acres were cleared and planted in 1874 and 1875: 10 acres of black soil with babul and 10 with kurkapulli, and 5 acres of sand with casuarina. Expenditure Rupees 702.

Coleroon Reserve No. 5, Sripurandan.—463 acres, partly reserve and partly plantation, black soil, 7 miles from Combaconum. 200 acres fully stocked with babul (natural growth), 100 acres planted with babul. Expenditure Rupees 1,178.

It will be seen from the above that the area of these seven Coleroon Plantations is 1,463 acres, of which 315 have been planted up (200 were naturally stocked) at an expenditure of Rupees 6,613.

11. These plantations are of much less importance than those of the Cauvery, and being at a much greater distance from the Railway or any towns, the profits will be much less when we begin to bring the timber to market; their extension should, however, be kept in view, and the remaining 948 acres should be planted up gradually. I do not propose any further plantations in this division, but between the Upper Anicut (near Cauvery Plantation No. 7, Elamanur,) and Coleroon Plantation No. 8 there are 1,400 acres of padugay land available on the north bank of the Coleroon; it might be well that this land should not be alienated.

13. In Captain Walker's report on these plantations recorded in G.O., No. 1,067, dated 25th August 1874, he made remarks seriously reflecting on my administration and that of Colonel Morgan (who was Acting Inspector of Forests during my absence), and of Mr. Morgan's as executive; these resulted in censure from Government (*vide* para. 4 of the order), and I was called upon for explanation, which I gave in my letter recorded in G.O., No. 473, of the 4th of April last. I now find that Captain Walker penned his remarks after a casual visit before breakfast one morning from Trichinopoly during the driest time of the year, and though he noticed the wonderful growth of the trees, he evidently did not then become aware that this was the result of the plantations being in a state of irrigation for a greater part of the year, and that artificial irrigation was superfluous except during some of the driest months, when it is often impracticable, as all the channels are dry. In my letter alluded to, which was sent to the Board of Revenue, I thought that I had sufficiently explained the fact that irrigation is superfluous in the padugays, but the Board appear to be still under the impression that the experiment has to be carried out. I explained matters to the Collector, and he fully agreed with me that the experiment was valueless, even if it could be carried out, and he is, I believe, addressing the Board direct on the subject.

* *Vide* Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 1,740, dated 7th July last.

14. *The Reserves proper.*—There are four in number, and consist of dry tracts of indigenous jungle, chiefly hills covered with *Acacia planifrons* and *Albezzia amara*, valuable fuel trees.

Reserve No. 2, Tenimallay (Honey Hill).—This is a hill 2½ miles to the north of the Madura line near Manaparai, about 640 acres ? unsurveyed; it was taken up in 1871, and is fenced round; it consists almost entirely of turungee (*Albezzia amara*) and umbrella thorn (*Acacia planifrons*) and a few satin-wood trees. Mr. Hadfield states that the growth has much improved since it was formed, and that it is now nearly ready for felling. I did not visit the reserve, but had a good view of it from the Railway. Expenditure Rupees 938 (fencing and pay of a watchman).

Reserve No. 3, Ponjantangi.—This is a long steep hill cut by the Madura boundary, and about 2½ miles to the east of the line of Railway near Kalpatti. The reserve is the Northern or Trichinopoly slope from the top to the base, and is said to be 1,000 acres, unsurveyed; it is all fenced and fire

traced. From below it appears to be all heavy jungle, but when I ascended I found that though all the lower half was excellent fuel jungle, composed chiefly of turungee, umbrella thorn, *Cassia Roxburghii* (the beautiful flowering tree so common in Madras gardens), pala (*Wrightia tinctoria*), and *Canthium didymum*. All the upper half of the hill was composed of thorny scrub or shrubs that never grow to the size required for Railway fuel (such as *Acacia pinnata*, *Stylocoryne Whera*, *carissa carandas*, *Gardenias*, *Zizyphus napeca*, *Dodonæa Ochna*, &c.). The fire trace and fence should therefore have run along the hill half way up instead of along the top as it now does, and this will, I think, have to be done over again, as this upper half is just the jungle required for goat grazing. The lower portion of the hill is an excellent fuel tract, and the growth has been very rapid since it was fenced and reserved in 1871, and it is now ready for felling. I think the estimate of 1,000 acres is a very small one for the whole of the northern slope; the lower half will, I think, when surveyed be fully that amount. Expenditure Rupees 982 (for fencing and pay of a watcher).

Reserve No. 4, Minakarudu.—I visited this reserve, which is a low hill close to Ponjantangi, of about 1,000 acres in extent, and an excellent fuel tract, quite similar to the lower portion of that reserve (but with a good deal of prickly-pear and *Euphorbia tirucalli* in it); it was taken up at the same time, is unsurveyed, partly fenced, but fencing out of order, and has shown rapid growth since the reservation; it is now ready for felling; it is only one mile from the line. Expenditure Rupees 344.

Reserve No. 5, Tuvagudi.—This is a block of 1,155 acres (surveyed by the Revenue Survey), about 10 miles from Trichinopoly on the Tanjore road and two miles from the Railway line; there is a small hill in the centre with an area of about 300 acres, but the rest is level ground. It was only taken up last February, and has not been fenced; it consists chiefly of babul and white thorn (*Acacia leucoptoca*), about half stocked, and will require the plough in places and seed broadcast; it will not be ready for felling for three or four years. Expenditure Rupees 17.

15. By the above it will be seen that these reserves form an area of about 3,800 acres. I have to propose an addition of two more, viz., the Methanamallay, a small hill of about 500 acres, close to Kalpatti (and to Reserves Nos. 3 and 4) on the west side of the Railway line, containing almost entirely turungee, and the Poyemallay, a small hill of 400 acres on the east side of the line, close to Manapari, containing turungee and umbrella thorn. Mr. Hadfield has been carefully all over both of them, and thinks them very well adapted for the purpose, and from what I saw of them I think they should be reserved. I do not think there is any objection to either of these reservations, and if the Collector agrees these 900 acres can be added, and our reserves between Trichinopoly and Iyalur will be finally fixed at about 4,700 acres.

