

Revenue (1897) Department.

Minor
ROUTINE SERIES.

G.O., No. 2107

DATED 27 April 1897

N.B. In

[Despatch Abstract.]

Papers regarding the introduction
of the Madras Forest Act into the Madagala
Gummalani forests Vizagapatnam Dt.
recorded with memo.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
	2103		27-4-97				

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
C No 2834/98							

*It is unclassified It was produced the following
rates will be charge & in Reserve.*

Name of produce	Rate per cart load	Rate per bullock load	Rate per manade or ass load	Rate per head load	Remarks
Timber (dead)	no a p	no a p	no a p	no a p	
do (green)	0-6-0	0-1-0	0-0-6	0-0-3	
Leaves for manure grass for fodder or thatch	1-4-0	0-2-0	0-1-0	0-0-6	
Rough stone	0-0-0	0-1-0	0-0-6	0-0-3	
Chiselled stone	0-1-0				
Metal and gravel	0-2-0				
Earth and turf	0-0-6				

*N.B. In Reserve lands permits should not be
given without the District Forest Officer's permission.*

P. C. C.
Ag. Secretary

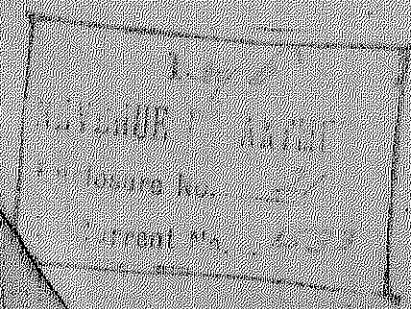
24

Rules to regulate the manage-
ment of the Forest and
Waste Lands within the
Madgale Estate.

Under the powers vested
in him by Section 26 of the
Madras Forest Act V
of 1882, His Excellency the
Governor in Council is pleased
to make the following rules
to regulate the manage-
ment of the forest and
waste lands in the Madgale
Estate. These rules are
subject to all rights
now legally vested in
individuals and communities.
I. Land at the disposal
of the estate may, for the
purposes of these rules be
classified as follows:—

(a) Reserved Land
(b) Unreserved Land

II. Reserved Land includes
all lands notified under the
next following Rules. Land



at the disposal of the estate
which is not set apart as
"reserved land" will be held
to be "reserved land".

III. Subject to the sanction
of the Board of Revenue,
the Collector and agent
to the Government may, by
order in writing to be
duly notified in the District
Gazette, select any areas within
the said estate and may
constitute them "reserved
lands". Upon the limits of
these areas being notified in
the District Gazette, it
shall be unlawful for any
person to fell, remove,
girdle, mark, lop, sap,
uproot, burn or strip off
the bark or leaves from
or otherwise damage any tree,
within such area or areas, or
to give or remove any forest
produce found thereon,
unless he is authorized to
do so by the District Forest
Officer.

Officer or by some one duly
authorized by him to grant
such permission.

IV. On reserved lands no
fresh clearing shall be made
for cultivation or for any other
purpose unless a patta has
been first obtained from
the Senior Rani through
the District Forest Officer
or a lease has been obtained
from the District Forest
Officer. The District Forest
Officer is also authorized to
lease out any "reserved land"
for such period and such
terms to such conditions as
he may consider necessary.

V. On all reserved land
in any village the grazing
of cattle, the cutting of
grass, the collection of dry
wood, thorns, leaves of trees
and shrubs that are not
reserved, and the felling of
trees other than those included
in the lists of reserved trees,
will be permitted for of

charge, provided that the grass, wood, thorns, leaves or trees are required by the inhabitants of that or of neighbouring villages for agricultural or domestic purposes. Heads of villages will be held responsible for seeing that the above privileges are not abused, and in the case of disputes the Collector and Agent. So the Governor will decide which are neighbouring villages within the meaning of this rule.

IV. The Collector and Agent. So the Governor may by order in writing, to be duly notified in the District Gazette, select any areas within the reserved lands, and may constitute fuel or fodder reserves or grazing grounds or may direct them to be placed under special fire protection.

Upon the limits of these areas being notified in the District Gazette, it shall be

be unlawful for any person wilfully or negligently to set fire at any trees, to timber, grass or other forest produce or to kindle or keep burning any fire or to graze cattle or to permit cattle to trespass within such areas, except at such places and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Collector and Agent to the Governor by notification in the District Gazette.

V. Trees of the various species shown in appendix I attached are "Reserved trees" wherever found whether on Reserved or unreserved lands. The trees shown in appendix II attached will be called "classified trees" and any trees not included in that list or in the schedule of Reserved trees will be called "unclassified trees". The Government Collector and Agent may

(with the concurrence of the Conservator of Forests,) transfer any "Reserved tree" to the list of "Classified trees" provided for his district if he considers that the local requirements do not for that particular species necessitate the strict conservation consequent upon its inclusion in the list of reserved trees. Similarly he may notify any species of trees as a "Reserved tree" when he considers his protection imperative.

VIII. The felling, commission or removal of trees and timber, the collection or removal of other forest produce and the use of the pasturage on reserved land, and except as provided for in Rules V and X on unreserved land, also may be effected in one or other of the following ways but in no other ways:—

(a) By persons holding permits duly issued by a Forest Officer or other authorized person.

(a) Departmentally, that is, by the officers of the Forest Department, having control over the produce or by persons acting under the immediate supervision, control, or orders of such officers.

(b) By any persons holding the right under a lease, contract or permit granted by the Forest Officer or by any officer duly authorized by him.

Note.—In this rule as well as in Rule III above, the term "forest produce" should be construed as not to include minerals (including limestone, laterite, gravel, stone or earth.)

IX. The Collector and Agent to the Governor may appoint, by notification in the District Gazette, any person or class of persons by name or by virtue of his office to issue or recover permits under the foregoing rules, and may also

prescribed Samahs or places
at which the timber
or other forest produce
shall be brought for
examination and where
permits shall be checked
or recovered. Permits must
be obtained before any
felling, conversion, collection
or removal is commenced.

Permit holders must
comply with the Regu-
-lations of the Forest
Department and the
conditions entered in the
permit.

X. The hill-men or residents
in the hill villages shall
be permitted to cut,
and remove, free of charge,
and without license or
permit, any tree that
they may require for actual
house consumption, and
shall also be permitted
to carry on the cultivation
known as Kondapadu culti-
vation provided that, if
the

the collector and Agent
to the Governor so direct,
they shall not be permitted
to cut or remove any des-
cription of the notified
as a "reserved tree" under
Rule VII, nor shall they
be allowed to carry
on Kondapadu cultivation
in any area which has been
selected under Rule II (Supra).
These rules are not intended
to interfere in any way
with the free use of
such forest produce as the
hill people have hitherto
enjoyed.

XI. No person shall boil
castor oil, distil wood-oil
or burn lime or charcoal
in any reserved or unreserved
land except in such
places as may be specially
set apart for the purpose
by the District Forest
Officer.

XII. On reserved land
no person shall hunt,

sh

shoot or fish or shall set
traps or snares for game or
fish, except in accordance with
such rules as may from time
to time be issued under
Section 26 (f) of the Forest
Act.

The use of poison or
dynamite or other explosive
substance in water on all
reserved and unreserved
lands is prohibited.

Game shall be held to
include all insectivorous
birds of which a list
will be duly published
in the Port Saint George
and the District Gazette.

XIII. Whoever commits any
breach or infringement
of any of the above
rules shall be liable, on
conviction by a Magistrate,
to be punished with
imprisonment of either
description for a term
which may extend to
one month or with a fine
which

which may extend to
Rs 200 or with both.

XIV. Any power to select
areas or issue notifications
given by these rules may be
exercised from time to
time as occasion requires,
and any orders or notifi-
cations made or issued
thereunder may be cancelled
or modified by the authority
making them.

James A. J. J.

Appendix I.
List of Reserved Trees.

Serial No.	Botanical Name	English Name	Telugu Name	Sigmondo name.
1	<i>Tectona grandis</i> ✓	Teak	Taku	
2	<i>Pterocarpus Marsupium</i>	Kuro	Yagi	
3	<i>Santalum album</i> ✓	Sandalwood	Chanthanum	
4	<i>Calbergia latifolia</i> ✓	Blackwood	Ittegi	
5	<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	Red sandal	Chanthanum	
6	<i>Hardwickia linearis</i>		Yagi	
7	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Myrabolam or gall nut	Karakai	
8	<i>Sapindus Indica</i>	Tamarind	Chutha	
9	<i>Bassia longifolia</i>		Ypro	
10	<i>Mangifera Indica</i> ✓	Mango	Komadi	
11	<i>Diospyros ebenum</i> and <i>melagrossylon</i>	Black	Taki	
12	<i>Albizia leucodermis</i>	Latunwood	Bithu	
13	<i>Albizia glaberrima</i>		Kondalagoda	
14	<i>Bassia pistata</i>		Kella	
15	<i>Shorea laciniata</i> ✓		Jallani	
16	<i>Shorea robusta</i> ✓	Tab	Chala	
17	<i>Shorea humilissima</i>		Thamba	
18	<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i> and <i>hirsuta</i>	Jack	Panda	
19	<i>Sapindus marginatus</i>	Soap nut	Kumkudi	
20	<i>Pongamia glabra</i> ✓		Karuga	
21			Shikoy	
22	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> and <i>arjuna</i>		Kallamassi	
23	<i>Terminalia glabra</i>		Tellamassi	
24			Yegisi	

No removals allowed except under special contract with the District Forest Officer.

List of First Class Trees.

Serial No.	Botanical Name	English Name	Telugu Name	Significa- tion
1	<i>Adina cordifolia</i>		Bandaru Lamba	
2	<i>Stropheryne paniculata</i>		Battaganapa	
3	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>		Chiramanu	
4	<i>Syzygium febrifugum</i>		Somli	
5	<i>Syzygium febrifugum</i>		Sourida	
6			Gouani	
7	<i>Teromita cephalastrum</i>	Wood apple	Velaga	
8			Lankajedi	
9	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Guava	Jani	
10	<i>Anona squamosa</i>	custard apple	Pectopate	
11			Challa	
12			Gummidu	
13	<i>Lagerströmia micro- carpa</i>	Venteak	Togaru Venteak	
14	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>		Gummidu	
<u>List of Second Class Trees</u>				
1	<i>Albizia odoratissima</i>		Chindiga	
2	" <i>Delile</i>		Chindiga	
3	<i>Melia Indica</i>	Margosa	Vepa	
4	<i>Acacia Sunda</i>		Sunda	
5	do <i>Arabica</i>		Nalla Summa	
6	<i>Schleichera trigyna</i>			
7	<i>Eugenia jambolana</i>		Norru	
8	<i>Acacia Leucophloea</i>		Nalla Summa	
9			Siisima	
10			Paya	
11			Pase	
12			Vachara	
13	<i>Terminalia Catappa</i>	almond	Badama	
14	<i>Brassia flabelliformis</i>	Palmyra	Tate	
15			adda	
16			Pagada	
17	<i>Stropheryne parvifolia</i>		Battakadambi	
18	<i>Stropheryne parvifolia</i>		Mailadi	
The following forest produce is also classified and the same rates are charged as for 2nd class timber.				
20		Charcoal of any tree	Bogga	

List of Third Class Trees.

Serial No.	Botanical Name	English Name	Telugu Name	Sigmaraja notes
1			Ganagu	
2			Guthupina	
3			Anan	
4			Kalegatte	
5			Chimungu	
6			Noosaggu	
7			Sumbu	
8			Voodika	
9			Ukudau	
10			Gatte	
11		Banyan	Marri	
12			Jinai	
13			Rani	
14			Bharinika	
15		Nusevanica	Mushuti	
16			Thada	
17			Gatha	
18			Pas-am-do	
19			Vanila	
20			Pala	
21			Mosuga	
22			B-adalthe	
23			Boda	
24		Little cotton	Burugu	
25			Jammi	
26			Tadi	
27		Wild gooseberry	Vusinika	
28		Beel	Marada	
29			Urua	
30			Turai	
31			Pegu	
32			Kannaganmudi	
33		Bamboo large	Vedullu Poda	
34		" small	" Chinnia	
35		Mattons	Detthetu	
36				
37				
38	Cassia acuminata (bark)	Cassia acuminata	Targeau	Per cart load No 1-2-0

Per cart Good Rough No 1-0-0
 do Bullock Good No 2-0-0
 do do do No 1-1-0
 do Head load No 1-1-0
 If 10-guand timber one half of these rates extra

Per cart load No 1-2-0

Per cart load No 1-0-0

Notification

Whereas Sri Sri Sri Sita
Pattamahadeswari, Rani of
Madgale State, in the Vizag-
apatnam Dist, has applied
under Section 32(c) of the
Madras Forest Act (V of 1882)
for the extension of the said
Forest Act to all the
forest (i.e. uncultivated) land
of the Madgale State lying
to the South of the water-
shed dividing the upper
agency plateau from the
slopes of the hills which
drain into the Anakapalle river,
His Excellency the Governor in
Council in the exercise of the
power vested in him under
Section 32 of the said Act
hereby extends all the pro-
visions of Act V of 1882
to the lands of the
Madgale State specified
above.

