Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 4480

DATED 26th Augt

[Despatch Abstract.]

Malayalam

Requesting the Tamil, Telugu and Canarese translations to the Fort St. George Gazette of the Supplt. to Mr. Smith translations of the G.O. on the forest policy of the Madras Govt.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No.

SECRETARIAT MADRAS
1 SEP 97
REVENUE DEPARTMENT

From The Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue. Board of Revenue

Order

4480 Mis
26-8-97

No. 351

Dated 17 August 1897

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1897.

Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

MADRAS.

Printed August th.

Proceedings, Forest No. 351, 17th August 1897.

AUGUST.

Communicating to all Collectors, to Conservators of Forests and to Forest Settlement-officers, for information and guidance, Government Order resolving to issue a statement enunciating the forest policy of the Madras Government, and requesting Government to issue orders to the Translators to furnish the necessary translations of the proclamation in the vernaculars for their being printed in the Government Press, Madras, and the required number of copies being supplied to Collectors for issue with their District Gazettes.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE
(LAND REVENUE).

READ—the following Government Order, No. 569, Revenue, dated 13th July 1897 :—

Read—again G.O., No. 844, Revenue, dated 29th October 1890.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on papers relating to various questions connected with the provision of pasturage, fodder, fuel and small timber for the agricultural population.

Read—again G.O., No. 1237, Revenue, dated 12th December 1892.

ABSTRACT.—Draft notification, under section 4 of the Forest Act, for the proposed constitution of the Bogaram reserve in the Vinukonda taluk as a reserved forest, approved and ordered to be published in the Fort St. George and Kistna District Gazettes and the Conservator's proposal to fix the area for reservation ordinarily at 300 acres accepted.

Read—again G.O., No. 1277, Revenue, dated 20th December 1892.

ABSTRACT.—Reviewing the Forest Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1891-92.

Read—again G.O., No. 489, Revenue, dated 9th July 1894.

ABSTRACT.—The revised draft of the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882), submitted by the Board of Revenue, approved with certain modifications and ordered to be published in the Fort St. George and all District Gazettes.

Read—again G.O., No. 888, Revenue, dated 19th December 1894.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Board of Revenue, for information and guidance, the resolutions of the Government of India enunciating the principles on which the future administration of the Forest Department should be conducted, and addressing the Government of India on the subject.

Read—again G.O., No. 31, Revenue, dated 22nd January 1895.

ABSTRACT.—Reviewing the Forest Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for the year 1893-94.

Read—again G.O., No. 261, Revenue, dated 10th May 1895.

ABSTRACT.—Letter from the Government of India, communicating remarks on the subject of forest policy in the Madras Presidency, communicated, with remarks, to the Board of Revenue, and a copy of the rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act ordered to be forwarded to the Government of India.

Read—again G.O., No. 553, Revenue, dated 14th August 1895.

ABSTRACT.—Adopting the recommendation of the Board to do away with the distinction between privileged and unprivileged cattle, and requesting the Board to frame a set of rules to regulate the grant of permits for grazing in reserved forests.

Read—again G.O., No. 285, Revenue, dated 23rd June 1896.

ABSTRACT.—Agreeing with the Board of Revenue in its opinion on the subject of throwing open coupes periodically for free gleaning and considering that no special action is called for in this Presidency in regard to the other proposals of the Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India concerning the administration of State forests.

Read—again G.O., No. 2865, Revenue, dated 20th July 1896.

ABSTRACT.—Passing orders on Board's report on certain petitions complaining of oppression in the Forest Department in the Cuddapah, Bellary and Anantapur districts.

Read—again G.O., No. 45, Revenue, dated 26th January 1897.

ABSTRACT.—Approving, with remarks, draft rules and conditions for the regulation of the grant of permits for grazing in reserved forests.

Read—Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 207, dated 12th May 1896.

ABSTRACT.—Impressing on Collectors the necessity for obtaining the Conservator's approval to the introduction of any system of located fellings.

Read—Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 177, dated 4th May 1897.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding to all Collectors certain papers relating to the working of minor produce in view to the submission of a report, at an early date, as to whether any modification in the working of minor produce in their districts is required; and stating that in submitting the reports attention should be paid to the instructions issued by Government in its order printed in Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 355, dated 7th August 1896.