16. If the Railway is to burn wood these reserves are very necessary, and though the growth is very slow compared to that in our padugay plantations and reserves, I think they will pay fairly if the expenditure is kept down to a minimum. Fencing is a serious item of expenditure, but is in some cases necessary, and it should always be left to the discretion of the Forest Officer. Grazing (except goats) need not always be excluded, but it must be under the control of the Forest Department.

17. Mr. Hadfield is an excellent planter, and most painstaking and zealous at his work; he is always out in his plantations. He is a good Tamil linguist, and has passed the test in that language; he has not passed in surveying, and I do not see how he is to do so unless he could be relieved from his work and allowed to proceed to Madras or elsewhere, as there is no one to teach him at Trichinopoly.

18. I find the establishment has lately been increased to more than I consider necessary: a second clerk was attached to the office and the Ranger was allowed a Clerk and a peon from the 1st of April. Owing to the retrenchment in our budget under the head of establishments, I have dispensed temporarily with these three posts, whereby there is a saving of Rupees 36 per mensem.

19. We have been spending about 12,000 Rupees annually the last five years in planting in this division, but all the receipts from the natural jungles outside our reserves and plantations are credited to "Jungle Conservancy" Funds. There is a great deal of babul on Government waste lands that is cut for Railway fuel, which, I think, should rather come under Imperial Revenue than "Jungle Conservancy." It is not, however, of much consequence to what heading the revenue is credited, but I consider it of great importance that all the local conservancy and all the jungles of the district should be placed under this department, and all be supervised by Mr. Hadfield. Unless this is done it will be impossible to introduce any regular system of conservancy, or to check smuggling in general, or to regulate the transport and sale of timber from private lands or Government jungles, whether for Railway fuel or the supply of towns. At present large supplies of fuel (30 or 40 bandy-loads) come daily into Trichinopoly, but it is impossible to say what comes from Government tracts and what from private ground. If the general working was placed under Mr. Hadfield, the revenue, which I believe is very small now, would very soon be quadrupled without a doubt; a small establishment only would be necessary at first, and this might at the outset be paid from working charges.

20. The Pachemallays* in the northern part of the Museri Taluq are the only real forests in the district, and they are being much cut over and destroyed. The District Engineer complained to me seriously on this score. The revenue derived by the Jungle Conservancy is only about 1,000 Rupees annually, and there is no attempt at any establishment or conservancy. They contain teak, rosewood, ebony, and acha in a limited supply, and their area is about 30 square miles; they should, I think, certainly be considered Imperial forests and placed under this department; a small establishment only would be necessary at first, and this could be paid from working charges.

* Marked on the map forwarded.

21. There is at present a Ranger, a Forester, and a Probationary Ranger attached to the division. The two Foresters only are required for the Cauvery and Coleroon Plantations, and the reserves south of Trichinopoly only require watchers. The Probationary Ranger may, however, be kept on if we take over the Pachemallays and the general conservancy; but if not, he can be dispensed with.

No. 1,098.

FORWARDED to Government through the Collector of Trichinopoly and the Board of Revenue, with reference to Rule VIII published with G.O., No. 1,662-A, of the 19th November 1875, Revenue Department.

PALAMCOTTAH,
28th August 1876.

(Signed) R. H. BEDDOME, Lieut.-Colonel,
Conservator of Forests.

SUBMITTED for the information of Government. The report is very satisfactory. The Collector does not notice Colonel Beddome's suggestion that the Jungle Conservancy should be placed under the Forest Officer. He is requested to report on the subject. The arrangement seems to work well in North Arcot.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 10. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 14th October 1876, Miscellaneous No. 8,824.
Read Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, dated 4th October 1876, No. 1,415.

ABSTRACT.—Awaiting the result of Colonel Beddome's inspection report regarding Trichinopoly Padugay Plantation before passing orders on the experiment of planting on irrigated lands in the district.

COLONEL BEDDOME's inspection report is submitted to Government with Board's Proceedings, 13th October 1876.

2. In paragraph 13 he states that irrigation is superfluous in the padugay lands, and states his conclusion that the experiment there would be valueless, even if it could be carried out.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 11.

ORDER THEREON, 1st May 1877, No. 1,605.

Forests, No. 2.

COLONEL BEDDOME submits his inspection report upon the plantations and reserves along the Cauvery and the Coleroon in the Trichinopoly District.

1695/4

2. This report is of special importance with reference to G.O., 14th August 1876, No. 1,100, in which the Conservator was called on to report how far the experiment sanctioned in G.O., 19th August 1870, No. 1,297, had been carried out, and further in paragraphs 9 and 10 to submit a careful statement of all expenses of planting and working until the plantations should become financially productive.

3. With regard to the experiments seem to have been practically carried out with the modifications which suggested themselves as it progressed, and the Government are glad to learn that much has been laid out on irrigating artificially the padugay lands which are "more or less irrigated and well supplied with water" for the greater part of the year, whilst during the dry months there is no water wherewith to irrigate them.

4. The Government observe that six years have now elapsed since this experiment was ordered, and although it has not been carried out strictly in accordance with the instructions laid down in their Order of 19th August 1870, yet much valuable information has been gained as to the prospects of planting on river flats, and the best methods to pursue in regard thereto. But it is to be remembered that part of scheme was to ascertain as correctly as possible the pecuniary returns on the growth of wood in such localities as compared with paddy and other wet crops. The time is now approaching when such a comparison may be usefully made, and the subject will receive the attention of the Conservator and the Collector.

5. The Conservator reports that he has given orders to keep certain notes and registers for plantations and reserves. The Government regret that these instructions were not issued long ago as most distinctly required by paragraphs 9 and 10 of the above order. The failure to carry out the orders of Government, or to report earlier how far this could be advantageously done, is very unsatisfactory. Had this order been attended to, the Government would have been in possession of information which would have gone far to solve some of the questions connected with the growth of fuel, especially for Railways.

6. The failure to keep a record of the operations on these padugay plantations and reserves is particularly to be regretted, as they seem to promise to be in every way a success.

7. The Government concur with the Conservator in thinking that it may ultimately be very desirable to extend greatly these plantations; but until their financial success is assured any large outlay is to be avoided. It will suffice for the present to stock fully the unplanted portions of the blocks already taken up. Meanwhile the Government await the information called for from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in G.O., 16th February 1875, No. 249. It is observed that Colonel Beddome reports that the District Engineer favors the planting of padugay lands.