Per

Secretary

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(LAND REVENUE).

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Forest Mis. No. 902, dated 27th June 1895 :—

Read—the following telegram from the Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Secretary to
the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated 26th June 1895 :—

Paragraph 3, Board's Proceedings, Forest Mis. No. 775, 1st June. District
Forest-officer now at Mádgole preparing detailed scheme, but cannot submit and
obtain orders before 1st July. So please wire sanction to make temporary arrange-
ments for management in anticipation sanction to District Forest-officer, Anakapalle.
Mádgole Dewan says if we cannot take charge 1st July, he cannot hand over forests
next fasli or he will lose much revenue. We gain everything and lose nothing by taking
forests immediately. If we lose this opportunity Dewan may probably withdraw his
application.

Resolution—Forest Mis. No. 902, dated 27th June 1895.

The following telegram will be despatched to the Collector of Vizagapatam :—

Your telegram yesterday. Make temporary arrangements managing Mádgole forests, but
submit detailed proposals soon.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) R. C. C. CARR,
Acting Secretary.

To the Collector of Vizagapatam.

Post copy of telegram to the District Forest-officer, Vizagapatam.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Forest Mis. No. 1023, dated 17th July 1895 :—

Read—post copy of telegram from the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 26th June 1895.

Endorsement by the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 26th June 1895.

Copy forwarded to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras, through the
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Endorsement by E. D. M. HOOPER, Esq., Acting Conservator of Forests, Northern
Circle, dated Bellary, 1st July 1895, Current Register No. 3-Tour.

Copy forwarded. A special officer on salary proposed to be not less than Rs. 70 a
month will be required for the Mádgole forest management, to be employed at once if
a man suitable can be found. The separate subordinate establishment requisite will
be indented for when submitting the detailed scheme called for by the Board and now
under preparation by Mr. Thornton under the orders of the Collector.

Resolution—Forest Mis. No. 1023, dated 17th July 1895.

The Conservator's proposal to employ a special officer on a salary not exceeding Rs. 70 per mensem is sanctioned as a temporary measure.

2. The Collector of Vizagapatam will be requested to submit, with as little delay as possible, the detailed proposals called for in Board's Proceedings, Forest Mis. No. 902, dated 27th June 1895.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) L. M. WYNCH,
Secretary.

To the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.
" Collector of Vizagapatam.
" Accountant-General.

READ—also the following letter from the District Forest-officer, Vizagapatam, to the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 24th July 1895 :—

I beg to enclose the report called for in Board's Proceedings, Forest Mis. No. 902, dated 27th June 1895, embodying a detailed scheme for working the Madgole forests, and request you will forward it to the Board with your remarks.

2. I was unable to submit it earlier, as I only finished my inspection of the forests on 12th July and after my return I was suffering from fever for nearly a week.

3. The report was mostly written before my return to head-quarters, but I subsequently found it necessary to add several points in the last chapter, which ought to have been placed in the previous chapter, but that would only have necessitated the report being again fair-copied, so I sent it on as it is to save delay.

Endorsement by C. THORNTON, Esq., District Forest-officer, dated 3rd August 1895, Dis. No. 70.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, through the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Endorsement by E. D. M. HOOPER, Esq., Acting Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated 9th September 1895, R. C. No. 373.

Forwarded. The main points for consideration appear to be as follow :—

- (a) The application of the Forest Act to Madgole which is partly agency.
- (b) The treatment of the forest area whether as settled reserved forest and unreserved lands as in ordinary cases, or under special rules such as have been applied to other agency estates in the same district.
- (c) The recognition of the undefined claims to forest, or its usufruct by Mokhassadars and mortgagees.
- (d) The exact charges to be debited to the estate, the system of account to be adopted, and the frequency of payments to the estate which apparently desires frequent or monthly payments.

2. On these several points I would remark as follows :—

The application of the Forest Act to the territory as a whole is a *sine qua non*; without it we can treat offences only as mischief and theft and cannot compound them. Neither can we issue licenses under ordinary forest rules.

3. I would advocate the forests being worked under agency rules on the lines of those for Jeypore and perhaps those for Vizianagram, but the latter have not been sent to the Conservator.

4. The claims to Mokhassadars' rights over forests, or their produce as well as the mortgages in force require to be the subject of special enquiry and to prevent Government being embroiled in law suits unnecessarily. I advocate the Agent alone being empowered to deal with this question or any other matter in which the question of the rights of third parties comes forward.

5. It will be necessary to reduce our expenses to as low a figure as is compatible with the safety of the revenue and general production of the forest. To that end I have posted a senior Ranger to the Vizagapatam district with a request that he be posted to the Golconda charge to which Madgole should be attached as a sub-range with a Forester of the fourth grade in subordinate charge.

6. If the charges debited are to include a due proportion of the district and circle expenses, the net revenue will be small and disappoint the owner. The estimate of Mr. Thornton is based on the contracts he has already entered into for the revenue from sale of permits. It would in some ways have been satisfactory had the comparative advantages of this method of procedure been discussed before its hasty adoption, for with the establishment employed within the first few days of July, it was a comparatively easy matter to start direct recoveries and it would have been satisfactory afterwards to deal with any representations of the Rani as to short revenue had we accumulated our own figures instead of relying upon export accounts which (*sic*) never anything but approximative.

7. If it is decided to charge percentages on district and circle expenditure, it will only be reasonable not to include in the latter the settlement expenses. The full charge comes to Rs. 1,300 per range per annum, whereas the Conservator passes in his accounts a sum of about Rs. 600 per range per annum.

8. As this is the first occasion on which in this circle we work a private forest other than on lease, the Forest Member with the advice of the Accountant-General will be able, from his experience in the south, to decide as to the system of account and the manner and frequency of payment. The proposition statement accompanies.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

DETAIL SCHEME FOR WORKING THE FORESTS OF THE MADGOLE ESTATE, VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT.

PREFACE.

For convenience sake, I will divide this report into the following chapters and sections, which are similar to those used in the Board of Revenue's Administration Report for 1893-94 :—

Chapter I.—Introductory Remarks.

Chapters II and III.—Areas and boundaries, maps, surveys and working plans.

Chapter IV.—Protection and Improvement—

- (a) Establishment, ranges and beats.
- (b) Forest law and draft rules under section 26.
- (c) Fire-protection.
- (d) Grazing.
- (e) Reproduction.
- (f) Roads.
- (g) Buildings.
- (h) Stores and plant.

Chapter V.—Yield and working.

Chapter VI.—Financial results.

Chapter VII.—General remarks.

Appendix I.—Budget proposals for 1895-96.

Appendix II.—Draft rules under section 26.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

2. I need not dwell on the reasons which led up to the Madgole Rani's application to have her forests put for ten years under Government management, as these have been fully detailed in the Collector's letter No. 279, dated 2nd May 1895, to the Board; nor need I give a full description of the forests, as this has already been done by the late District Forest-officer Mr. McArthy, whose report was forwarded with the letter mentioned above. It will suffice for me to briefly summarise that correspondence by saying that the area to be managed by Government comprises all the forest (*i.e.*, uncultivated) land of the Madgole estate lying to the south of

the water-shed dividing the upper agency plateau from the slopes of the hills which drain into the Anakapalle river, and that the introduction and working of the Forest Act by Government agency will produce the following advantages:—

(a) The whole Mádgole estate will probably revert to Government within the next decade, and so the sooner the forests come under systematic control, the more valuable they will be hereafter.

(b) The denudation which has been going on under zemindary management has materially affected the water-supply and would before long have resulted in the annihilation of the forests altogether.

(c) A large population is dependent on these forests for their timber, bamboos and fuel supply, and to a great extent for minor forest produce.

(d) The smuggling from Golconda agency forests into Mádgole zemindari will cease as soon as the rates are equalised and both estates are under the same management.

(e) The other agency forests adjoining Mádgole, viz., Jeypore and Vizianagram, have both been brought under European control. The Forest Act has been introduced in the former and will also be extended to the latter on the receipt of Government sanction.

(f) The pacification of the hillmen will be an easier matter in the immediate presence of Government officers.

3. It is *not* proposed to reserve any of the upper agency plateau, at any rate for the present, as its distance from the market would make it unworkable and the small advantages to be gained by conservation would be more than counterbalanced by the irritation it would cause among the hillmen. The valleys of the upper plateau are mostly under cultivation and forest only exists on the hills, which are not yet denuded by podu cultivation. They may for the present remain unreserved forests and can be protected by the rules framed under section 26—*vide* Appendix II.

CHAPTERS II AND III.—AREAS, BOUNDARIES, MAPS, SURVEYS AND WORKING PLANS.

4. The only map existing is the atlas sheet, a copy of which was sent with Collector's No. 279, dated 2nd May 1895, from which the area of the hills below the upper plateau appears to be about 336 square miles. A revised tracing is attached showing the proposals given in the following chapters.

Maps.

Area.

5. *Reservation*—It is proposed to reserve all the slopes of the agency hills. Besides these, there are some scattered hills in the plains, but only the largest will be taken up and the recent policy of the Government of Madras will be borne in mind during selection. As these forests form a large compact block, I would suggest that they should be surveyed by the Survey of India party. It is useless employing ill-paid temporary surveyors for large agency tracts. Until a proper survey is made, I request the Board will accept sketch-maps prepared from the atlas sheets to accompany the notifications under sections 4 and 16, as they have for the agency reserves in this district.

6. The boundaries of the ghát forest will be easy to select; on the *north* being the watershed mentioned above in chapter I, the *south* being a line along the foot of the hills, the *west* being Golconda taluk, and the *east* Vizianagram zemindari.

Selection.

7. Only the *southern* boundary need be demarcated by forest cairns and cleared lines before settlement. The *northern* Boundary, being a natural feature, need not be cleared until the Survey party are ready, as the expense would be enormous and the advantage infinitesimal. The *western* boundary is being settled and demarcated under the Boundary Act by the Head Assistant Agent. The *eastern* is already demarcated by Revenue Survey stones. The smaller hills, if found to be worth reserving, may either be surveyed at the same time or can be done by the temporary surveyor now in the district.

Demarcation.

8. At present the ryots of some of the Mokhasas and mortgaged villages are removing produce from the adjoining hills, either without paying seigniorage at all, or else under cover of chits issued by the claimants of the forest, but I think there is no doubt that these Mokhasadars, like those in Golconda taluk adjoining, were only given land for cultivation in return for some service and that they have no *right* to any hill produce. The matter will of course be set on a satisfactory basis at the time of forest settlement.

Mokhasas.

9. It is premature to say anything about working plans, but the forests are specially suited for marking out Preliminary Working circles, which may be, in time, worked by the coupe system; but its introduction must be very gradual after careful calculation of the demand in each case. As described in chapter V, the permit system, under certain restrictions will be first introduced, as it is the best understood by the subordinates and the public.

Working plans.

CHAPTER IV.—PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

10. (a) *Establishment, Ranges and Beats*.—The Mádgole forests will form one range and will be divided up into eight Forest Guards' beats as follows:—

Kottakota.—From Golconda taluk boundary along the foot of the hills to Chemalapadu and Kalyanapa lova; thence eastwards half way to Kavagunta.

Meduvada.—From the last beat to the eastern end of the Kavagunta hill (southern slopes) also Nallakonda lying south of Meduvada.

Kinthali.—The Gurigedda lova and the hills on both sides of it.

Gaveravaram.—Malypadu and Yellampadu lovas.