Read—also addresses presented to, and replies delivered by, His Excellency the Governor on his first tour.

Order—No. 569, Revenue, dated 13th July 1897.

Forest No. 118.

In several of the addresses presented during the recent tours of His Excellency the Governor, complaints against the administration of the Forest Department have been made in language which indicates a grave misconception of the policy which has been adopted by the Government. The main object of forest administration being the protection of future generations from the improvidence of their predecessors, it is impossible for the Government to confine itself to measures which would be altogether in consonance with the wishes of those who desire to retain every privilege which was enjoyed by the people before the gradual disappearance of forest growth rendered some action on the part of the Government an imperative necessity; but, it does not seem to be understood that it is the earnest desire of the Government to restrict interference with old and cherished customs, so far as is possible compatibly with the reasonably efficient protection and improvement of the forests and grazing grounds, on which the continued agricultural prosperity of the country so much depends. With a view, therefore, to remove misconception on the part of the people and, at the same time, to set forth, in a consolidated form for the guidance of all officers concerned, the policy which has been gradually elaborated as experience has been gained, His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to issue a statement which will amount to a recapitulation of the salient points of the more important orders, now in force, in connection with forest administration, beginning with that of the 20th October 1890, since which time there has been no change in the views of the Government as regards the general principles to be followed in dealing with the various questions which, from time to time, come up for settlement.

2. It will be convenient to deal with the subject under the following heads:—

I.—Selection of forests for reservation.
II.—Management of reserved forests.
III.—Unreserved land.
IV.—Timber and fuel.
V.—Fodder.
VI.—Grazing.
VII.—Minor produce.
VIII.—Forest offences.

3. *Selection of forests for reservation.*—In 1890, after prolonged consideration and discussion, it was decided that it was necessary to have under Government control not only timber forests and forests conserved from climatic considerations, but also all sources of fuel and fodder supply with regard to which permanency was desired, experience having shown that land left for common use was rapidly denuded as population advanced. It was also decided that all land so brought under control should be formally settled and reserved, the advantages attending a definite determination of rights far outweighing the cost of reservation. In the same order it was stated that the reserves should be in fairly large blocks, but a further direction that sufficient land should be taken up to meet all estimated requirements in firewood, leaves and small timber, as well as for grazing, led to a misunderstanding in some quarters, and, in dealing with individual proposals, the Board and the Government had frequently to draw attention to the necessity of leaving to the villagers an ample margin for the extension of cultivation and for free grazing.

G.O., No. 844, dated 29th October 1890.

In 1892 *, it was laid down that as an ordinary rule no area of less than 300 acres should be selected for reservation. In 1895 †, after some correspondence with the Government of India, this limit was raised to one square mile, the object being to avoid interference with village waste scattered throughout cultivated areas. The exclusion of a sufficient margin around village-sites has also been habitually insisted on of late years, and in cases in which this was overlooked in the early days of reservation and inconvenience has been shown to result therefrom, district officers can arrange for the demarcation, and, if necessary, the clearance of a reasonable margin, giving the villagers a written order under section 21, proviso (*a*), of the Forest Act, permitting the exercise of the ordinary village privileges within the area thus demarcated out. Similarly when it is found that crops are suffering from the depredations of pig and other wild animals which find shelter in areas which villagers formerly kept free from forest growth, but which have become reclothed under protection, Forest officers can arrange for the extermination of the animals by organizing periodical beats, which all villagers holding gun licenses should be invited to attend.

* Board's Proceedings, No. 646, dated 21st October 1892, recorded with G.O., No. 1237, dated 12th December 1892.

† G.O., No. 261, dated 10th May 1895.

4. *Management of reserved forests.*—In the same order ‡ of 1890, the Government declared, in connection with the management of reserved forests, that it was most necessary to correct the idea which prevailed somewhat widely, viz., that, as soon as a forest was reserved, cattle and men were to be excluded and the forest worked for profit rather than for the benefit of the people. It cannot be too strongly affirmed that the chief object of reserved forests, throughout the greater part of the country, is the provision of pasture, small timber, fuel and leaves for manure or litter. In all but special cases, they are to be worked in order to meet the wants of the villagers in these respects, and are not to be converted into close preserves for the growth of large timber. As control and improvement involve expenditure, the levy of fees for forest produce from areas under control is indispensable, but, as will be noted in detail hereafter, every effort is made to keep them as low as possible in respect of all articles of forest produce required for agricultural and domestic use.