8. As regards the Collector's remark that lands likely to be required for planting will not be alienated, the Government observe that this reservation should have a limit, and should not interfere with the grant of such lands on darkhast for cultivation when not otherwise objectionable. No land should be kept out of cultivation with the prospect that it may be required at some indefinite time for planting purposes. With regard to the Conservator's suggestions in paragraph 15, to form two new reserves on the Kalpatti and Manapari Hills, the Government approve the Collector's objection to the grant of the latter as interfering with the grazing requirements of the people. Regarding the former the Government await the Collector's report. As regards the Conservator's suggestion that the Pachimallays should be handed over to the Forest Department, the Government resolve to call on the Collector for a full report after communication with the adjacent villagers, as to their claims. He will state whether they are wholly, or in part, included within village areas, and how such claims and rights as exist, might be adjusted, if it be desirable to carry out the Conservator's recommendation, when a forest law is passed. Respecting the

Conservator's suggestion that all the jungles connected with the Jungle Conservancy Fund should be placed under the Forest Officer, the Government consider that the question should lie over until a forest law is passed.

9. The state of the Trichinopoly Plantations reflects much credit on Mr. Hadfield, and according the Government are disposed to grant that gentleman two or three months' leave to enable him to pass the test, should the Conservator be able to make the necessary arrangements.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Offg. Chief Secretary.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, the Conservator of Forests.
,, the Public Works Dept.

Exd. A. F. Goodall, 3d

FOR ORDERS.

4309

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No.

From

Dated 187 .

FOR ORDERS.

Forwarded again to Sir William Robinson with reference to his former suggestion on the case of W. Hadfield.

11.12.76

1-12-76. Bd 14-12-76.

2/1027

Revenue Department

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue.

Dated 18 October 1876.

Read the following—

No: 41.

From.

The Ag. Collector
Dindigul.

To.

The Secretary to Government R.D.
Fort St. George, through the Board of
Revenue.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose a report
of the Conservator of Forests on the Dindi-
gul Taluk with a map for transmi-
ssion to Government.

2. The growth of the plantations appears
to be extremely satisfactory, and there is
no doubt that planting on Padugai lands
will be highly remunerative in time
as well as beneficial to the convenience
of the ryots; and I shall take special care
to prevent alienation of such lands in future.
There is greater difficulty, on account of
village grazing rights, and I am inclined
to think, less advantage, in making
over tank beds to the Forest Department.

for planting purposes.

3. The reserves, of course, are not in such a satisfactory state as the plantations, but will become valuable in time. As regards the additional reserves proposed by the Conservator in para 15, I have been obliged to refuse one block viz the hill near Manappari as it appears that the inhabitants have no other grazing ground. I will have enquiry made as to the hill by Kalpatti, and if there is no [illegible] I shall be happy to make it over.

4. I will also look into the question of making over the Pachamalais to the care of the Forest Department; for some reasons, I should be inclined to approve of the transfer, but it would seriously affect the Jungle Conservancy funds unless some special arrangement was made.

5. I am glad to be able to endorse Col. Beddome's remarks on Mr. Hadfield in para 17, but I should think that

It would not be impossible for him to get some instruction in surveying here under one of the officers of the D. F. S.

Ootacamund, Nilgiris
Office, 11th Sept. 1876

I have &c
(sd) H. Sewell
Ag. Collector

No. 1097.

From Lieut. Col. R. H. Beddome
Conservator of Forests.

To The Hon. D. F. Carmichael
Secretary to Government N.D.
Ootacamund.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have completed a tour of inspection in the Railway Fuel Plantations and Reserves of the Pichinoply Division.

2. I forward with this report for reference a map of the District on which the different Plantations and Reserves have been pencilled.

3. Mr. Hadfield, the Pcly. Assistant met me near Karoor and as I spent some days in a careful inspection of all the Plantations between that place and Pichinoply I will give a few extracts from my notes as to their condition &c.

* By Bangalore post.

Cauvery Plantation No: 1 Kuttalai

On the right bank of the Arabravathi river at its junction with the Cauvery - distance from the Railway line 1½ miles - area 73 acres. About 25 acres of rich moist, black soil planted with babul (Acacia Arabica) in 1872-73 - Growth rapid and good, in this area there are also some 50 Sissu (Dalbergia Sissu) trees; 200 Cutchus (Acacia Catechu) trees & 51 Jamun (Eugenia Jambolana) trees growing very well and some 400 Nims (Melia Azadirachta) trees growing tol. - Hy well - avon Sandy soil planted with Casurina in 1874 & 1875; growth very fair - the whole of the 73 acres were a mass of prickly pears when taken over by the Department - this has been cleared at considerable expense - 18 acres still remain to be cleared & planted.

Expenditure up to April 1876 ..... Rs 1,935.
Receipts (from grass) 121

Cauvery Plantation No: 2: Vadut

A bank bed about ½ a mile from the Railway line - Area 100 acres (containing some 800 old babul trees) 80 acres of which have been planted broad cast with babul in 1875

in para 17, viz ...

Seedlings coming up exceedingly well - Soil black -

Expenditure up to April 1876 ..... Rs 206.
Receipts (sale of old wood) 256.

Cauvery Plantation No 3, Settalavai

Padugay land between the Cauvery and Cauvery dam about ½ a mile from the Railway line - area 107 acres, all planted up. 80 acres of rich black soil, 27 acres of sandy soil - 80 acres of black soil planted with babul in 1872, '73 & '74 shews very fair growth - 6 acres of sandy soil planted with Casurina shews good growth - 21 acres of sandy and mixed soil planted with babul, Kurkapulli (Inga Dulcis) and Cassia Florida, growth of babul poor, of the 2 other trees good.