Mádgole.—Modamma ghát, Boderu lova, and eastwards to Verabadrapeta.

Chirrigam.—Thence eastwards including Konem lova to Thurole.

Gangavaram.—Thence eastwards including Volaba lova to the Devarapalli river.

Devarapalli.—The Genapadu, Penakota and Rayvada lovas to the Vizianagram boundary.

11. Cost of establishment required—

Permanent.

	Cost per mensem.
1 Ranger on Rs. 60 + 15 conveyance allowance	75
1 Range clerk on Rs. 12	12
1 " peon on " 6	6
2 Forest guards on Rs. 8 each	16
2 " " on " 7	14
4 " " on " 5	24
Total	147

* This may be increased to Rs. 15 as clerks have recently been sanctioned for all ranges.

Temporary.

	Rs.
2 Permit-gumastahs on Rs. 12 each	24
1 " gumastah on " 10	10
1 " " on " 9	9
5 " gumastahs on " 8 each	40
2 Tannadars on Rs. 8 each	16
1 Tannadar on " 7	7
5 Tannadars on " 6 each	30
Total	136
Grand Total	283
Per annum	3,396

The cost of establishment is slightly less than that proposed by Mr. McArthy, although the actual number of hands has been increased.

This is due to a reduction in the average rate of pay. A high rate of pay has been given in a few cases where the posts are important ones and are filled by the best forest subordinates from the other ranges to teach the new men their work. Moreover, tannadars for major forest produce located in stations *in the hills*, where minor produce comes down from the hills, have to be permit-gumastahs for the latter, in addition to their tanna work for the former. Similarly permit-gumastahs for major forest produce located *in the villages* have to do tanna work for minor produce.

12. (b) *"Forest Law."*—The immediate introduction of rules under section 26 of the Forest Act throughout the whole of the Mádgole taluk is essential to enable us to prosecute offenders and to give the Collector power to prescribe permit-issuing stations and tannas at which the permits must be purchased and the produce checked. Without such authority, it is impossible to prevent people evading the tannas, as there are such numerous by-paths. I attach a set of rules in Appendix II, which I have prepared by combining the rules under section 26, published in Notification, No. 419, dated 9th July 1894, with the Palkonda Agency Rules published in "Government Order," Mis. No. 4740, dated 1st August 1890, communicated in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 536, dated 29th August 1890, as the Mádgole forests include both "Agency" and "Ordinary" tracts. These rules are almost identical with those I drafted for Vizianagram forests for which Government sanction was requested in Collector's No. 255, dated 7th May 1895.

13. (c) *Fire-protection* will be at present confined to the appointment of fire-patrols to assist the ordinary establishment during the fire season. Clearing of fire-lines will be postponed until after the selection of the areas to be placed under special protection, which will as a rule be *coupes* and the working circles set apart for future fellings. For the current year, however, I have not allotted any funds, as the expenditure must be cut down till the revenue is established.

14. (d) *Grazing* of cattle will be permitted in certain compartments opened in rotation at two annas per head. Sheep and goats will be excluded from the reserves. Many small rocky hills will be left for them to browse over.

15. (e) *Natural reproduction* in the ghât forests is good.

Artificial reproduction will be confined to planting topes around the buildings to be erected.

16. (f) "*Roads*" are badly wanted for inspection and export of produce. At present there is only one Local Fund road which taps the forests at Mâdgole. A road from Narsipatam to Kottakota and thence to Waddadi is nominally under construction, but it has not made much progress since Mr. McCarthy's report over two years ago. In other places there are only cart-tracks which are quite impassable in the rainy season.

The following roads are also required :—

	Rs.
(1) From Kottakota to Ohemalapadu and up the Kalyanapulova, 10 miles at Rs. 100 per mile	1,000
(2) From Raikamatam to Kintali and on to Gurrigedda, 10 miles at Rs. 100 per mile	1,000
(3) From Kintali to Gaveravaram, Satyaram and Kodur, including acquisition of land	800
(4) The Modamma ghât road supposed to be a bridle-path is unrideable in many places. It should be thoroughly repaired throughout and the first 6 miles should be converted into a cart road to open up the forests, 6 miles at Rs. 250 and 12 at Rs. 100	2,700
(5) From Mâdgole to Chirrigam, Tenugubadi and Devarapalli inspection path, 16 miles at Rs. 100, not including acquisition of lands	1,600
(6) From Devarapalli to Chôdavarum, 14 miles at Rs. 100 per mile	1,400
(7) From Konem to Chôdavarum, 10 miles at Rs. 100 per mile	1,000
Total	9,500

Roads may be made up the other valleys afterwards, but these are the most important ones.

17. (g) "*Buildings*."—Sheds must be built for all the permit-gumastahs, tannadars and forest guards given above in section (a) of this chapter.

These amount to—

	Rs.
Twenty-five sheds at Rs. 25 each	625
A range office, bungalow and lines are required at Mâdgole or Kodur	500
Rest-houses are required at Kottakota, Kintali, a spot 6 miles up the Modamma ghât, Chirrigam and Devarapalli or Tenugubadi 5 at Rs. 250 per mile each	1,250
Total	2,375

In 1895-96, Rs. 225 has been proposed in the budget for the sheds most urgently required for subordinates and for the Range office.

18. (h) *Stores and plant* will be required to the same extent as in other ranges, Rs. 10 is allowed in the budget for 1895-96.

CHAPTER V.—YIELD AND WORKING.

19. *Present method of working*.—Before describing the system, which will be adopted for working the forests, I will give a brief description of the "want of system" existing at present. Each village in the zemindary and some adjoining villages outside are expected to pay an annual tax to the estate varying from Rs. 10 to 30, for which they are allowed to remove as much timber, firewood, bamboos and other "major" forest produce as they require; nominally it is only intended for domestic use, but as a matter of fact, it is taken to the market and sold. The "minor produce" is supposed to be leased out for each valley to a contractor who collects seigniorage on all removals, but I find that a good deal escapes payment, which is but natural, when there is no establishment to check removals.

20. *Proposed method*.—I propose to start a modification of the permit system which I have introduced in Golconda and Palkonda ranges, with good results, pending the introduction of the coupe system. For "major" forest produce the would-be purchaser should obtain a permit at any

of the permit-gumastah's stations given below in column 2. He should then proceed to the forest, cut and remove the produce and produce it for check at the tannah given in column 3. For "minor" produce which is brought from the hills generally by hillmen, the state of affairs is reversed. As a rule the merchants go to the foot of the hills on "shandy" days and purchase the produce from the hillmen. The tannah for "major" produce will be situated at the place where this "shandy" takes place and purchasers of "minor" produce must take a permit from the tannadar before proceeding to their villages. They will have to produce the produce for check at the permit-gumastah's station for "major" produce, which thus becomes the tannah for minor produce.

This is the only method that I know of to prevent "minor" forest produce evading seigniorage. It also only requires half the establishment which would be necessary under any other system. I have myself selected the sites of the permit-gumastah's stations and tannas, after careful inspection and enquiry at each exit from the forests.

List of permit-gumastah stations and tannas in Mâdgole Range.

Serial No.	Permit-gumastah's station.	Tanna.	Forest produce removed.	Forests from which removed.
1	Kottakota	Ohemalapadu	Major	Kalyanapa Lova.
2	Ohemalapadu	Kottakota	Minor	Do.
3	Meduvada	Meduvada	Major	Nallakonda.
4	Kintali	Sangiam	Do.	Gurrigedda Lova.
5	Sangiam	Kintali	Minor	Do.
6	Verranarayana	Vuntimodipalem	Major	Malypadu Lova.
7	Do.	Yellampadu	Do.	Yellampadu Lova.
8	Vuntimodipalem	Verranarayana	Minor	Malypadu Lova.
9	Yellampadu	Do.	Do.	Yellampadu Lova.
10	Mâdgole or Kodur	Billalapalem	Major	Modamma Ghat.
11	Billalapalem	Mâdgole or Kodur	Minor	Do.
12	Chirrigam	Konem	Major	Konem Lova.
13	Konem	Chirrigam	Minor	Do.
14	Tenugubadi	Gangavaram	Major	Volabu Lova.
15	Gangavaram	Tenugubadi	Minor	Do.
16	Devarapalli	Genapadu	Major	Genapadu, Pinakota, Reyvada (Lovas).
17	Genapadu	Devarapalli	Minor	Do.

21. "*Coupe system*."—In course of time I hope gradually to introduce the coupe system which I started nearly a year ago in Pedapalli reserve, Sarvasiddhi range. This was, I believe, the first coupe opened in the Northern Circle, at any rate, the first in Northern Circars. Encouraged

by my success in auctioning the right to collect seigniorage not exceeding Government rates on minor produce rella bark, 1st and 2nd class timber and bamboos in Golconda and Palkonda ranges, I intend auctioning the same produce in the Mâdgole forest at Anakapalle.

There is a large demand and much competition from Rajahmundry on the south to Vizianagram on the north.

22. *Difficulties*.—Difficulties in working have already presented themselves. Several mokhasadars claim rights in the forest and in some villages mortgaged to the Bobbili Rajah, permits for forest produce are being issued by a tannadar. In such cases the documents of granting lease or mortgage will be examined. At the time of forest settlement, all such disputes will be settled definitely.

23. "*Free Grants*."—The Rani requires major forest produce for the use of her household to be given free, urging that it would be derogatory to her dignity to pay seigniorage, even though these amounts would form part of her revenue. I got the Dewan to agree to the limitation of this concession to a maximum seigniorage value of Rs. 500 per annum. The procedure in such cases will be as follows. The permit-gumastah, Mâdgole, will issue free permits when required by the Dewan up to the prescribed maximum; or if it is found more convenient, a monthly permit will be given for a certain number of cart-loads; the tannadar recording each removal on the back of it. Similarly, it has been an immemorial custom for certain hillmen to bring fruits and other minor produce to the fort which the Rani does not wish to be taxed. In this case as there is no previous notice from the hillmen, the produce will be detained at the tanna and a list of it sent to the Dewan who alone can distinguish whether the produce is really coming to the fort.

Without such precautions, it will be open to any person to say that they are bringing produce for the Rani, with a view to evade payment of seigniorage.

24. "*Timber stored*."—Another difficulty to cope with is the large quantity of timber stored in each village by the inhabitants when they heard that their cowles were likely to be stopped. Of course we cannot interfere with them utilising this for their domestic use, but any attempt to

export the produce to the market will have to be stopped, as the cowles distinctly confined removals to the legitimate requirements for domestic use. I have arranged for the preparation of a complete list of the timber lying in each village as a check against subsequent removals without permits.

25. "Yield."—As no data is available, from which to calculate the annual yield of forest produce, I will not attempt to speculate, but I can safely state that a population of over a lakh is almost entirely dependent on the Mádgole hills for their major forest produce, whereas the "minor" produce is exported from several ports on the coast.

CHAPTER VI.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

26. It is not an easy matter to fix the revenue without any data to work upon.

Mr. McCarthy only estimated the present gross receipts at about Rs. 2,000 per annum, but I have not the slightest doubt that the system above described will give from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 10,000. In the dry season it ought to be Rs. 1,000 a month. Until some data have been procured by actual results I propose to limit the expenditure to the smallest amount—*viz.* Budget statement for 1895-96 attached as Appendix I. It seems to me that the following payments should be made by the estate:—

- (1) Actual establishment employed in the range.
- (2) Actual works to be carried out in the range.
- (3) Actual expenditure in the range on uniforms, belts, postage, &c., and sundries.
- (4) Five per cent. commission to Government for management.
- (5) Proportion of District Forest-office establishment, *i.e.*, pay of an extra clerk on Rs. 20, a sum less than the present average for each range.
- (6) One-fourth of following "District" expenditure, rent, furniture, postage and telegraph charges, permits, stationery, forms and sundries.

27. The proportions given above were calculated as follows:—

At present there are three ranges in this district in which the relative proportion recorded in Form 47 (old code) is—

Half Palkonda.
One-third Golconda.
One-sixth Sarvasiddhi.

I think Mádgole will come between Palkonda and Golconda in importance both for revenue and expenditure, and therefore one-fourth of the whole district charges is rather below than above the mark.

The advantage of adopting this proportion is that Mádgole becomes an *average* range in this district of four ranges, and therefore it can be taken as an *average* range in calculating the circle charges, which will be the total expenses under "Direction" divided by the number of ranges.

