

Revenue (1897) Department.

PRESS SERIES.

G.O., No. 56

DATED 28th January 1897.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Jupitar Estate.

Approving and ordering the publication in
the Fort St. George and the Madras D.
Gazettes draft rules under the Forest Act
for the management of the forests in the —

BACK PAPERS.

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

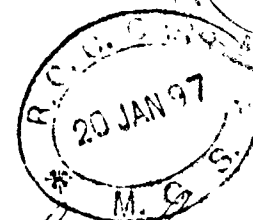
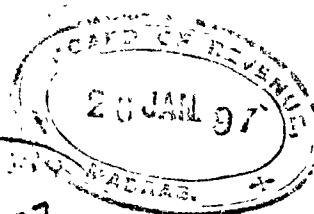
FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
C No. 6972/01							
= No. 27							
4-1-02							
no. 2519 2/07							

sent to

Revenue (1897) Department.

CURRENT No. 554



From

The Secretary to the
Court of Wards

No. 97 Mis.

Order

Dated 18th January 1897

Received 20th

Registered 24th

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting certain information
Called for by Government
in Connection with the draft
rules proposed for the
administration of the
Saptur forests.

20/1/97

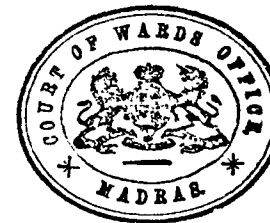
sent to

PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
"	5373	Rev	28-12-96

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.



30

Proceedings of the Court of Wards,

Dated 18th January 1897.

No. 97 Miscellaneous.

Read Government order dated 28th December 1896
No. 5373 of the Revenue Department.

Resolution

In reply to the order of Government, read above, the Court submits that the notification proposed in its Proceedings of November 12, 1896 was intended to supplement the original notification of January 1893 which declared the Forest Act and rules framed thereunder to be applicable to the Saptar estate. The later notification must therefore be held to modify the earlier one.

2. As the Government is aware, it is not usual to apply to private estates all the rules framed for the control of Government forest lands, and a special Code of rules, designed

to meet the peculiar requirements of each estate, has to be drawn up. The history of the draft rules now proposed for the Saptis estate is given in Court's Proceedings of November 12, 1896, and it will be seen that the Court adopted the rules which the Government had sanctioned for introduction into the Vizianagram forests.

3. In order to make the position somewhat clearer, the Court submits for approval the following addition to the preamble to the rules.

"In modification of so much of the notification^{no 41} published at page 111 (Part I) of the Fort Saint George Gazette of January 31, 1893 (no 41) as relates to the extension of the rules under the Forest Act to the Saptis Estate, the following special rules are published for general information."

4. As directed by Government the Court resolves to submit the present Proceedings through the Forest Branch of the Board's office. The Court would at the same time respectfully point out that its office establishment and that of the Forest Branch are in reality part of the same office, working under the same member of the Board

and the same Secretary. The consideration of Forest matters on the Court of Wards side is always conducted in consultation with the Forest Branch of the Board's office, and the formal submission of a Court of Wards resolution through the Board in the Forest Department would seem to be unnecessary.

(True Extract)

Recess
Secretary
Court of Wards

The Secretary to Govt. Rev. Dep^y
through the Board (Forest)

Forwarded.

Recess
Secretary.

Board of Revenue
Land Revenue
Madras
20 January 1897

ERS.

sent to Press.

The Hon. Mr. G. E. E.

27/1/97

First para only

27/1/97

Submitted that this paragraph should go out. The management of the forests on a Court of Wards' estate is primarily a subject for the consideration of the Court of Wards and not that of the Forest Dept. It is the Court of Wards, not the Board of Forests, which must decide & recommend Govt. to introduce forest rules into an estate. - The Board will no doubt in future cases explain that the Forest Dept. has received due consideration & that is all that is required. To the Board of Rev. L. H. Lupton Govt. Secy with rules for publication.

A copy of this order to be sent to the Hon. Mr. G. E. E. It prevents confusion if the action of it may be the same person as member

Read against G.O.

also encl. 554 of 28.12.46

his clericalness.

Order 56 of 28th Jan 1897.

The draft rules submitted by the Court of Wards are approved subject to the modification in the preamble made with reference to suggested in para 3 of the second of the papers read above and the rules as thus modified will be published in the Fort St George and the Madras District Gazette.