Expenditure up to April 1876 ..... Rs 5,806.
Receipts 326

Cauvery Plantation No 4: Sekkavan

Bed of a breached and disused tank 1½ miles from Railway line, Soil black & silt - area 122 acres originally covered with Prickly pear - 90 acres were cleared and planted with babul and Nim (broadcast and some in pits) in 1874 & '75 - growth good. 30 acres more have been cleared

of prickly pear and are bbe sown broad cast
this year - 20 acres still obe cleared & planted
Expenditure up to April 1876 ... Rs 1691
Receipts 563

Reserve, No. 1, Lalapett

Partly a preserve and partly a Plantation
Padugay land between the Cauvery and
Cauvery dam - distance from the Railway
line ¾ mile. Soil black with sandy gaps
Area 107 acres all stocked - about 50 acres
were originally covered with old babul trees
and prickly pear, the latter has been cleared
away and a number of babul trees
have been felled and sold in this area some
old babul trees remain and the stools
of the felled trees are growing again rapidly
as coppice, where the growth was not too old
but where the girth was over 3½ feet, the new
shoot in many instances failed to grow from
the stool and in these gaps self-sown seedlings
(which die where the coppice succeeds), are
coming up splendidly. 25 acres have been
planted with babul - growth average - 3
different sandy gaps about 30 acres in all
have been planted with Casuarina (7+7)
in 1872-73 & 73-74 - growth generally poor

but here and there fine trees - the whole area
of this Reserve was covered with prickly pear
which has been cleared by the Department.

Expenditure 4,320 (includes felling of trees)
Receipts 1,448 (Sale of babul)

Cauvery Plantations No 5, Manathalai

Padugay land between the Cauvery & Cauvery
dam, 1½ miles from the Railway line, area 33 acres
soil sandy (with the exception of about 1½ acres
which have been planted with babul and
Albizzia lebbek) 10 acres were planted with
Casuarina in 1874, the growth of which
is splendid. 18 acres remain to be planted
up - there are a few old Sissoo trees in one
corner of the plantation.

3

Expenditure ... Rs 1700
Receipts ... 93

Cauvery Plantation No 6, Kulithalai

Padugay land between the Cauvery and
the Cauvery dam - ¾ mile from the Railway
Line - Area 58 acres - all planted up -
38 acres sandy soil planted with Casuarina,
growth superb - many 2 year old trees -
25 ft. high with a girth of about 11 inches
(babul was tried in 1871 and two following
years in this tract & quite failed, the

greatly added to the cost of this plantation)
20 acres chiefly black soil, silt and sand,
planted with babul - growth fair.

Expenditure ... Rs. 6,737.
Receipts - - - 251.

Cauvery Plantation No: 7 Elamanur

Padugay land between the Cauvery and
Cauvery dam, close to the line of Railway
area 81 acres - all planted up - black soil
with a few sandy tracts - about 30 acres
black soil planted with Kurtkapulli (Bagar
dulcis) in 1872, 73 and 74, growth
about 33 acres black soil planted with babul
17 acres sandy soil planted with Casuarina
(one acre in 1871, 9 acres in 1873, 7 acres in 1874)
growth remarkably rapid, the trees planted
in 1873 (not taking into account those
which must now or shortly come out in
the thinning as not reaching the light jare
40 to 50 ft high and 11 to 21 inches in girth. The
whole area was originally prickly pears & the
thorny Zizyphus napeea which had to be
cleared by the Department at considerable Expense

Expenditure up to April 1876 ... Rs 9391.
Receipts 1,310

5

4. I was exceedingly pleased and surprized with the rapid growth in these plantations, and this Padugay planting may be classed as a most useful work, nearly the whole area was a prickly pear jungle when we took it over and the clearing of this has, of course, been an expensive item to commence with, it is now a fine tract of valuable fuel trees chiefly babul, but including also Kurtakapalli (Bagar dulcis) Sissu, Neem, Cassia florida & Albizzia lebbak, which can be cut over every 6 or 7 years for Railway fuel & which will certainly not yield less than 2½ tons per acre per annum, this was our original estimate for plantations of this nature, and taking good, bad, and indifferent & making allowance for sandy gaps it would perhaps not be safe at present to calculate for more, in our Cauvery plantations have however been growing at a rate of more than 10 tons per acre per annum, as much of the 4 years old babul and Kurtakapalli is estimated by Mr. Hadfield at 50 tons per acre as it now stands and not over-estimated I think the plantations are more or less moist

during 7 months of the year. June till Decem-
-ber and sometimes flooded during that
season. The soil is peat except where a few
tracts of sand dowtaibin, but could not have
been reclaimed for cultivation as the De-
-partment of Public Works will not allow this
as it results in erosion to the banks of the
river whereas our planting strengthens the
banks. Wherever sandy tracts have inter-
-vened we have been obliged to plant Casuarina
this is more expensive work than the other
planting as these trees require watering the
first two years during the dry weather. So
when felled we shall have to replant as they
will not grow from the stool, but as named of
the other trees will grow in the sand, there is
no alternative, I believe the Casuarina will
pay well.

5. The following shows the results since
we took charge in 1871-72.

Total area of plantations 679 acres
Area fully planted up — 573 — —
Area to be planted 106 — — —
Expenditure 33,571 —
Receipts Rs 4370 —

6. In March last I sent a circular
from this office a p[illegible]
for each plantation and no
a plan of each is given shewing un-
-der each species of tree and full entries
are made as to date of growth from cop-
-pice, germination, and subsequent growth
from seed, yield per acre when felled &c
and monthly notes as to state of weather
inroads of cattle, damage from storms, flood,
fires, lengthened periods of drought &c. the
value of these books will be very great a
few years hence as they will give us
correct data and facts as to many impor-
-tant questions as to rate of growth, expen-
-diture & profit per acre and many
other questions.

7. I attempted to draw up a Statement
Shewing the cost & yield per acre &c; but I
was not at all satisfied that it was
sufficiently correct to be of any practical
use, we do not yet know whether the
plantations should be felled at 5, 6 or 7
years of age, nor do we know the
yield per acre or the cost per acre at
these periods. We shall have correct

2 or 3 years hence.
satisfied that the plan-
well as long as there is a
for Railway fuel at Rs 6 per ton.

8. Acres 106, remain to be planted up in
these 7 plantations, on the right or South
bank of the Cauvery, it is important that
this should be completed without much
delay.

60 more acres of paduga land
are available between plantation No 3 &
Reserve No: 1. Lalapett. This should be handed
over to the Department at once & planted
as soon as possible.