28. I am doubtful whether the Rani expected to be saddled with circle charges. Her offer was to give 5 per cent. commission on the gross revenue for the expenses and trouble of management and to pay for establishment and essential works. At the time of drafting the Dewan's application, I did not take incidental expenses into consideration as I imagined they would be covered by the 5 per cent. commission. But when it is considered that the commission offered would hardly cover *half* of the District Forest-office's pay and compensation allowance for *one* month, let alone travelling allowance, circle charges, District Forest-office establishment and petty expenses, it seems only fair to make the estate pay a proportion of all district and circle charges except the District Forest-office's pay bill.

29. *Payment of net revenue to Rani.*—In the actual payment of the net revenue to the Rani, several difficulties present themselves. All the revenue collected must be remitted into the Chólavaram treasury and cheques issued for the pay of establishment and for works must be cashed there also. Under the present rules, the Sub-treasury officer cannot cash cheques drawn against revenue remitted. He must, in fact, have a separate intimation from the Huzur treasury for each amount placed at the District Forest-office's disposal before he can cash any of his cheques. As the Rani wishes the net revenue paid to her monthly, this procedure seems unnecessary. The Treasury officer might, in fact, cash cheques for establishment and works, and pay the balance due to the Rani on receipt of intimation of, or cheque for the amount from, the District Forest-office.

This will keep the accounts quite separately from other ranges and will save the necessity of my transferring funds intended for other ranges to Chólavaram to pay establishment as I had to do this month. The only objection I can see in this proposal is that the figures, after audit by the Accountant-General, may differ from the original figures and the deduction of proportionate "District" and "Circle" charges could not be made monthly. This difficulty might be got over by a quarterly or yearly adjustment, after receipt of the audited figures. If there are any other cases in the Madras Presidency of Government managing private forests and paying the revenue instead of a fixed rental to the owners, that may be taken as a precedent, if not the Accountant-General may be referred to for his opinion.

CHAPTER VII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

30. Temporary arrangements for management have been made and establishment employed to the number described above, pending receipt of Government sanction in accordance with the telegram of the Board approving of this proposal. Pending the arrival of a Ranger, a Forester G. Subbraidu, who was in charge of Palkonda Range, has been sent as Range officer. Although he has only been drawing Rs. 20 + 8 fixed travelling allowance, it would be well to raise his pay to Rs. 30 + 12, considering the importance of the range. To keep down expenses for the first year, I think it would be better to keep a Forester instead of a Ranger.

31. My tour in Mádgole taluk extended from 19th June to 12th July. Owing to the heavy rains it was difficult to get about even on horse back. There are no roads at all, and the cart-tracks were so deep in mud that I sometimes had to carry my saman by coolies. There are no hungalows of any kind in the taluk, so tents must be taken. I utilised the Police stations at Kottakota and Devarapalli. I could hardly get any assistance or information from the Dewan. His son, who is mentioned below, was supposed to accompany me, but he was unable to ride and his palanquin did not arrive until after I had completed my inspection.

32. The following question should be settled. I omitted to mention it above:—

Favourites.—The Rani has several favourites to whom she wishes some *secure* appointments given. They wish to live in the palace and draw pay without doing any real work. When the Dewan presented his first application, I insisted in his adding the clause that he would not interfere in any appointments made by the District Forest-officer, but it may possibly be well to humour the old Rani, who cannot live long and who is after all paying for all the establishments. Her chief favourite is the eldest son of the Dewan who managed her forests before. He knows English but has not passed the prescribed tests for appointments above Rs. 15. He was hitherto drawing Rs. 25, pay, and Rs. 10, travelling allowance, so he would expect a Forester's post. The Board may be asked to decide whether exemption should be granted under the circumstances. Another favourite is a boy named Veeraswamy whose family are all under the Rani's protection. He can write English but has not passed. He may be employed in the Range office on a low salary, but he cannot be expected to turn out much work. A few of the other favourites have been taken on in the establishment, but most of them were not accepted, as they refused to give deposit or to go where ordered.

Finally, I request that sanction may be accorded to the above scheme and to the draft rules at an early date.

(Signed) C. THORNTON,
District Forest-officer.

P.S.—Since the above report was written and fair copied, I have held the auction at Anakapalle of the chief forest produce of Mádgole taluk and consider that it ought to be here recorded for the Board's information as a guide to the revenue which may be expected.

The notices had been served far and wide throughout the whole of Vizagapatam district as well as in Cocanada and Rajahmundry. There were many bidders and competition was keen. The right to issue permits for timber and bamboos for the current fasli year was knocked down to a Rajahmundry man for Rs. 2,910. Considering that all the villagers in the estate have stored enough timber for three years and have overstocked the market by the wood they have recently sold, I consider this bid very good indeed. The right to collect *seigniorage* on minor forest produce was sold to a Mádgole man for Rs. 1,710. Thus these two sales alone give us a revenue of Rs. 4,620. At least Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 3,000 more may be expected from the collections of our permit-gumastahs on firewood, charcoal and grazing, while I hope to sell again the rella and tangedu barks, for which there were no bidders at this auction. My estimate of Rs. 7,000 is therefore rather below than above the mark.

(Signed) C. THORNTON,
District Forest-officer.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Budget of Mádgole range for the official year "1st July 1895 to 31st March 1896."

ENCLOSURE No. 3.—Rules to regulate the management of the forest and waste lands within "Mádgole Estate Forests."

ENCLOSURE No. 4.—Proposition statement.

READ—also the following letter from E. D. M. HOOPER, Esq., Acting Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Vizagapatam, 20th September 1895, R. C. No. 373 :—

In continuation of my endorsement No. 373 of 9th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith the proposition statement of the Mádgole forest establishment and the Budget estimates for 1895-96 and 1896-97.

2. In the scale proposed by the Collector in the statement, I suggest the following alterations :—

(1) Clerk on Rs. 12 instead of on Rs. 20 in the District Forest-office to begin with treating Mádgole as a sub-range.

(2) Range clerk on Rs. 12 proposed by the Collector is not required until the Forester in charge is employed on other work than revenue collections.

(3) In place of a Ranger on Rs. 60 proposed, a Forester on Rs. 20 during 1895-96 and on Rs. 30 during 1896-97 is recommended since a senior Ranger has been posted to the Golgonda range to which Mádgole will be a sub-range.

3. Under receipts for 1895-96 and 1896-97, the estimates put down are based on Mr. Thornton's statistics.

Expenditure.—The figures under A. proposed for 1895-96 have been accepted, while those for 1896-97 have been estimated with reference to the proposed increased receipts.

Under B. Establishments, the estimate is reduced with reference to the changes proposed in paragraph 2 *supra* and in paragraph 7 of my endorsement quoted above.

The travelling allowance of the Forester is proposed at Rs. 12 instead of Rs. 8 in view of the unhealthy nature of the Mádgole forest tracts.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.—Budget of Mádgole Estate.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.—Map.

READ—also the following letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue (through the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle), dated Anakapalle, 20th November 1895, O.R. No. 1001 :—

I have the honour to request the Board to pass early orders on my No. 70, dated 3rd August 1895, concerning the management of Mádgole forests, as the Rani is urging us to pay her the net revenue, which I am unable to do until the Board has fixed the exact charges the estate is to be saddled with and has prescribed the method of payment—*vide* chapter VI of the District Forest-officer's report.

Endorsement by A. W. PEET, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, dated Sukramamidi, 25th November 1895, Ref. on Cur. No. 373.

Forwarded. Among other difficulties, it struck me in going through the papers that the demand for a monthly settlement might lead to misunderstandings (if granted), unless it is clearly laid down that when (as during the present year) certain heads of produce are sold by tender for lump sums, only one-twelfth of the gross annual amount should be payable each month; otherwise the Rani will receive an abnormally large proportion of the total revenue in certain months and very little in others, and there may be misunderstandings and complaints.

RESOLUTION—Forest No. 23, dated 18th January 1896.

The papers read above will be submitted to Government with reference to Government Order, No. 2492, Revenue, dated 18th June 1895.

2. In his letter disposed of in Board's Proceedings, Forest Mis. No. 775, dated 1st June 1895, the Collector of Vizagapatam proposed to assume the management of the

Mádgole estate forests, for a period of ten years, on certain terms proposed by the Rani; and the Board, in its Proceedings, Forest Mis. No. 902, dated 27th June 1895, authorized the Collector to make temporary arrangements for management, pending the submission of detailed proposals. These proposals, which were contained in the District Forest-officer's report forwarded with the Conservator's endorsement, No. 373, dated 20th September 1895, are as follows :—

(a) That Government should undertake the management of all the forest (*i.e.*, uncultivated) lands of the Mádgole estate, lying to the south of the watershed dividing the basin of the Anakapalle river from the Upper Agency plateau;

(b) that the slopes of the Agency hills and some of the scattered hills in the plains should be reserved under Chapter II of the Forest Act, regard being had to the minimum limit prescribed for Government forest, and the claims of the mukhassadars and mortgagees to forests or forest produce being enquired into at the time of forest settlement;

(c) that the whole of the forests forming one large compact block should be surveyed by the Survey of India Party and not by ill-paid temporary surveyors;

(d) that the forests should form a separate range divided up into eight Forest guards' beats and that an establishment costing Rs. 3,396 per annum should be entertained;

(e) that rules under section 26 of the Forest Act drafted on the lines adopted for the Vizianagaram forests in Government Order, No. 622, Revenue, dated 9th September 1895, should be immediately brought into force;

(f) that, pending the introduction of the coupe system, a modified form of the permit system introduced into the Golgonda and Palkonda ranges to check removals might be adopted;

(g) that the Rani should be given free forest produce amounting annually to a maximum seigniorage value of Rs. 500 for her household use;

(h) that besides the actual charges to be incurred for the establishment employed and works executed in the range, and 5 per cent. commission for management, the estate should also bear a certain proportion of the district and circle charges, excluding only the pay of the District Forest-officer;

(i) that the net revenue which the Rani wishes to be paid to her monthly should be disbursed to her by the Treasury officer at Chódavaram, who should also be empowered to cash cheques for establishment and works; on this point, however, it is suggested that the practice obtaining in any similar case of private forests managed by Government in this Presidency may be followed, or that the opinion of the Accountant-General may be obtained;

(j) that certain favourites of the Rani who have not passed the examinations prescribed for entrance into public service might be provided with certain appointments.

3. The first point calling for decision is clause (b), *viz.*, the application of Chapter II of the Forest Act to the estate forests which are lands not at the disposal of Government. It will be seen from the correspondence ending with Government Order, No. 4210, Revenue, dated 25th October 1895, that such a course seems to be open to objection. The Board has, however, since requested the Government Pleader to raise the point for the decision of the High Court in a similar appeal filed by the Uralan of Trikalur Devaswam in connection with the same reserve and now pending in the High Court (*vide* Board's Proceedings, Forest Mis. No. 1614, dated 29th October 1895); and the Board considers that, until the point is settled, the question of constituting any of the Mádgole estate forests reserved forests must lie over.

4. Similarly the Board thinks that the question of having the forests surveyed by the Survey of India Party, clause (c), may be deferred, till the more emergent work now being done in other parts of the Presidency has been completed.

5. As regards clause (d), the Conservator proposes to treat Mádgole as a sub-range attached to the Golgonda range and to place a Forester, on Rs. 20 during 1895-96 and Rs. 30 during 1896-97, in subordinate charge with a travelling allowance of Rs. 12, instead of a Ranger on Rs. 60 proposed by the District Forest-officer. The Conservator's proposal has the Board's approval. The Conservator considers also

that a clerk on Rs. 12 instead of on Rs. 20 would be sufficient for the District Forest-office to begin with and that a range clerk on Rs. 12 is not required until the Forester in charge is employed on other work than revenue collections. In a letter recently received, the Collector points out the difficulty of obtaining a qualified man even for a permanent post on Rs. 15. In these circumstances the Board would provide a clerk on Rs. 20 for the Mádgole forest work in the District Forest office. The Conservator's proposal in regard to the range clerk is approved.