‡ G.O., No. 844, dated 29th October 1890.

5. *Unreserved land.*—Under the rules issued under section 26 of the Forest Act, all land at the disposal of Government, which is not set apart as reserved land or otherwise specially assigned by Government, is held to be "unreserved land." It varies from fairly well-clothed forest land in hill tracts to the barren waste which alone can usually be found in thickly-populated agricultural centres, and includes, with rare exceptions, every block of unoccupied land which is less than one square mile in extent. Under Rule 7 of the rules all but the most valuable articles of the forest produce of unreserved land are left for the free and unrestricted enjoyment of the inhabitants of villages, so far as is necessary to meet local requirements for agricultural and domestic purposes. These unreserved lands form true village forests, the interference of the district or taluk authorities, except for the preservation of the more valuable trees, being contemplated under the rule only when heads of villages are unable to prevent manifest abuses or when disputes arise as to the villages whose inhabitants are entitled to the use of the produce of any particular area. Even with regard to the more valuable trees which would soon become extinct if they were not kept under control and charged for, it is intended, as pointed out by the Board of Revenue in submitting the draft rules,* that the forest growth on unreserved lands is to be left for the use of the local agricultural community and is not to be cut for sale to outsiders. This rule should only be deviated from in localities in which the supply is obviously far in excess of local requirements. Even when surplus produce exists and is given on contract, it has been directed † that village sites and all other areas which are distinctly communal land belonging to villages are to be exempt from the operations of forest leases and contracts.

G.O., No. 489, dated 9th July 1894.

* Paragraph 9 of the Board's Proceedings in G.O., No. 489, dated 9th July 1894.

† Paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 489, dated 9th July 1894.

6. *Timber and fuel.*—Only a very small number of the forests of the Presidency are capable of producing large timber under conditions which permit of its being profitably brought to market. These are almost invariably hill forests or are situated in tracts inhabited only by forest tribes and a few scattered cultivators. Such forests will naturally be worked on strictly commercial principles as regards larger timber, but as small timber, bamboos and fuel will have no local value, concessions may be freely made with regard to these articles when requirements of the kind for local use cannot be supplied from unreserved lands. In the case of reserved forests nearer to well-cultivated tracts where all forest resources must be carefully husbanded, free supplies cannot ordinarily be permitted, but it is a recognised rule that local demands, even from reserved forests, are to be supplied at low and not at competition rates and, in the preparation of working plans and schemes, the effect of the scheme upon the neighbouring villagers in the matter of wood supply has always to be taken into consideration. ‡ The seigniorage fees prescribed for trees on unreserved lands are by no means high, and while Collectors are not authorized to raise them, they are empowered to reduce them whenever they see reason to do so. This discretion should be exercised in a generous and liberal spirit when classified trees required for agricultural implements are so abundant that there is no danger of the supply running short. No seigniorage rates have been fixed for supplies from reserved forests, but when these forests are drawn on to meet local requirements, or when they are worked for small timber and fuel to supply large towns and to meet commercial and industrial demands, such as for railways and factories, it is usual to meet local requirements at rates equivalent to the seigniorage rates for unreserved lands *plus* a small charge for felling and conversion, conditions to that effect being inserted in the agreements when the work is entrusted to contractors. Instructions have also been issued § for the permission of free gleaning of wood below 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in girth from areas recently felled over, in places where there are people to take advantage of it and the gleaners are not

‡ Board's Proceedings, No. 207, dated 12th May 1896.

§ G.O., No. 285, dated 23rd June 1896.

likely to dispose of the produce removed by them to others than adjacent cultivators for whose benefit the concession is intended. Section 104 of the Forest Code also provides for free grants to village communities, or to private individuals in cases of necessity.