A little to the South of Reserve No: 1,
Lalapett & 2 miles from the Line there is
a broached bank bed with an area of about
200 acres, if the Collector assents this should
be handed over to our Department and
planted up with Casuarinas.

These with complete our Plantations
on the South bank of the Cauvery, they should
all be properly surveyed by the Survey
Department or by one of our Officers
(Mr. Gass is competent to do it and his
services will probably be available)

There are no grazing rights in any of
these plantations, and I think, sufficient
grazing grounds without, grazing of cattle
can however be allowed with profit and
only a minimum of damage where the
growth is beyond a certain point, as long as
it is completely under the control of the Forest
Officer. Goats can however never be allowed
in the plantations.

Major Venkie, the Enquiry Officer of the
District, informed me that he was fully alive
to the value of our plantations, not only in an
ornamental view but also as a protection
to the banks of the Cauvery.

On the North Bank of the Cauvery
just opposite these plantations, there are
about 1000 acres of paduga land available
which the D. F. W. will be glad to hand over,
the carriage to the Railway will be a little
more expensive from this side but I am
convinced it would be a useful and pro-
-fitable undertaking and I should like
to see it all planted, this question, however,
might be allowed to lie over until we have
further data from the plantations on

...nth bank; none of this area should ...ever be alienated.

9. All these plantations are intended for the supply of Locomotive fuel for the Line between Trichinopoly and Erode, but they may also be made available for the supply of fuel for the towns of Trichinopoly Karoor and all neighbouring villages & for other wants.

10. I will now pass on to the Plantations and Reserves on the North Bank of the Coleroon which are intended for the fuel combustion and Fencing and for the fuel supply of these towns & the neighbourhood.

Time did not permit me to visit these plantations which were only commenced 2 years ago but Mr. Hadfield informed me that the growth is equally rapid & satisfactory as those on the Cauvery, they are 7 in number as follows:-

Coleroon Plantation, No: 8 Kollamanikkam 242 acres sandy soil - much covered with prickly pear - 60 acres cleared and planted with Casuarina in 1874 & 75

distance from Tanjore 12 miles.

Expenditure, Rupees 1764

Coleroon Plantation No: 9 Petronamaikkurichi. 126 acres - half black soil, half sand - much covered with prickly pear 30 acres cleared in 1874 of which 20 (sand) were planted with Casuarina and 10 (black soil) with babul - distance from Tanjore 11 miles.

Expenditure Rupees 1011.

Coleroon Plantation No: 10 Karaipakkam. 240 acres - all black soil - 11 miles from Tanjore - much covered with prickly pear, 25 acres have been cleared and been planted in 1874 and 1875 with babul and Karaikanpeley.

Coleroon Plantation No: 11 Tennenganeir. 117 acres chiefly black soil, some sand - 13 miles from Coutha = ...rum - much covered with

prickly pear - 14 acres clear-
=ed and planted with babul
and kurkapully in 1895.

Expenditure Rupees 502.

Coleroon Plantation No 12
Vadapalkumichi. 192
acres, chiefly black soil,
some sand, 11 miles from Cu-
=ddalore, much covered
with prickly pear - 60 acres
were cleared and planted
in 1895 - 59 of black soil with
babul and kurkapulli and
2 acres of sand with Casuarina

Expenditure Rupees 81.

Coleroon Plantation No 13
Vadapalkumichi. 85 acres half
black soil and half sand 6
miles from Cuddalore, much
covered with prickly pear.
25 acres were cleared and
planted in 1894 and 1895 - 10
acres

1 Babul - Direct Sowing 14
2 10
Coleroon Plantation No 9
acres of black soil with
babul, and 10 with kurka-
=pully and 5 acres of sand
with Casuarina.

Expenditure Rupees 702

Coleroon Reserve No 1 Che-
=ppereddiam. 463 acres plot-
=ted up in 1895 and partly planted
=artificially - black soil - 7 miles
from Cuddalore. 200 acres
fully stocked with babul
(natural growth) 100 acres
planted with babul.

Expenditure Rupees 1178.

It will be seen from
the above that the area of
these 3 Coleroon Plantations
is 463 acres of which 315
have been planted up, (200
were naturally stocked)
at an expenditure of
Rupees 6613 - and

prickly pear - the cereus.

11. These plantations are of much less importance than those of the Cannery and being at a much greater distance from the Railway or any town the profit will be much less when we begin to bring the timber to market, this attention should be kept in view, and the cultivation of the cereus should be planted up gradually.

12. I do not propose any further plantations in this Division, but between the upper ariant (vide Cannery Plaints) for R. 7 Chandrin and Coleroon plantation R. P. there are 1,400 acres of Port Marshal available

I had ... 14
10
on the North bank of the Coleroon, it might be well that this land should not be alienated.

13. In Captain Walker's report on these plantations referred to in my G. O. No. 1067 dated 25th August 1894 he made remarks seriously reflecting on my administration and on that of Colonel Cleveland (the Forest Officer during my absence) and of all who organised and executed, these results in consequence from Government (vide para. 4 of the order) and I was called upon for explanation which I gave in my letter recorded in G.O. No. 473 of the 4th of April last. I now find that Captain Walker

I had sufficiently explained the fact that irrigation is superfluous in the Peradeniya but the Board appeared to be still under the impression that the experiment it has to be carried out, I explained matters to the Collector and he fully agreed with me that the experiment was valueless even if it could be carried out, and he is, I believe, addressing the Board direct on the subject.

14. The Reserves proper. These are four in number and consist of dry stony jungle chiefly hills covered with Kekuna plantations and Albizzia and valuable fuel trees. Re-

* Vide Proceedings of the Board of Runnie of 1740 dated 7th July last.

pressed his remarks after a casual visit before breakfast one morning from Trichinopoly during the driest time of the year and though he noticed the wonderful growth of the trees he evidently did not then become aware that this was the result of the plantations having undergone a system of irrigation for a greater part of the year and that artificial irrigation was superfluous except during one of the driest months when it is often impracticable as all the channels are dry, in my letter alluded to which was sent to the Board of Revenue I thought that I

Reserve no. 2. Tsuinsallay (Stoney Hill). This is a hill 2½ miles to the North of the Madura Limestone corresponding about 640 acres surveyed, it was taken up in 1891, and is fenced round, it consists almost entirely of lemongrass (Cymbopogon Nardus) and Eulaliopsis binata (Ischaemum). Mr Todfield states that the growth has much improved since it was fenced and that it is now nearly ready for felling. I did not visit the reserve but had a good view of it from the Railway.