6. With reference to clause (c), the Board is of opinion that it would suffice for the present if the lands are managed by means of rules framed under section 26 of the Act. The rules recently sanctioned for the Vizianagaram forests to which reference is made by both the District Forest-officer and the Conservator coincide generally with the rules now proposed by the Collector, and the Board accordingly recommends that the former may be adopted with a few modifications as shown below:—

(i) The word "Mádgole" will be substituted for "Vizianagaram" in the heading of the rules for the Vizianagaram zemindari and in the preamble; and the word "Estate" for "Zemindari" throughout. The words "sections 26 and 32" will be substituted for the words "section 26" also occurring in the preamble.

(ii) *Rule III.*—The word "District" will be substituted for the word "Zemindari" occurring in the last clause of this rule. In this connection, the Board considers that there should be a departmental instruction that, except for special reasons, no area of less than a square mile in extent shall be reserved under this rule.

(iii) *Rule IV.* as it stands in the Vizianagaram rules, authorizes a forest officer to grant a patta for reserved lands. But similar grants in the Mádgole estate can be made only by the Rani (*vide* condition 5 of the agreement). Hence, for the words "unless a patta or lease has been obtained from the Forest-officer in the first sentence of this rule," the words "unless a patta has been first obtained from the Senior Rani through the District Forest-officer or a lease has been obtained from the District Forest-officer" should be substituted. In the next sentence, the words "District Forest-officer" should be substituted for "Forest-officer."

(iv) *Rule VII* of the rules for the Vizianagaram zemindari does not provide for the protection of classified trees. Rule (vi) of the rules submitted by the District Forest-officer which deals both with the reserved and classified trees will therefore be substituted for Rule VII of the Vizianagaram rules.

(v) *Rule XI.*—The words "District Forest-officer" will be substituted for the words "Forest-officer."

(vi) *Rule XV* which defines a Forest-officer as regards the Vizianagaram zemindari is unnecessary in the present case and will therefore be omitted.

The rules amended as shown above will not interfere with the constitution of reserved forests if they are at any time deemed necessary and can be legally constituted. The Board therefore recommends that the draft notification herewith submitted for extending the Forest Act to the Mádgole estate and the draft rules as amended above may be approved and ordered to be published in the Fort St. George and District Gazettes.

7. The proposals in clauses (f) and (g) are approved. The latter is in conformity with condition (4) of the Rani's application.

8. As regards clause (h) Mr. Hooper considers that if a due proportion of the district and circle expenses is to be debited, the net revenue will be small and disappoint the owner. He has accordingly provided Rs. 300 for this purpose in his budget, the full proportion of the circle charges debitable to a single range being Rs. 1,300 per annum including the cost of settlement operations and Rs. 600 excluding it. In the Rani's application, she agreed to bear the cost of all the establishment employed and to pay 5 per cent. commission to Government for management. There was therefore no stipulation on her part to bear a proportion of the district and circle charges. The Collector should now arrange to obtain her consent to the proposal, failing which the item must be struck out.

9. In regard to clause (i) Mr. Peet, in his endorsement contained in the last of the papers read above, points out the inconvenience of a monthly payment of the net revenue, unless it is clearly laid down that, when certain heads of produce are sold by tender for lump sums, only one-twelfth of the gross annual amount should be paid in

or annual payment; failing which, the Board considers that an estimate of the revenue and expenditure being made beforehand for the whole year, a sum not exceeding one twelfth of the estimated net revenue may be paid to the Rani every month, provided that the District Forest-officer has sufficient funds left after the payment, to meet any charges which may have to be incurred in any subsequent months during which the revenue may fall short of the expenditure, and provided that any adjustments found necessary in consequence of the actuals differing from the estimate are made in the last month of the year. As regards the mode of payments and the system of accounts to be adopted, the Accountant-General will be requested to favour the Board with his views. The Board considers, however, that the receipts and charges of these forests should be credited and debited to a separate head in the Treasury account, under "personal deposits;" that a detailed account in the same form as the forest classified abstract should be kept in the District Forest office to correspond with the lump amounts shown under this head in the general treasury account; and that the Sub-Treasury officer at Chódavaram should be authorised to receive all the revenue collected on account of these forests, and to cash all cheques issued by the District Forest-officer for pay of establishment, for works and for the payment of the amount due to the Rani.

(True Copies and Extract.)

Reccan
Ag Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with a draft notification and draft rules prepared
in the Board's office and with the enclosures to
the Collector's letters, in original, to be returned.

„ Collector of Vizagapatam.
„ Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.
„ Accountant-General.

Exd. C. M. Brisson.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1896.

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

Printed February 25th.

And 25th

Enc. 22

Proceedings, Forest No. 23, 18th
January 1896.

Submitting to Government proposals for the
introduction of the Forest Act into the Madgole
remindari forests, Vizagapatam District.

Rev 1895.6 Dept
Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.



To

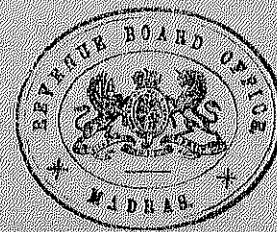
The Secretary to Govt.
Revenue Deptt.

Recd 6-5-96

Proceedings, dated 27th April 1896.
Forest No. 636 eluv.

Subject.

Submitting to Govt. with
Board's approval, letter
from the Asst. General
containing his opinion as
to the management of the
transactions of the
Madgole Remindari's
forests in the Vizagapatam
District.



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

Dated 29th April

1896.

Forest No. 636.

Miscellaneous

READ the following letter from H. L. Harrison Esquire, Offg Accountant General to the Government of Madras at No 957 dated 27th March 1896.

With reference to Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) Forest at No 23 dated the 18th of January 1896, I have the honour to state that I have addressed the Comptroller General, Calcutta, as to the head of account under which the transactions of the alladgole Jemindare forests should be recorded.

also the following letter from the same officer, at No 1129 dated 17-4-96.

In continuation of my letter

H.

No. 757 dated the 27th of March last, I have the honour to state that I agree with the Board that the transactions of the Madgole Zemindari Forests should be recorded under "Personal Deposit" in the Treasury account and that the District Forest Officer Vizagapatam should maintain a separate detailed account in the same form as the Forest Classified Abstract, to correspond with the lump amounts shown under this head in the General Treasury account. The District Forest Officer should submit this separate account monthly to this office with the necessary vouchers ^{&c} for audit.

2. As there is no head in the classified Abstract (Form No. 33) to show the payment of net revenue to the Rani, I propose to open a head "Payment of net revenue to the Rani" on the payment side of the account.

3. The S. P. C. Commission allowed to Government for management should be calculated on the gross revenue of the Forests after the annual accounts of the year are closed; the appropriate head

head to which such Commission should be credited is "Tx Forest Miscellaneous - other Sources".

4. If employees already holding pensionable appointments under Government are transferred for service under the Estate, their transfer will need to be supported by payment of contribution on account of pension and leave allowances - In the case of other employees, the Service will be now - qualifying.

5. As the receipts and charges of these Forests will be audited in this office in the same way as the Revenue and expenditure of the Government Forest Department, all the rules of Government should be made applicable to the estate.

6. On receipt of the sanction of Government to the proposals submitted by the Board, the Sub-Treasury officer at Chodavaram will be directed to receive all

revenue

revenue collected on account of these forests and to cash all cheques issued on their account.

Resolution

Submitted to Government in continuation of B. P. A. No. 23 dated 18th January 1896.

2. The Board approves of the Accountant General's proposals contained in the letter head above.

(True copy & Extract)

Adhwamikanu
4-5
Forest Secretary

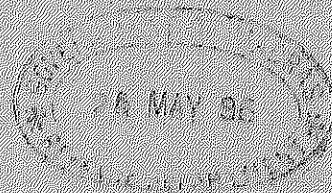
To
The Secretary to Govt. R.D.
Copy to the Collector of Vizagapatnam
" Conservator. C.B.
" Accountant General.

22/5

Rev 1896. Sept
Board of Revenue
(Land Revenue),
MADRAS.

To

The Secretary to Govt. R.D.



Recd 25.5.96 E.I.

Proceedings, dated 23rd May 1896.
Forest No. 731 Mus.

Subject.

Requesting Govt to pass
early orders on the subject
of introducing the Forest
Act into Madfolk Estate
Vizagapatnam District
and authorizing the Acct.
Genl to issue letters of
Credit for Rs 3000 to
the B. & O. Vizagapatnam.



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue
(Land Revenue).

Dated 12th November 1895

Forest No. 17/14 Miscellaneous.

Read again Board's Proceedings, dated 29th October 1895, - Forest No. 16/4, Miscellaneous.

Resolution.

The continuation of the Proceedings read again before the Government. Pleader is requested to point out to the High Court that when the two original notifications referred to in para. 1 of Board's Proceedings, 19th August 1895, - Forest No. 1197 Misc, (copy of which was forwarded with the foregoing Proceedings) are read together it is obvious that the Government merely meant to treat the land as at its disposal jointly with

with the appellant, stating at the
same time that it must be conceded
that the Forest Settlement Officer
could only deal with the claims
of the parties and could not
decide matters in dispute
between the owner and the lessee.
(True Extract)

(Sd) L. M. Wynne
Secretary.

To

The Government Pleader, Madras.

(True Copy)

W. S. Swaminathan
for ag. Secretary. 23/5.



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

Dated 23rd May 1896.

Forest No. 731 Miscellaneous.

READ the following letter from the Collector of
Vizagapatnam dated 26th April 1896,
C. R. No. 1511 and endorsement thereon
by the Conservator of Forests, Northern
Circle dated 14th May 1896 R. C. No. 1981.

With reference to Board's
Proceedings No. 23
18-1-96, I have the honor
to request you will be good enough
to ask Government to expedite
sanction to the introduction of the
Forest Act into Madgole Estate
as requested in my No. 70 dated
3-8-95, As it is very difficult
to work the forests under the S.O.C.

The

with the 11 11

The Forester and Ranger have been assaulted several times in the execution of their duty.

2. Fiscal year is fast closing and it will be necessary to pay the revenue due to the range as soon as possible.

Forwarded.

Read also the following letter from F. C. Harrison Esquire, Off. Accountant General to the Govt of Madras, No. 1516 dated 19th May 1896:-

I have the honor to forward in original letter from the District Forest Officer, Vizagapatnam, No. 1594 dated 10th May 1896 (to be returned) and to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether credit for Rs. 3000 may be issued in the absence of information as

as to what revenue has been realized. As no final orders have as yet been passed by Govt. on the Board's Proceedings No. 23 & dated 18th January 1896 regarding the management of the Madgole Zamindari Forest and as no separate account is received in this office as proposed in my letter No. 1129 dated 17th April 1896, I am not in a position to comply with the request of the Dist. Forest Officer.

Resolution

Submitted to Government for favor of early orders on Board's Proceedings F. No. 23 of 18th January 1896.

2. The decision of the High Court on the point raised in para 3 of the Proceedings quoted above has not yet been received, but the introduction of rules framed under section 26 of the Forest

Forest Act will not interfere with the constitution of the areas into Reserved Forests if deemed necessary later on. It is observed that Board's Proceedings Forest No. 1714 dated 12th November 1895 a copy of which is now submitted to Govt, should also have been quoted in the penultimate line of para 3 of the B.O. already referred to.

3. With reference to the second letter read above, the Accountant General will be authorized to issue letters of Credit for Rs. 3000, pending submission by the District Forest Officer of the information regarding the amount of revenue realized.

(True Copies & extract)

Uddevamkannu
for a. Secretary

To the Secretary to Govt. R.O. with a copy of B.O. 1714/12-11-95
" " The Colls. of Vizagapatnam through Genl. R.O.
" " Accountant General

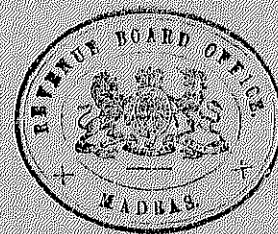
Rev 1896. Sept
Board of Revenue
(Land Revenue),
MADRAS.

To
The Secretary to Govt.
Revenue Dept.

Recd 10.6.96
Proceedings, dated 16th June 1896,
Forest No. 861 ellis

Subject,
Approving of the proposal of the Collector of Vizagapatnam to pay to the Senior Revenue, Madras Estate the sum of Rs 3000 as another instalment and requesting Govt to communicate to the collector by means its orders regarding the introduction of the Rules in the Estate forests.

nu
18/6



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

Dated 16th June

1896.