7. *Grazing.*—In the early days of forest conservancy, the operations of the department were mainly restricted to the felling of timber and fuel for commercial purposes, and the rigid protection of the areas brought under control for these purposes seems to have given rise to the mistaken idea, referred to in paragraph 4 *supra*, that as soon as a forest was reserved cattle and men were to be excluded. Since reservation has been adopted on a large scale, it has always been recognised that grazing must be provided for in any scheme for the management of reserved forests, and, in the papers recorded with G.O., No. 285, dated 23rd June 1896, it will be seen that the Conservator, Central Circle, has recorded his opinion that the successful management of grazing areas will be the most important feature in forest administration for many years to come. The same papers show that the other Conservators are no less alive to the importance of the question and anxious to dispose of it in the manner most acceptable to the people, so far as is compatible with such protection as is absolutely necessary to prevent the gradual deterioration of forests and grazing areas. When fellings have taken place or when areas have deteriorated owing to over-grazing, a period of rigid protection is absolutely necessary, but it has been impressed upon Forest officers that it is a point of the first importance that matters shall be so arranged that the areas closed at one time shall not be so large as to cause undue inconvenience to the people. The improvement in grazing capabilities resulting from a period of closure will soon make itself apparent to the people and, in the case of lands which have been formerly grazed over free of charge, it is especially desirable that District Forest officers should direct their attention to the adoption of carefully thought-out plans for the closure of moderate areas in rotation and for such other measures as may be feasible to secure for the people who pay fees something more than they formerly got for nothing. The deterioration of lands still left open to grazing can also be retarded by putting a stop as far as possible to the removal of cattle droppings. In deference to established custom, Government has ruled that, for the present, permit-holders are not to be prohibited from removing the droppings of their own cattle, but this permission should not be extended to persons who are not permit-holders.

Papers read in G.O., No. 285, dated 23rd June 1896.

8. The regulation of grazing in reserved forests and the extent to which free grazing should be allowed have been frequently under the consideration of Government and it has been finally decided, in accordance with the principle laid down in paragraph 4 *supra*, that free grazing, save in very exceptional cases, shall be restricted to unreserved lands, and that in lieu of differential rates on the various classes of cattle, a low uniform rate shall ordinarily be charged for all,—the scale adopted for the present being the very moderate one shown in the margin. These rates cannot be enhanced without the sanction of Government, such enhancement having as yet been sanctioned only in respect of a few districts in which a higher fee had previously been charged and collected without difficulty, and even in one of these districts the higher fee formerly collected has recently been reduced to the standard scale.

G.O., No. 553, dated 14th August 1895.

	Per annum.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Buffaloes	0	6	0
Bulls, cows, bullocks, calves, horses, asses and foals	0	3	0
Sheep and goats	1	6	0

9. Owing to the serious damage which goats cause to forest growth, it is impossible to admit them into reserved forests as freely as cattle and sheep, and owing to the manner in which they are able to pick up a sustenance from lands on which cattle could find nothing, the necessity for admitting them is not so great, but in localities where goats are numerous and the extent of unreserved land is small, Government is desirous that some provision should be made, and the Board of Revenue has therefore instructed district officials to make such arrangements for goat-browsing as may be found practicable.

Board's Proceedings, No. 602, dated 11th October 1895.

10. In the regulation of grazing in reserved forests, the division of the grazing areas into blocks of manageable size and the restriction of the number of cattle to be grazed in each are undoubtedly a goal to be aimed at, but before this can be satisfactorily done the capabilities of the various classes of forests must be accurately gauged and, as the enforcement of an arbitrary limit which had the effect of giving some owners of village cattle an advantage over others who considered they had an equal claim is reported to have in several instances given rise to much dissatisfaction, Government has ruled that for the present the number of cattle to be grazed in a reserve should not be restricted. * This decision having been based on reports that restriction has caused dissatisfaction among local cattle-owners, it will, of course, be understood that the prohibition of restriction is not intended as an instruction to District Forest officers to indiscriminately throw open to outsiders forests which have hitherto been reserved for the supply of local demands.

* G.O., No. 45, dated 26th January 1897.