Expenditure Rupees 9 8 A.
(fencing and path making)

Re-

Reserve no. 3. Ongantaugi.

This is a long steep hill on ~~the~~ the Madura boundary and about 2½ miles to the East of the Line of Railway near Kulpuddy the reserve is the Northern or Trichinopoly slope from the top to the base and is said to be 1,000 acres, unsurveyed, it is all fenced and fire traced; from below it appears to be all heavy jungle but when I ascended I found that though all the lower half was excellent fuel jungle composed chiefly of Turaipe, umbrella thorn, Acacia Roxburghii (the beautiful flowering tree so common in native gardens) Odiá (Weightia tinctoria)

and Cauthium dictyocarpum,
all the upper half of the hill
was composed of thorny
scrub or shrubs that never
grow to [redacted] for
Railway fuel (such as
Acacia pennata, Zyloes-
=pyrum Sherva, Carissa Ca-
=randas, Gardenias, Zizi-
=phus napea Dalbergia
Sissoo &c.) the fire traced
fence should therefore have
run along the hill half way
up instead of along the top
as it now does and this will
I think have to be done over
again as this upper half
is just the jungle required
for goat grazing - the lower
portion of the hill is an excellent
fuel tract and the growth
of Acacia amongst

has been very rapid since
it was fenced and renewed
in 1891 and it is now ready
for felling. I think the Esti-
=mate of 1,000 acres is a very
small one for the whole of the
Northern slope, the lower
half will I think when
surveyed be fully that
amount.

(Fencing and pay of watchers).

Reserve No. 4. Alimatande.

I visited this reserve while
it a low hill close to Pampan-
=ange, of about 1,000 acres
in extent, with [redacted]
=lent fuel tract quite si-
=milar to the lower portion
of that Reserve, but with
a good deal of prickly pear
and Euphorbia tirucalli in it)

13

and Cauthinin [illegible]
all the up[illegible]

[illegible] and taken up at the same
time as [illegible], partly
fenced but fencing out of
order and has shown rapid
growth during the [illegible],
it is now ready for felling,
it is only one mile from the
Line.

Expenditure Rupees. 344.

Reserve No 5 Tenvagudi. This block of 1150 acres, (surveyed by the Revenue Survey) about 10 miles from Trichinopoly on the Tanjore road and 2 miles from the Railway Line, there is a small hill in the centre with an area of about 300 acres but the rest is level ground, it was only taken up last February and has not been fenced.

of [illegible]

1 fenced, it consists chiefly of babul and white thorn (Acacia leucophloea) about ½ stocked and will require the ploughing in places and

2 seed broadcast, it will not be ready for felling for 3 or 4 years.

Expenditure Rupees 17. 15.

By the above it will be seen that these reserves form an area of about

3 3,800 acres. I have to propose the addition of 2 more viz the [illegible] Mallay, a small hill of about 500 acres close to Kulpatty (and to Reserve No 3 & 4)

4 on the west side of the Railway line containing almost entirely teranjie and the

Poze Madeay, a small hill
of 400 acres on the East
side of the Line close to
Cudnapanai containing
Turangie and Umbrella
Throw. Mr Tadfield has
been carefully allowed both
of them and thinks them
very well adapted for the
purpose and from what
I saw of them I think they
should be reserved. I do
not think there is any
objection to either of these
reservations [illegible]
Collector agrees
acres can be added to,
and our Reserves between
Frichinopoly and Dyalim
will be finally fixed at

about 4,700 acres.

16. As the Railway picks
have run wood these reserves
are very necessary and
though the growth is not
slow compared to that in our
Padugay plantations, and
Reserves I think they will
pay fairly if the expendi-
-ture is kept down to a
minimum permanent [illegible] ex-
-ne item of expenditure
but is in some cases neces-
-sary and it should al-
-ways be left to the discre-
-tion of the Conservator
grazing (except goats)
need not always be exclu-
-ded but it must be under
the control of the Forest Department
or

17. Mr. Hadfield is an excellent planter and most painstaking and zealous at his work, he is always out in his plantations, he is a good Tamil linguist and has passed the Test in that language, he has not passed in the Tamil and I do not know how he is to do so unless he can be relieved from his work and allowed to proceed to Madras or elsewhere as there is no one to teach him at Tirukkoyilur.

18. I find the establishment has lately been increased to more than I consider necessary, a second clerk was attached to the office and

and the Ranger was allowed a clerk and a peon from the 1st of April, owing to the retrenchment in our Budget the head of Establishments, I have dispensed temporarily with these three posts whereby there is a saving of Rupees 36 per mensem.

19. We have been planting about 12,000 Rupees annually the last five years in planting in this Division but all the receipts from the natural jungles outside our Reserves and Plantations are credited to "Jungle Conservancy" funds, there is a great deal of labour on

Government waste lands
that is cut for Railway
fuel which I think should
rather come under Imperial
Revenue than "Jungle Con-
=servancy" it is not however
of much consequence to
what head of the Revenue
it is credited, but I consider
it of great importance that
all the Local Conservancy
and all the Jungles of the
District should be placed
under this Department and
all be supervised by Cor-
Tolfield unless this is
done it will be impossible
to introduce any regular
system of Conservancy or to
check smuggling in general,

17 17

or to regulate the transport
and sale of timber from pri-
=vate lands or Government
Jungles whether for Railway
Fuel or the supply of towns.
At present large supplies
of fuel (30 or 40 hundy loads)
come daily into Trichinopoly
but it is impossible to say
whether it comes from Gov-
=ernment tracts, and what is
from private ground, if the
general working was placed
under Cor Tolfield the
Revenue which I believe
is very small now, would
very soon be quadrupled
without a doubt; a small
establishment only would
be necessary at first

and this might at the outset be paid from working charges.