Forest No 861

Miscellaneous.

READ the following letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam to R.O. No. 1011 dated 6th June 1896.

With reference to para 3 of Board's Proceedings No. 731 of 23.5.96 I have the honor to enclose a statement showing the Revenue and expenditure of Madgole Range from 1st July 1895 to 31st May 1896 and I request Sanctions to pay another Rs 3000/- to the Rani.

also the following endorsement of Mr. P. B. P. Esq., Conservator of Forests, at their level, R.O. No. 2290 dated 12.6.96 on order from the Dewan and Mukhtyar of the Senior Rani, Madgole, to the District Forest Officer, Vizagapatam dated 27th May 1896.

Forwarded

C No^s 1533, 3301 and 3791 of 86
and No 4361 of 86

From the Board of Revenue Land Rev.

Dated 23rd Jan^y, 29th Apr^{il} & 23rd May 1896.

FOR ORDERS.

In its Progs under G.O. 2432 of 18th June 1895, the Board of Rev: brought to the notice of Govt a proposal made by the Agent to the Governor, Orizaba-patan, at the instance of the Senior Zemindari of Madpale, to take under Govt management the Zemindari forests under certain terms for a period of ten years commencing from 1st July 1895. The reasons which actuated the Agent to make the proposal were

(1) that smuggling in the adjoining Govt forests under cover of private passes could be put a stop to.

(2) that the catchment basin of two important rivers which take their source in the Zemindari forests and which irrigate the

Govt

FOR ORDERS.

2. a commission of 5 per cent on the receipts and

The Board approved the Agents' proposals & directed him to prepare a detailed scheme for submission to the

The motivation behind it has been
to look at the various ways
of submitting documents to

2432
1870
Telegraphed that the steamer was passing
in a westerly direction of the entrance
of the Straits, & the Boat was made of the
steamer, & submitted no further line.

to the ⁱⁿ temporary arrangements for release
from 1968 to 1970, at the second

2. With its Proofs in evidence of 96 the Board now submits for the orders of Govt the scheme drawn up by the District Forest Officer, Vizagapatam, under instructions from the Govt with its ^{the} own and Conservator's remarks thereon.

(1) that the Govt should take under
its management ^{and conserve} all the temindari
forests lying to the South of the
watershed dividing the basin of
the Angknapalle river from the
Upper Goeney plateau

(2) that the slopes of the Agency hills and certain other blocks should be reserved under Chap. II of the Forest Act.

(3) that so much of the forests as form a large compact block should be surveyed by the Survey of India Party.

(14) that the whole forests should be constituted a separate range and the marginally noted permanent establishment costing Rs ¹⁴⁷ ~~147~~ per acre with a temporary establishment costing Rs 136 per acre should be entertained therefor,

(5) Chat rules under Sec 26 of the Forest Act similar to those sanctioned for the Vizianagaram forests should be immediately brought into force

(6) that the coupe system should be introduced

E.2. New Slopes of the Agency Hills

1	Ranger on Rs 60 + 15' allowance	= 75
1	Ranger club on Rs 12 *	= 12
1	" pen 6	= 6
2	Forest guards 8 each	= 16
2	" 7 "	= 14
4	" 6 "	= 24
		<hr/> 147

* or Rs 15' as in other ranges.

introduced in due course
~~and~~ a
modified form of the permit system
as in Palkonda is being adopted pending
its introduction.

(7) that the Zemindari might be
allowed to remove forest produce up
to a maximum stipulated value of
Rs 500 per annum for household pur-
poses

(8) that besides certain items of District
and Circle charges and 5 per cent com-
mission payable to Govt, a ~~clear~~ the
pay of an ekhā clerk on Rs 20 at
the expense of the Zemindari should
be entertained in the Dist Forest
Office for work connected with the Zemini-
dāri forests should be debited to the
working charges of the latter,

(9) that as desired by the Zemindari
the net revenue might be paid to be
monthly by the Treasury Officer at
Chodavaram who might also be in-
trusted to cash cheques for establish-
ment and works, the Accountant
General's opinion being if necessary
obtained on the point,

(10) that certain unpassed men, the
favorites of the Zemindari, might
be provided with certain appointments.

the actual expenditure on the new range.

The offer may
be accepted
subject to any
necessary modification
of para 5 of the Revenue
letter referred to in
note.

For order
Revenue Secy
marked A at the top

3. The papers con-
taining the original proposal
having been merely "recorded" by
Govt, the first point for consideration
is whether the Govt should under-
take the management of the Zemini-
dāri forests. The reasons which
induced the Agent to make his
proposal (vide para 1 above) were
considered by the Board in June
last to be "valid". ~~So there may~~
~~now be added~~ the fact that the
Jeypore and Vizianagram forests
which skirt those of Madgole have
since been taken under Govt manage-
ment and their working in com-
mon with the Govt forests already
referred to would be rendered dif-
ficult if the Madgole forests were left
in the hands of a private owner.
The reasons ~~mentioned~~ ^{referred to} above are it
is submitted conclusive and the
Agent's proposal to take the forests
in question under Govt manage-
ment may therefore be accepted.

4. The next point for
consideration is whether the Forest
Act should be introduced into the
whole of the Zemindari and all

the Zemindari forests taken under forest management. From her application of 1st May 1896, it will be seen that the Zemindar's request was that all the forests of the estate might be managed by the District Forest Officer, Vizagapatam, as a reserved forest under Sec 32 (a) of the Madras Forest

Act (V of 1882) "under certain conditions and that "the said Forest Act V of 1882

As already indicated in para 2 (1)

above, the D.F.O. however thinks that

it will suffice if the Govt takes up the

forests "lying to the South of the water-

shed dividing the Upper Agency pla-

teau from the slopes of the hills which

drain into the Ankapalle river". As

regards the forests in the Upper Agency

plateau, the D.F.O. is of opinion that

it is not advisable to reserve ^{them on the grounds that} ~~as~~ their

distance from the market would

make them unworkable and ^{that} ~~as~~ the

"small advantages to be gained by

"Conservation would be more than

"counterbalanced by the irritation it

"would cause among the hillmen"

He adds that "they may for the pre-

sent remain unreserved forests and

can be protected by the rules framed

under Section 26". In para 12 of

his

"and the rules made thereunder
"be applied to such forest under
"Section 32 (c)."

Ref. Rules 10 & 11
Part of Sec. 26
of 1882

his report the D.F.O. also says "the
"immediate introduction of rules under
"Sec 26 of the Forest Act throughout
"the whole of the Madras taluk is
"essential to enable us to prosecute
"offenders and to give the Collector power
"to prescribe permit issuing stations
"and tannas at which the permits
"must be purchased and the produce
"checked". ~~and~~ Mr Hooper, the Conservator, in expressing his concurrence in this view remarks that "the applica-
"tion of the Forest Act to the territory
"as a whole is a sine qua non; without
"it we can treat offences only as mis-
"chief and theft and cannot com-
"pound them. Neither can we issue
"licences under ordinary forest rules."

It is clear from what has been stated
above that both the D.F.O. and the
Conservator ^{propose} ~~propose~~ ^{provision of the} ~~propose~~ that the Forest
Act should be extended to the whole
of the Zemindari while ~~the~~ ^{particular}
~~that~~ only a portion of the Zemindari
forests i.e. ~~that~~ ^{those} situated in the lower
plateau and the plains are to be taken
under immediate management by
Govt. The Board has it is submitted
overlooked the two points involved

in this proposal and has submitted a notification prepared in its office extending the Act to only that portion of the Zamindari forests which it is now proposed to take under Grant management. That this is due to an oversight is evident from the fact that the draft ^{under Sec 26} rules prepared by the Board are made to apply to all "the forest and waste land in the Madgole estate". It is in the above circumstances submitted that the proposal of the D.F.O. and the Conservator may be accepted and the Board's notification modified and made to run as follows:-

"Whereas Sri Sri Sri Sita Pattanamahaden Jam, Rami of Madgole Zamindari estate, in the Vizagapatnam District, has applied under Sec 32 (c) of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) for the ^{application} extension of the said Forest Act to all the forest (i.e. uncultivated) lands of the Madgole estate. And the Governor in Council in the exercise of the powers vested in him under Sec 32 of the said Act hereby applies ^{and forest} all the provisions of Act V of 1882 to the lands of the Madgole estate specified above."

"uncultivated" ^{is}

~~The Madgole estate, under Sec. 32 of the Forest Act, provisions thereof can only be applied to the lands which the Rami desires to be managed by the D.F.O. as a reserved forest. The rules under section 26 cannot therefore be applied to the whole Madgole estate but only to the "forests" therein.~~

The Act itself has already been extended to the Madgole estate (No. 529) ^(17.6.96) in force in the whole estate. ~~It is not possible to extend the Act to the whole estate.~~

~~The Madgole estate is a large estate and it is not possible to extend the Act to the whole estate.~~

Section 32 is fully drafted but application under it will appear to differ from the extension of the Act under the Scheduled Districts Act. A notification having special reference to sec 32 appears therefore desirable. The mere fact that the Act as a whole has been extended to the Agency Districts would not empower Govt. to

to exercise rules under Sec 26 having force in zamindari lands, for such lands are not at the disposal of Govt. If however the Act, as a whole, or section 26 in particular is applied under Section 32 of the Madgole estate, Govt. presumably has such powers; otherwise the latter part of Section 32 is practically useless. For these reasons there would appear to be a distinction between the extension of the Act to a Scheduled District & an application of the provisions under Section 32. In cancelling a notification under section 32 it would however be necessary to point out that cancellation does not affect the extension of the Forest Act under the Scheduled Districts Act.

Rules

The application of the Act under Sec 32 (c) must be to the whole estate & not merely to the forests thereof as requested by the Rami. If it applied to the forests only, no action could be taken outside the forests to arrest smuggling or theft. This had to be done in the case of the Kharapa forests.

* She wd therefore have to make a revised application.
Yes - She must make her application as to let the Act be applied over lands in the estate.

See remarks on 2 notes
20/6/96

"Uncultivated lands" in a Zamindari may no doubt belong to private owners but the use of the term in the proposed notification seems to be unobjectionable as the latter or the rules under Sec 26 do not affect existing private rights in any way.

5. Proposals (2) (3) and

(5) mentioned in para 2 above, viz those relating to the reservation of the hill slopes & under Chap II of the Forest Act, to the Survey of the forests by the Survey of India Party and to the issue of rules under Sec 26 ^{maybe} ~~to be considered together~~ considered together. The Board thinks that in view of the opinions recorded by the High Court and the Advocate General in a similar case on a previous occasion (C.O. 4210 of 25th Oct. 1895) it is inadvisable to try to reserve the estate forests until a district ruling on the subject is obtained ~~on this point~~ from the High Court. That the question has been raised in a Suit which is now pending in that Court and that in the meantime it would be sufficient to introduce

the rules under Sec 26 into the estate and to work the forests thereunder. As regards the Survey of the forests the Board expresses its opinion that the question may be deferred pending the completion of the more urgent work on which the Subai Party is now engaged. It is submitted that the Govt may express its concurrence with the Board.

6 As regards the rules under Sec 26, the Board considers that those approved by Govt in G.O. 622 of 9th Sept 1895 for the Vizianagram forests may be adopted with a few modifications. The Madgole rules had been framed by the Board before it received a copy of G.O. 73 of 15th Feb 1896 in which the Vizianagram rules were further revised and finally issued, and the modifications proposed have been carried out by the Board accordingly in the old rules. The old and the new Vizianagram rules were however almost identical, the only important point of difference between the two being in the wording of Rule 8. (The word "estate" for the word "Zamindari" was one of the verbal modifications suggested by the Board which will be found already

Sec 26

Vizianagram rule

VII Trees of the following species are reserved trees wherever found, whether upon reserved or unreserved lands; and such trees shall not ordinarily be felled or otherwise interfered with except on permit given by the Forest or other authorised Officials of the estate on such conditions as may be notified from time to time by the Collector and Agent to the Governor in the District Gazette.