11. In the rules for the issue of permits for grazing †, provision is made in rule i for the division of the reserved forests of a district into grazing blocks, but, for the reasons given in the paragraph last preceding, the size of the blocks is left entirely to the discretion of the local authorities, and the prescription in rule iii of a scale of fees for each block is not intended to preclude forest officers from sanctioning the exchange of a permit for one block for a permit for another in tracts in which nomadic grazing is customary and regarded as unobjectionable.

† G.O., No. 45, dated 26th January 1897.

12. *Fodder.*—In the order of 1890, which has already been frequently referred to, stress was laid on the desirability of cutting and storing grass for sale when such arrangements would be shown to be practicable and conducive to the convenience and interests of the people. Unfortunately, it is only in a very few localities that the people are in the habit of using dried grass as fodder, and the valuable resources of the forests in this respect are generally wasted. This is the more to be regretted as the removal of the annual grass crop would benefit areas temporarily closed to grazing for the regeneration of forest growth or for improvement as grazing grounds. It is the duty of District Forest officers to do everything in their power to encourage the use of cut fodder, and the practice of inviting ryots to enter reserves and cut grass free in localities in which there is no demand for it on payment should not be abandoned merely because it meets with no ready response.

13. *Minor produce.*—Under Rules 7 and 13 of the rules for unreserved lands, the free use of minor produce on such lands is generally left to the people, and it was recently pointed out by Government that complaints that villagers had been deprived of the free use of fuller's earth, lime and stones were the result of a mistake which was rectified by the Collector of the district as soon as the matter was brought to his notice. It is the duty of district officers to use special care to guard against any recurrence of mistakes of this kind in entering into agreements with contractors, and in this connection it is noted that the Board of Revenue has recently called on all Collectors to report whether any modification of the working of minor produce in their districts is called for in the direction of withdrawing from any operations which may be found to unnecessarily harass the general population.

G.O., No. 2865, dated 20th July 1896.

Board's Proceedings, No. 177, dated 4th May 1897.

14. *Forest offences.*—In connection with prosecutions for forest offences the Government has repeatedly deprecated any tendency to harass the people of the country by an indiscriminate application of the penal clauses of the Forest Act. It has laid down as a general principle that simple trespass should not be treated as an offence at all, unless there is reason to suspect that it is likely to lead to more serious offences, and, with regard to the power of compounding offences vested in District

G.O., No. 1277, dated 20th December 1892.
" " 31 " 22nd January 1895.

Forest officers, the policy which the Government has prescribed is clearly set out in the reviews of the Forest Administration Reports for 1891–92 and 1893–94. In the first of these papers when dealing with the increase in the number of prosecutions and the percentage of acquittals in certain districts of the Presidency, the Government wrote: "His Excellency the Governor in Council cannot too strongly condemn any tendency to unnecessarily harass the people of the country by the application of the penal clauses of the forest law, and desires the Board will issue strict orders to the Collectors of the districts above mentioned with a view to remedying the unsatisfactory state which appears to exist." In the latter review the following remarks were made regarding the same subject, but with special reference to the compounding of offences against the forest laws:—

"It is clear, however, from the steady and rapid rise that has taken place during recent years, not only in the number of cases reported but also in the amount of compensation realized from fees levied in compounded cases, that Forest officers are year by year making more extensive use of the powers given to them by the Forest law; and to a certain degree this may reasonably be expected since the longer the law is in operation and the better the people are acquainted with its provisions, the more strictly it may be enforced. The total amount of compensation money realized during 1893–94 was, however, more than double the amount levied four years previously and was considerably larger than the corresponding sum recorded for the preceding season of 15 months. As the Board points out, the Collector and District Magistrate of each district is responsible for seeing that the law is worked with due consideration for the interests of the people. The large increase in the percentage of cases compounded and in the amount of compensation levied is, nevertheless, a matter of serious import. The dangers attaching to the system of compounding offences were indicated by the Government of India in reviewing the report for 1892–93. His Excellency the Governor in Council now resolves to reiterate the principles which should govern the exercise of this power. Cases in which the evidence does not appear to be strong enough to ensure conviction should be withdrawn altogether, and the power of compounding should be utilized only when the offence has clearly been committed by the individual in question, but prosecution is deemed inadvisable owing to the existence of special circumstances, such as the petty nature of the offence itself, ignorance of the law on the part of the offender or distance of the scene of the offence from a Magistrate's court . . . . . It must further be borne in mind that delay in disposal is in itself very harassing to the parties concerned, and petty cases in which there has been long delay either in the institution of prosecutions or in the bringing of offenders to trial should be withdrawn."