20. The Dache Mallays * in the Northern part of the Imuseni Talley are the only real forests in the District and they are being much cut over and destroyed. the District Enquiries Communicated to me seriously on this score, the revenue derived by the Jungle Conservancy is only about 1,000 Rupees annually, and there is no attempt at any establishment or Conservancy, they contain Teak, Rosewood, Ebony and etc and is a limited supply and their area is

* marked on the map forwarded.

[illegible] 8824 VI Vol D 1

is about 30 square miles, they should I think ere-
-tainly be considered Im-
-perial forests and placed
under this Department, a small
establishment only would be
necessary at first and this
could be paid from working
charges.

21. There is at present
a Ranger, a Forester and
Probationary Ranger attach-
-ed to the Division, the 2 For-
-esters only are required
for the Conservancy and Coleroon
Plantations and the Rearer
South of Trichinopoly ~~Enquiry~~
Enquiries Watchers, the Proba-
-tionary Rangers may however
be kept on if we take over
the Parkanallays and the

...general Conservancy but if
not he can be dispensed with.

Office of Conservator of Forests. Camp. Palamcottah 28th Oct. 1895.

I have &c.
(sd) C. A. Bellows Lt Col.
Conservator of Forests.

No 1098.

Forwarded to Government through the Collector of Tri-chinopoly, and the Board of Revenue, with reference to Rule VIII published with G.O. No 662 - A. of the 19th November 1895, Revenue Department.

Palamcottah 28th Oct. 1895.

(sd) C. A. Bellows Lt Col.
Conservator of Forests.

Submitted for the information of Government.

The report is very satisfactory. The Collector does not notice

Ch.

Colonel Bellows' suggestion that the Jungle Conservancy should be placed under the Forest officers. He is requested to report on the subject. The arrangement seems to work well in North Arcot.

True Copies and Extracts

(sd) [illegible]
Secretary.

To

The Secretary to
Government R.D.
with a map to be returned.

Exd. S.H.

Revenue Dept.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
dated 14th Oct 1896.

Read Proceedings
of the Madras Government
Revenue Department dated
4th October 1896 No 1415, anno-
-ing the result of Colonel Bed-
-dome's inspection report
-ing orders on the e-
-planting on irrigated
lands in the Districts

Colonel Beddome's
inspection report is submit-
-ted to Government with Board's
Proceedings 13th October 1896.

2. In para. 13 he states
that irrigation is superfluous

in the Pasbegay lands and
states his conclusion that
the experiment there would
be valueless, even if it could
be carried out.

Very Respectfully

H. Elsworth
Agt. Secretary

To
Commissioner Ind. Affairs.

Ex H
C B.

Revenue Department

1605
28

Memo for Orders

Pros Bd of Revenue
Submitting Bll's letter
together with Conservators Report
regarding certain Plantns &c in
Trichinopoly

H.E. 13 Oct 1876 No

Colonel Beddome submits
his inspection report upon the
plantations and reserves along
the Cauvery and the Coleroon in
the Trichinopoly District.

This report is of especial
importance with reference to Govt
order No 1100,
14th August 1876, in which
the Conservator was called on
to report how far the experiment
sanctioned in G.O. 19th August
1297
1870, had been carried out, and
further in para 9 and 10 he was
called on to submit a careful
statement of all expences of
planting and working until
the plantations become
financially

Pros Bd of Revenue
Submitting Bll's letter
together with Conservators Report
regarding certain Plantns &c in
Trichinopoly

Pro 14 Oct 1876
Pros Bd of Revenue
13 Oct 1876

Read the Report

Ordered, that the Report
be
Recd
Dec 19.

B 1-12-76 [illegible]

Chairman Col Beddome
submits his Report
on the Plantations
and Reserves under
his charge, and
the Experiment made
to ascertain the
best description of
Fuel Plants and trees
for the Cauvery Lands and other
Districts.

No 10.

financially productive - With
regard to the experiment it would
seem never to have been carried
out (f. 13) as "all the pa-
ddugay lands are more or less
irrigated and well supplied
with water" for the greater part
of the year, and during the dry
months there is no water to irrigate
them with. It is however noteworthy
that it should have taken 6 years
to ascertain whether the experiment
ordered by Govt could be satis-
factorily conducted in this lo-ca-
lity - An experiment, the method for
conducting which was given so
explicitly in the order 19th August
1870 & 1397. The Govt in para 8 stated
that it was their object "to ascer-
tain as accurately as possible
what effect irrigation has

on

on the growth of wood for
fuel and low the pre-
minary returns on application
of water to this purpose, cor-
respond with those belonging to
the production of paddy and
the usual irrigated crop -
as far as the experiment is
concerned, Govt are in possession
of no more information than they
had in 1870. Further the Conservator
reports that he has given orders to
keep certain notes and registers
for plantations and reserves. These
instructions should however have
been issued in 1870, as most distinc-
tively required by paras 9 and
10 of the above order. It is sub-
mitted, the failure to carry out
the orders of Govt or to report
earlier

earlier how far this could be advantageously done in the localities chosen, is very unsatisfactory. Had this order been attended to, the Govt would have been in possession of information which would have gone far to solve some of the questions connected with the growth of fuel, especially for Railways. As it is, the Conservator, without explaining the causes of the neglect of these orders, quietly states

that

that 2 or 3 years must elapse, before any reliable information will be forthcoming.

The failure to keep a record of the operations on these plantations and reserves is particularly to be regretted, as they seem to promise to be in every

earlier how far this could be advantageously done in the localities chosen, is very unsatisfactory. Had this order been attended to, the Govt. would have been in posession of information which would have gone far to solve some of the questions connected with the growth of fuel, especially for Railways. As it is, the Conservator, without explaining the causes of the neglect of these orders, quietly states

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that 2 or 3 years must elapse before any reliable informa- tion will be forthcoming.

The failure to keep a record of the opera- tions on these planta- tions and reserves is particular- ly to be regretted, as they seem to pro- mise to be in every

every way a suc-

cess. The Conserva-

tor in para 8 —

states that he

is anxious to ex-

tend greatly

these plantations

tions as soon

as their

financial

financial success is

assured —

It will be well,

moreover, to wait until

the Irrigation Engineer

has furnished the informa-

tion regarding the lands,

which was called for in

G.O. No. Feb. 8 1875 No 219.