Subject to the sanction of the Board of Res. the Collector and Agent to the Governor may by order in writing to be duly notified in the District Gazette modify or add to the list

also substituted in the revised rules) The only noteworthy modification that the Board proposes to introduce into the Vizianagram rules to adapt them to the requirements of Madgole is in rule VII. The Vizianagram rule, the Board says "does not provide for the protection of classified trees" and "rule (vi) of the rules submitted by the District Forest Officer which deals both with the reserved and classified trees" should, the Board thinks, be therefore substituted for it. The two rules are given below for purposes of comparison

Madgole rule proposed

VII Trees of the various species shown in the Appx I attached are reserved trees wherever found whether on reserved or unreserved lands. The trees shown in Appx II attached will be called "classified trees" and any trees not included in that list or in the schedule of reserved trees will be called "unclassified trees". The Collector and Govt Agent may with the concurrence of the Conservator of Forests transfer any "reserved trees" to the list of "classified trees" prescribed for his district if he considers that local requirements do not for that particular

Virginia game rule

of reserved trees from time to time as he thinks fit"

Madgole rule (proposed)

particular species necessitate the strict conservation consequent upon its inclusion in the list of reserved trees. Similarly he may notify any species of trees as a "reserved tree" when he considers its protection imperative."

7 In the case of the Virginia game rule it was thought advisable for the sake of simplicity to dispense with the distinction between "reserved" and "classified" trees (vide para 11 of the note stitched with G.O. 622 of 9th Sept. 1896). The Board has adduced no reasons for in support of its proposal to adopt the B.S. rule for Madgole, but even granting that it is desirable to make a distinction between "Reserved" and "Classified" trees it is respectfully submitted that the Board's rule as it stands is incomplete in form and amiles in scope. "Classified" and "unclassified" trees are not referred to anywhere else in the rules, while "reserved trees" are mentioned in two places - first in rule V where it is stated that in unreserved lands, the felling of trees other than reserved trees is allowed free, and secondly in rule

Handwritten note: "Handwritten extracts from the Virginia game rule"

Rule III regulates the "felling, conservation, or removal of trees and timber, (and) the collection or removal of the forest produce," but does not cover "interference with reserved trees."

The Virginia game rule VII had better be adhered to, unless the proposal to introduce "classified" trees is properly worked out.

The Virginia game rule VII had better be adhered to, unless the proposal to introduce "classified" trees is properly worked out.

where it is stated that "if the Collector and Agent to the Governor so direct, the hill people" shall not be permitted "to cut or remove any description of the tree notified as a 'reserved tree' under rule VII" The rules as they stand thus do not make any special provision for protecting 'reserved' trees as such in reserved lands nor for the protection of classified trees as such in any sort of land. To make the rule complete so far as 'reserved trees' are concerned, it is submitted that the first part of the Virginia game rule (with the words "the District Forest Officer or other officer authorised by him in that behalf" substituted for the words "the Forest or other authorised officials of the estate")

should be allowed to stand. If classified trees are to be protected, as they are in the Bont forests and as the Board evidently wants them to be, a sentence to the first part of the rule to the following effect should it is submitted be added:

"Classified trees, wherever found, shall ^{not} be removed after ^{eight} payment

payment of the assignment accord-
ing to the rules prescribed in the
last column of App^x II (cf rule 4
of the general rules in G.O. 489 of
9th July 94 which itself does not seem
to be sufficiently explicit)

Again under the
general rules (G.O. 489 of 9th July
1894) the Collector is ~~not~~ empowered
merely to transfer ^{reserved} 'classified' trees to
^{classified} 'reserved' trees in consultation with
the Conservator but not to declare any
tree as a 'reserved' tree. In the case
of the Vignanam rules (last page
2 of the notes stitched with G.O. 622 of
9th Sept. 1895) the Hon. Mr Bliss
expressed his opinion that the Coll^r
should not be given power to alter the
list of 'reserved' trees as he liked.
The Governor concurred in this
view and it was decided that any
alteration to be made by the Coll^r
in the list should be "subject to the
sanction of the Board of Res.". In
the rule proposed for Madgole however
the Coll^r ~~the Agent~~ is given power to
transfer reserved trees to ^{the list of} classified
trees ~~and conversely~~ with the con-
currence of the Conservator and ~~also~~

Yes, an amendment would be in
place.
Yes, it should be stated that there is
no privilege of free felling in
unreserved areas with regard to
"classified" trees

Rule III

Similarly (i.e. with the concurrence of the Conservator)

Yes, the Vignanam
rules should be adopted

This depends on whether
the introduction of "classified"
trees is approved.

It is unnecessary

to declare any species of tree as a
reserved tree 'when he considers its
protection imperative'. It is sub-
mitted that it seems desirable to
restrict the Agent's power as was
done in the Vignanam rules.
It will also be seen that the Board's
rule as it stands makes the list
of classified trees inelastic in its
relation to unclassified trees. In
the general rules, it is provided
that the lists of such trees will be
published by Govt from time to time.
The following revised rule for the
Board's rule III is accordingly sub-
mitted for approval

"Trees of the various
species shown in App^x I attached
"are 'reserved' trees, wherever found,
"whether on reserved or unreserved
"lands. The trees shown in App^x
"II will be called "Classified" trees,
"wherever found, and any tree
"not included in that list or in
"the schedule of 'reserved' trees will
"be called 'unclassified' trees

"Reserved trees shall not
ordinarily be felled or otherwise
interfered with except on permits
given

16
"given by the District Forest Officer
"or other Officer specially empowered
"by him in that behalf. 'Classified'
trees shall ^{not} ordinarily be removed, or other-
wise interfered with, ^{except} only on payment
of the sum according to the
rates presented in the last column
of App^x II attached.

"The Collector and Agent to
the Governor may ~~make the con-~~
~~ference of the Conservator of Forests~~
and subject to the sanction of the
Board of Rev: modify alter or revise the
lists of 'reserved' or 'classified' trees
above mentioned if he considers that
of "such modification alteration or re-
vision is necessary to suit them to
local requirements."

exp. D. If rule VII is
modified as above, rule V will also
have to be modified by the substi-
tution therein of the words "reserved
and classified trees" for the words
"reserved trees". The alterations
suggested by the Board in the other
rules are more or less verbal and
do not it is submitted call for any
special remarks. The only point
that has to be considered in connection

therein.

Sd. The Board is
superior to the Conservator for the
rule stands for the Board
to be made.

not a rule of the
16

17
therein is whether the modifica-
tions suggested being on the old
rules and these rules having been
subsequently modified revised, the
latter with the modifications in
question made therein should not
be adopted for Madgole. It is sub-
mitted that this may be done.

6es 25
9 Turning to the ques-
tion of establishment and other
charges—proposals # (4) and (8)
in para 2 above, it will be seen
that Mr Hooper considers

- i that a clerk on Rs 12 instead
of one on Rs 20 would be sufficient
for the District Forest Office
 - ii that Madgole may be made
a sub-range under Golconda and
a Forester on Rs 20 during 1895-96
and one on Rs 30 during 1896-97 may
be posted to be in charge of the ^{sub-}range
instead of a Ranger on Rs 60 and
 - iii that no Range Clerk is required
for the present to assist the Forester.
- The Board agrees with Mr Hooper
except in the matter of the pay of
the Clerk in the District Forest
Office. Owing to the difficulty of
getting competent clerks in the

workmen

districts, the Board thinks that the Clerk's pay should as proposed by the D.F.O. be fixed at Rs 20. The income from the forests is roughly estimated by the D.F.O at Rs 7000 per annum and it is submitted that the Govt ^{may} accept the Board's modified proposal. Mr Hooper also considers that the Zemindan forests should, in addition to the 5 per cent commission to Govt and the other expenses above referred to, be made to bear a proportion of the Circle & District charges. The full charge of a range comes to Rs 1300 or excluding Settlement charges 600 per annum. To avoid disappointing the Zemindanni however Mr Hooper suggests that Rs 300 may be fixed on this account in the budget estimates of the madgole forests. The Board is doubtful whether under the agreement with the Zemindanni any amount can be recovered from the revenue of her forests on the above account. It has asked the Govt to obtain the Zemindanni's consent to the proposal if possible and if this cannot be done to strike out the item. The amount Rs 600 estimated

18
It involves an expenditure on establishment of the ~~office~~ ^{office} during the first year & thereafter a recurring charge (excluding the charge on account of a clerk in the D.F.O's office)

19
This depends on the proportion which the area of the sub-range bears to that of the total range. I submit a ref^d to the Board is unnecessary. If the Rana consents to pay the sum, it does not matter; if she refuses Govt cannot compel her except by refusing to take the forests under management. Rs 300 is not worth haggling about.

I quite agree. The Rana should be asked to contribute.

estimated by the Conservator is, it will be noted, for a whole Range but as it is proposed to make madgole a sub-range it does not appear to be any concession at all if Rs 300 are annually debited to the Zemindanni's accounts. ~~For~~ ^{an solicited} Orders as to whether the Board's attention may be drawn to this point.

10 The proposals for the introduction of a modified form of the permit system and for the grant of forest produce to the Zemindanni up to a maximum average limit of Rs 500 per annum (items (6) and (7) in para 2 above) have the approval of the Board the second being in fact one of the conditions in the Zemindanni's agreement and these proposals may it is submitted be accepted by Govt.

11 As regards proposal (9), Mr Peet thinks that it ^{will} ~~is~~ be inconvenient if the net revenue is to be paid every month to the Zemindanni unless it be made a rule that in the case

in any month
case of lump receipts, only one-twelfth
should be credited to the receipts of
the month for purposes of payment to
the Rami. The Board thinks that
this may be done or that an esti-
mate of the revenue and expenditure
of the forests may be made at the
beginning of the year and ^{one twelfth}

of the estimated ^{net} revenue paid to
the Rami every month. The Board's ^{any difference between the estimate and the actuals being} adjusted during the last month of the
year.

alternative proposal last referred
to seems to be the less complicated
of the two and may it is submitted
be approved by Govt.

12 As regards the
question of the mode of keeping
the accounts connected with the
Zamindari forests, the Board has
consulted the Acet General ~~and~~
and the conclusion arrived at
was (vide G.O. 3301 of 96)

i that the transactions should be
recorded under "Personal Deposit" in
the Treasury Account,

ii that the D.F.O. should maintain
a separate set of accounts and submit
it every month with vouchers to
the Acet General for audit

iii a new head, in ^{the classified abstract (vide} Form 33 appended

provided the
credit balance permits.
M 29

M 29

to the Forest Code) to show
payment to the Zamindari
should be opened.

iv that the Zamindari
forest service should be treated
as "foreign service" for purposes
of pay and pension and

v that the receipts and
charges of these forests should
be audited in the Acet Genl's
Office under rules observed in
the case of Govt revenue and
expenditure

The Acet General's
proposals which are ~~examined~~
approved by the Board have been
made in consultation with the
Comptroller General and may
it is submitted be accepted by
Govt. The A.G. adds that as
soon as final orders are passed
by Govt, the Treasury Officer at
Chodavaram will be instructed to
receive the Zamindari forest
revenue and to cash cheques.

13. ~~On the 10th~~ Remarks
under ~~3300~~ The Board has not
made any remarks on the
D.F.O. proposal (the last in
para

Yes 29 M

para 2 above) to give suitable employment to certain unemployed men who are the Zemindar's favourites. It is not one of the conditions in the agreement and the proposal is made merely to humour the Zemindar.

Service in the estate forests is as pointed out by the Act Genl to be treated as foreign service and the ordinary educational rules need not it is submitted be applied to it. If the men are found competent or useful by the D.F.O. there does not seem to be any objection to his giving them any post in the estate forests.

In Collyer's Propo in Cus 3791, the Board submits for early orders a letter from the Agent requesting that orders on the question of the introduction of the Forest Act into madgole might be expedited as it is found difficult to work the forests under the S.P.C. The Board also reports that the High Court has not yet decided the question of the exact powers of Govt in respect of private forests.

The matter may be left to the D.F.O. for his own credit's sake he will not care to appoint incompetent men.

En 27

At modification is essential. Either retain Rule IV of the Vignamagran rules, or the lease issued by the Senior Rani should not be valid until the grantee has paid the value, as estimated by the D.F.O. or his nominee, of the trees standing on the land.

I think the Vignamagran Rule IV might be retained with the insertion of the words, "the Rani with the consent of the Forest Officer".

Mr. Rani's plan has been ordered to be kept to the

forests taken under Govt management and that the introduction of the rules under Sec 26 of the Madras Forest Act into madgole need not be delayed on this account.