15. His Excellency the Governor in Council believes that the principles laid down in this order are as liberal as is possible without disregarding the true interests of the country, and he relies on local officers to see that they are given full effect to in arranging the details of district administration, and that every effort is also made to protect the ryots against oppression and rapacity on the part of low-paid subordinates or departmental contractors.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

Read—the following:—

No. 167.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned is directed to state that it has been decided to publish Government Order, No. 569, Revenue, dated 13th July 1897, in the Fort St. George and all the District Gazettes, and to request that instructions may be issued to all Collectors to have the Government Order published in the District Gazettes with translation in vernacular or vernaculars of the district.

OOTACAMUND,
10th August 1897.

(Signed) N. E. MARJORIBANKS,
Ag. Asst. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

RESOLUTION—Forest No. 351, dated 17th August 1897.

Communicated to all Collectors, to Conservators of Forests and to Forest Settlement-officers, for information and guidance.

2. Collectors are requested to have the foregoing Proceedings published in the District Gazettes.

3. With reference to its Official Memorandum, No. 167, of the 10th instant, the Government will be requested to issue orders to the Translators to furnish the necessary translations of the proclamation in the various vernaculars. These translations could then be printed at the Government Press, Madras, and the required number of copies supplied to Collectors for issue with their District Gazettes.

(True Copy and Extract.)

Secretary.

To all Collectors (except Madras).
" all Conservators of Forests.
" all Forest Settlement-officers.
" the Secretary to Government; Revenue Department (in M.S.).

Exd. W. D'Mote.

Revenue (189) Department.

CURRENT No.

RECD 1897

Secy

Order mise no 1480 dt 26 Aug. 97

Dr 26/8/97

The Tamil, Telugu Canarese and Malayalam Translators to Govt will be requested to have the G.O. translated into the respective vernaculars and to send their ~~translations~~ translations to the Supt., Govt Press, at an early date

26/8/97 — 27/8/97.

To

The Board of Rev: L.R. & a.o

.. Tamil
Telugu
Malayalam
Canarese

} Translators with copy (Corrected) A.S.o.ff.o. 569 13-7-97

Supt, Govt Press, A.S.o.

Pres - 1-9-97

29 VIII 97

From The Board of Revenue L.R. Madras.

Forest No. 357. Press.

Dated 17 August 1897

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Corg. to all Collectors to Conservators and to Forest Settlement Officers for information and guidance G.O requesting to issue a statement enunciating the Forest Policy of the Madras Govt and requesting Government to issue orders to the translators to furnish the necessary translations of the proclamation in the vernaculars for ~~of their~~ being printed in the Government Press, Madras, and the required number of copies being supplied to Collectors for issue with their Dt. Gazettes.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
u.	569	Rev	13-7-97

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

2,000
23-1-97.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE. MADRAS.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Land Revenue),

Dated 17 August 1897.

Forest No. 351 Pres ~~Miscellaneous~~

READ Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 569, dated 13 July 1897.

Read official Memorandum from the Acting Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 6 August 1897, No. 167.

Resolution

Communicated to all Collectors, to Conservators and to Forest Settlement officers for information and guidance.

2. Collectors are requested to have the foregoing Proceedings published in the District Gazettes.

3. With reference to its official Memorandum No. 167 of the 10 instant the Government will be requested

requested to issue orders to the Translators to furnish the necessary translations of the proclamation in the various Vernaculars. These translations could then be printed at the Government Press, Madras, and the required number of copies supplied to Collectors for issue with their District Gazettes.

(True Extract)

Reed

Secretary.

To

All Collrs (except Madras)
" Conservators.
" F. S. Officers.
The Secretary to Government, R.D. in Mrs.

When given for copying ——
When copied ——
When examined ——
When signed ——
} 189.

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 189, DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.							
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.							
PAPERS NOT FILED 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