Meanwhile it will suffice

if the conservator plants

up the unplanted portions

of the blocks already taken

up.

The Collector, it is

observed, states that he will

take care that lands

likely to be required for

plantations

plantations are not alienated. This reservation however should have a limit and should not interfere with the grant of such lands on darkhast for cultivation when not otherwise objectionable.

Attention is called to the suggestions in para 15 to form two new reserves on the Kalpathi and Manapari hills; but the Collector objects to the grant of the latter on the ground that it will interfere with the grazing requirements of the people. Regarding the other he is making enquiry. The conservator also suggests that the Pachimallays (para 20) should be handed over to the Forest Department & the Collector is inclined to approve the transfer, except for the probable loss of revenue to the jungle Conservancy Fund. He does not notice the conservator's suggestion that all the jungle Conservancy Fund should be placed under the forest officer. The question however may well lie over until a Forest

I will call on the Coll.r for a full report on the Pachimallays, after communication with the adjacent villages as to their claims & how such claims might be adjusted if it be decided to carry out the Conservator's recommendation when a forest can be effected

Forest law is passed.

Attention is called to Col: Beddome's remarks regarding Mr. Hadfield. He seems to be doing very good service to the Depart.t but is the only Probationer who has not passed the Survey test.

W
27.11.76.

R

Cinque of the Probationary Rangers (Nr 24) need not be retained

D: Sec Calcutta
W

R. promising young Officer.

2/12 Ons

2 or 3 months

* The state of the Hedge plantations reflects much credit on Mr. Hadfield, & in consideration of the

under these circumstances accordingly

the Govt. is disposed to grant that gentleman two or three months leave to enable him to pass the test, should the Conservator deem it necessary to make the necessary arrangements

Godfrey

W
14.12.76

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Memo for Revn

Plantations and
reserves along Cauvery
and Coleroon - Free
charge by Govt

4339

Con

Nr. 1605-871-5-77 Revenue Dept.

Proceedings of the Madras Govt.

Read Proc. Board of Revenue
13 Oct. & 14 Oct. 1876 - regarding
plantations & reserves along the
Cauvery & Coleroon -

Colonel Beddome submits
his inspection report upon
the plantations and reserves
along the Cauvery and
the Coleroon in the Trichinopoly
District.

This report is of especial
importance with reference
to Govt. order 14 Augt. 1876
No. 1100 in which the Conservator
was called on to report
how far the experiment
sanctioned in G.O. 19
Augt. 1870. No. 1297 had been
carried out, and further
in paras 9 & 10, to submit

a

a careful statement of
all expenses of planting
and working until the
plantations should become
financially productive.

With regard to the
experiment it would seem
to have been practically
carried out with the modi-
fications which suggested
themselves as the things
progressed, and the Govt.
are glad to learn that
nothing has been laid out
on irrigating anticipatory the padrazy
lands which are "more or
less irrigated and well
supplied with water" for
the greater part of the year,
whilst during the dry

months

months, there is no water
wherewith to irrigate them.

The Govt observe that
six years have now elapsed
since this experiment was
ordered, and although it
has not been carried out
strictly in accordance with
the instructions laid down
in their Order of 19th August
1870, yet much valuable
information has been
gained as to the prospects
of planting on river flats,
and the best methods to
pursue in regard thereto.
But it is to be remembered
that part of scheme was
to ascertain as correctly
as possible the pecuniary
returns on the growth

of

of wood in such localities as compared with paddy and other wet crops. The time is now approaching when such a comparison may be usefully made, and the subject will receive the attention of the Conservator and the Collector

The Conservator reports that he has given orders to keep certain notes and registers for plantations and reserves. The Govt regret that these instructions were not issued long ago as most distinctly required by paras 9 & 10 of the above order. The failure to carry out the orders of Govt, or to report earlier how far this could be advantageously done, is very unsatisfactory. Had this order been attended to, the Govt would have been in possession of information which would have gone far to solve some of the questions connected with the growth of fuel especially for Railways.

The failure to keep a record of the operations on these padasay plantations and reserves is particularly to be regretted, as they seem to promise to be in every way a success.

The Govt concur with the Conservator in thinking that it may ultimately be very desirable to extend

extend greatly these planta-
-tions; but until their finan-
-cial success is assured
any large outlay is to be
avoided. It will suffice
for the present to stock
fully the unplanted portions
of the blocks already taken
up. Meanwhile the Govt.
await the information
called for from the Chief
Engineer for Irrigation in
G.O. 16 Febry. 1875. No. 249.
It is observed that Colonel
Beddome reports that
the District Engineer favors
the planting of pedunculated
Canals -
As regards the Collectors
remark that Lands likely
to be required for planting
will not be alienated
the Govt observe that
this reservation should
have

have a limit and should
not interfere with the
grant of such lands on
darkhast for cultivation
when not otherwise ob-
-jectionable. No land
should be kept out of
cultivation with the
prospect that it may
be required at some
indefinite time for
planting purposes.
With regard to the Conservators
suggestions in para 15 to
form two new reserves
on the Kalpatte and
Manapair hills the Govt
approve the Collectors
objection to the grant of
the latter as interfering
with the grazing requirements
of the people. Regarding
the

the former the Govt await
the Collectors report. As
regards the Conservators
suggestion that the Pachi
Mallays should be handed
over to the Forest Dept
the Govt resolve to call
on the Collector for a full
report thereon, after com-
-munication with the
adjacent villages as to
their claims &c — whether
wholly or in part included
within village areas and
how such claims and rights
as exist, might be ad-
-justed, if it be desirable
to carry out the Conservators
recommendation, when a
forest Law is passed.
Respecting the Conservators
suggestion that all the
jungles

Jungles connected with the Jungle Conservancy Fund should be placed under the Forest officer, the Govt. consider that the question should lie over until a Forest Law is passed.

The state of the Trichinopoly plantations reflects much credit on Mr. Hadfield, and accordingly the Govt. are disposed to grant that gentleman two or three months leave to enable him to pass the test, should the Conservator be able to make the necessary arrangements.

15/12/79

14 To the Bd of Revenue 16-5-77
21 " Conservator of Forests 16-5-77
5 " P. W. Depts 19-5-77

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