Rule IV requires some notice, as it authorizes the leasing of reserved lands if a patla has been obtained "from the Senior Rani through the D.F.O." In para 5 of the letter to the Agent, the Rani requires that lands granted by her in patla shall be excluded from forest reserves, and also "I will inform the D.F.O. before granting the patla". - She then reserves to herself the right of granting in patla any portion of the forest; if the right is widely exercised, the patla will be able to subvert the forest department & materially reduce the revenue from the forests in the estate, besides rendering sampling very difficult. It is for this reason that some limit should not be imposed on the exercise of this right, as at present it stands at present, the appearance of nothing to prevent the Rani from giving a patla for the whole of the forests, in which

case, any expenditure on them would be
thrown away, & the D.F.O.'s time more or less wasted.
If the condition is obtained, the
words "by the Governor Rani or" should
be inserted in Rule III (as ad finem
Rules I & II require slight modification
in order to bring them into accord
with the Vizianagaram Rules (in
No. 73
15.2.96). These may as well be
carried out.

Another point is that ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~change~~
appears desirable.

Under clause (c) of section 32 of the
Forest Act a distinction appears to be
drawn between "the provisions of the
Act" & the "rules made thereunder," and in
the last sentence but one of the same
section Govt. cannot apply "provisions
of the Act" without the Rani's consent.

She has however given consent, if
Section 26 of the Act be ^{applied} ~~applied~~ with
the rest of ~~the~~ ^{the} Act, Government can
make fresh rules applicable to the
Estate, & the consent of the Rani
to those rules would appear unnecessary.

If the strict interpretation of the
meaning of section 32 is not accepted,
it would appear necessary to refer to
the Rani again before issuing notified

No. II.

L.S.
15.2.96

* For this reason it appears unnecessary to
exclude existing rules from application to
the Estate (in No. 73 no. I applying the
"provisions of the Act" & id.)
8

This seems correct.

Alt
9.6.96

I think this is right

29

11/6/96

W. 10.6.96

15/6/96

No.

For Orders

From

Dated

189 .

FOR ORDERS.

Re: introduction of the Forest
Act and rules into the Madgole
Zemindari

Revised.

To

The Hon. Mr. Grose C.S.I.

The Hon. Mr. Bliss C.S.I.

MA 19.6.96

To

The Hon. the Chief Secy
Indl. Dept. for favour
of counterinitials

(i) In Madgole it is proposed to place the
forests under control, but not the
cultivated lands.

(ii) It is not proposed to levy revenue
fee on timber reported from the cultivated
lands, or to regulate the export
timber.

(iii) The Forest Act is in force in
Madgole.

(iv) The cultivated lands of Madgole are
not under the Forest Act.

With ref^e to the question of the
advisability of applying the Act
& rules thereunder to the whole
Madgole Estate, not merely to
forest portions, I have looked through
the Rampa paper, & cannot help thinking
that the two cases are quite distinct.
That the reasons which rendered this
course necessary in Rampa do not
apply to Madgole. - The distinction
is based on these circumstances:-

(i) It was not proposed to place the
Rampa forests under departmental
control.

(ii) It was proposed to levy revenue
from timber reported from Rampa, &
to regulate that export by transit
rules.

(iii) The Forest Act was not in force
in Rampa.

(iv) Rampa contained numerous "heads"
at the disposal of the State.

FOR ORDERS.

~~How the unutilized~~
The ~~unutilized~~ cultivated lands of Madhule,
as it seems to me, stand precisely
on the same footing as patta lands
in a ryotwari tract. -

Let us suppose a ryotwari tract
X, consisting of A, lands at the
disposal of Govt. & B, patta lands
not at the disposal of Govt. The
Forest Act is in force in both A & B
but the rules under sec. 26 can only
apply to A.

So in Madhule, let us call the
forest lands A, & the unutilized
lands B; the Forest Act is in force
in both A & B, but ~~the rules under~~
Section 26 ^{has} only been applied to
A, not to B, & the proposed rules under
that section are in force only in
A, not in B.

The proposed rules do not contemplate
the placing of any restriction whatever
on timber the felling or transport of
timber growing on B, any more than in
the case of timber in patta lands in
a ryotwari tract where timber transit
rules are not in force. - In these
circumstances I cannot see what
necessity there is to apply the Act
to B lands; it will only have the effect

of placing such lands on the same
footing as patta lands in a ryotwari
tract which are in no way affected
by rules under section 26; & it
is not at present proposed to introduce
any other rules in Madhule.

to
15.6.96

I think the U. I. is right.
The Vizianagram rules
under sec 26 are applied
not to the whole of the
Vizianagram Zamindari but
to "the forest and waste
lands" within it. The
cultivated lands are thus
excluded. In the present
case the Zamindari wants
the Act applied only to the
forest lands within her Zamindari
& on the same principle
this may be done.

15.6.96

C. No 4361 from the Bd.
request orders by wire.

Yes, the rules under
Sec. 26 do not apply to
patta lands.

25
2.1.96

20707 AB

Madpole Forest

Keciv.

The Hon Mr Hoare C.S.E.
The Hon Mr Bliss etc

Note for the Secy

Draft Telegram (deferred)
to
The Collector & Agent to the Governor
Oryagapatam

Board's Profs Forest 861
sixteenth instant. Grant
considers in ~~int~~ interests of
proper conservancy Madpole
Rani should not grant
Pattas or leases in her forests
without District Forest Officers
consent. If Rani agrees
Act and rules will be intro-
duced forthwith & Ascentam
and will.

DP
20.6.96
At
20.6.96

Post copy sent
7/7/96

Before any order is issued
it seems desirable to obtain
information as to the position

DP
20.6.96 15280/22-7-96

Last Remander in pl. 5045
9.11.96

Recd 19/16
R. 20/16

Reas chos 1533, 3301, 3791
and 4361 of 96

Order mischo. 2107 8/27th 97
Recorded with re-
ference to G.O. 21038/27-4-97

To the Board of Res: & R.
with Enes rets

Bmm
9.10.97

Entered
23/4/97

Whe
26.4.97

27.4.97

A5

B5

A4

B4

A3

B5

A4

Revision of rules under § 26 of
the Forest Act.

Fororden.

Hambro's case etc.

When dealing with the
question of the mad folk
Forster H.M. ordered
a modification of
the rules under § 26
of the Forest Act (vide
Flap D).

The wording of
the rules will have to
be altered. Probably
the Board may suggest
some further alterations
when replying to the
D.O. Sending them the
papers about a
Statement of Forest Officer.
I submit that the
present matter may
be over the Board
reply is received so that
the subject may be dealt
with once for all.

Very well

J.S.

C 11/5/97

13/5/97

11/5/97

11/5/97

Re: rules under Sec 26
of the Madras Forest Act. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No.

From

Dated

189

He Hon: Mr. G. S. S.
The Hon. Sir Henry Bliss
K. C. S. S.

FOR ORDERS.

~~Reference~~ There is no
need to raise the question of
a revision of the rules. Mr.
G. S. S. is incorrect
& no further action in
the matter is called for.

1307/17

L. O. C.
2/8/87

In the note for
Orders submitted in connexion
with the Madras Forest rules
it was pointed out that the
general rules issued under Sec
26 of the Madras Forest Act
were not sufficiently explicit
in the matter of the treatment
of "Classified trees" and the Hon:
Mr. G. S. S. concerning in the
view directed that "it should be
stated that there is no privilege
of free grazing falling on unreserved
area with regard to "such trees.
Under the Hon's orders sub-
sequently obtained, the question
of the modification of the
general rules was, however,
postponed for consideration pend-
ing the receipt of the revised
draft G.O., called for from the Board
of

in the case of other trees ~~not~~
~~unreserved~~ reserved lands while
no ~~similar~~ ^{on} provision, with the
privileges conceded in rule 7
excluded, is made in regard to
the "reserved" and "classified"
trees ~~unreserved~~ ^{on} unreserved
lands. Rule 9 no doubt
protects them from being cut-
felled, converted or removed but
there is no provision made
for the prevention of mischief
in connexion therewith as in the
case of this standing on re-
served lands.

3. Again in rule
8 it is stated that no person
shall fell, remove, or trees "unless
such person be duly authorized
in this respect." It is not stated
by whom he is to be authorized,
rule 10 as it is worded applying
only to the grant or recovery of
permits under rule 9. In rule
9 the word "also" seems to be
unnecessary (it had misled the
office in preparing the note for
orders re: Madgole rules) and the
words "such Officer" at the end of
item

is, it is not clear
what ~~is~~ constitutes a
"violation" of Rule 18

A totally different
matter.

item (a) are a clerical error for
"such Officers." Item (c) though
the meaning is clear does not
appear to be quite accurately
worded and it is not under-
stood how a private person
can be prosecuted under rule
15 for the violation of rule
13 as at present worded.

4. The whole set-
of rules was revised by a
Special Officer so late as July
1894 and the defects above pointed
out as well as the general ar-
rangement of the rules them-
selves though objectionable do
not seem to be such as to call
for a thorough revision of the
rules now, more especially as
both from practice and from
the general tenor of the rules
their scope or meaning is not
likely to be misunderstood. If
however it is thought that they
should be rearranged and thor-
oughly revised it will be done; ^{but} ~~and~~ orders
are solicited as to whether it is
necessary.

I don't understand the H.M. to have
ordered a general revision of the
rules but only the issue of such
amendments as ~~are~~ ^{the} shown to
be clearly necessary. The following
paras indicate such amendments

Ull
287

5. With reference to
the

the lists of classified trees recently issued as well as to those previously in force it is submitted that it is imperatively necessary now to amend rule 4 so as to include in the classified list therein referred to not only trees but also other forest produce such as fuel, bark, minerals &c. The following rule may perhaps be substituted for rule 4.

"Trees of the various species shown in the Subjoined table are ^{wherever found} "Reserved trees", whether on Reserved or ^{other} unreserved lands. Such ~~of the~~ remaining trees and other forest produce, found on both Reserved and unreserved lands, as it is desirable to conserve will be divided into classes in accordance with the local requirements of the several districts and the Seigniorage to be charged thereon will be published from time to time, under the sanction of the Governor in Council, in the Fort St George and the District Gazette con-
cerned. The trees included in such lists will be called "Classified trees" and

omitted as
the term is not made
use of in the rules
subsequently

and any trees not included in the lists published as prescribed above ~~as in the Schedule of reserved trees~~ will be called "unclassified trees" ^{of the district}. The Collector may, with the concurrence of the Conservator of Forests of the Circle in which the District is situated, transfer any "reserved tree" to the list of "classified trees" prescribed for the said district if he considers that the local requirements do not for that particular species necessitate the strict conservation consequent upon its inclusion in the list of reserved trees."

6. The passages underlined above show the additions or alterations proposed in the rule. It is however a question whether the last sentence should be allowed to stand at all as it seems better

(a) unless in its scope, ^(b) ~~and~~ inconsistent with the previous ^{and defective as it stands} part of the rule. (a) Under existing orders "reserved trees" can be disposed of by the Forest Dept. i.e. evidently the District Forest

Officer

Officer who is the Collector's personal
 Assistant and works under the
 orders of the latter as best as
 he can and no restriction is
 placed on the price at which
 or the method in which he should
 cut and sell them vide rule 2 of
 the signature rules in G.O. No
 387 Rev. of 26th May 1897. The
 object of the provision in the
 rule is therefore not plain. It
 is inconsistent with the pre-
 vious part of the rule because
 it seems to contemplate the al-
 teration by the Collector of the
 "classified" lists which are from
 time to time to be published by
 Govt. It is defective because
 no provision is made therein
 for allowing the Collector to fix
 the signature rates which he
 thinks may be fixed for the
 various periods. For these
 reasons, it is submitted, that
 it seems best that the last
 sentence is omitted altogether.
 Orders are solicited.

JMM
 27. VII. 97

H. S. S.
 28. VII. 97

that the Collector should forward a
 copy for publication of the
 every time he puts a revised list
 into the classified list.

Given for copying
 When copied
 When examined
 When signed

189

AGAIN G.O., No.
 189

DATED

RENT No.

RENT No. to G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

OF GOVERNMENT

ASSENT WITH DUTY

APPRA NOT FILLED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
 IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

- A = Copy in full.
- B = Not to be copied.
- P = Copy abstract only.
- Q = Copy heading only.

A A A A A A A