[2. with reference to the remarks made in para 4 of the second paper read above the Govt considers it desirable that all papers connected with the Departmental admin. of forests, whether state or private should issue in the Forest Branch of the Board's Office]

in compliance with a telephonic message from the Forest Secy of the Govt. office on 1/12/97. L.H.

note

Please see G.O. 5373 of

25/1/97
R.27/1/97

Government {1897} of Madras. REVENUE.

Recd.

Regd.

1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 56, 28th January 1897.

JANUARY.

Saptur Estate.

Approving and ordering the publication in the Fort St. George and the Madura District Gazettes draft rules under the Forest Act for the management of forests in the —.

1896 and the note there-

under. The rules may it is submitted be ^{approved} ~~published~~ now.

As regards para 2 of

a Draft for it is submitted that the Court of wards as Court of wards cannot issue instructions

to Departmental Officers for in

connection with the admⁿ. of by

Govt. of estate forests, ^{and} ^{therefore} it seems de-

sirable that all papers on the

subject should issue in the Forest

Branch of the Board's Office. Pen-

sion ^{orders} ~~grants~~ are not ~~generally~~

^{issued} ~~directed~~ in the Rev: Dept. tho'

the Pension and Rev: Depts are

under the same number and the

Secy and the Under Secy are the

same for both the Depts.

mm
22.1.97

1/25/1/97

in any of such. ^{ERS}

Guid. distinct from that of

Instructions as Court of wards ^{I think it is unnecessary}
^{in any way to separate}
^{the two into departments}
1/25/1/97

The Court only recommends; it is Govt. that sanctions the rules; the rules when sanctioned give to Court the necessary powers to

Yes

Yes

I do not think the two cases exactly analogous. Please see note against para 2 of the draft

1/25/1/97

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following G.O., Mis. No. 5373, Revenue, dated 28th December 1896:—

Read—the following Proceedings of the Court of Wards, No. 29, Press, dated 12th November 1896:—

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Court of Wards, No. 1115, dated 10th April 1893:—

Read—again Proceedings of the Court of Wards, No. 2648, dated 1st October 1891.

ABSTRACT.—Approving, with remark, the proposal of the Collector of Madura to extend all the provisions of the "Madras Forest Act" to the forests of the Saptur Estate, and requesting him to arrange for the necessary application being made by the guardian.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Court of Wards, No. 4473, dated 22nd December 1892:—

Read—the following letter from H. A. GASS, Esq., District Forest-officer, Madura, to the Collector of Madura, dated Cumbum, 26th August 1892, No. 193-104. Forests:—

[Reference.—Your No. 698, dated 5th April 1892.]

I beg to return herewith the enclosure to the above, and the petition received with your No. 890, dated 13th May 1892.

2. In his letter, the guardian of the Saptur minor asks for the extension of all the provisions of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) to the Saptur estate. It is true that in paragraph 3 of my office-note, No. 118, of 21st August 1891, I recommended that he should be instructed to do this, but on consideration, I think that it will be quite sufficient, if Chapters I, III, V, VII, VIII, IX and X of the Act are made to apply, and it does not appear to me to be at all necessary that action be taken under Chapter II.

3. A simple set of rules, similar to those framed for the Palkonda Agency tracts, and approved of by Government, in its order No. 4740, of 1st August 1890, and printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 631 of 14th October 1890, would, I think, efficiently provide for the enforcement of any orders which are passed for the protection of the estate forests. Some modifications of, and additions to, those rules would be required, as I shall presently explain.

Similarly, a few rules under Chapter V to regulate transit of timber might be brought into force to meet any difficulty which might arise from timber being taken into and through the estate from Tinnevely, and the neighbouring Gandamanaya-kanur zemindari, and as regards cattle trespass, the maximum fines might be fixed at one half of those specified in section 58 of the Forest Act.

4. I have little to add to my description of the estate forests given in my report No. 3340, dated 17th March 1886, printed in Court of Wards' Proceedings, No. 670 of 11th June 1886. I have since then paid several visits to the estate, my last one having been from 31st January to 6th February 1892. The appearance of the forests is very disappointing, and their condition is poor, at the same time they are of importance; and every thing should be done to improve them during the minority of the future zemindar. I understand that the minor is now 12 years and 1 month old, and there are therefore nine years left, in which to carry out measures of conservancy, which cannot fail to be useful, and which may commend themselves to the zemindar hereafter; and he may perhaps be induced to carry them on.

5. *Sketch-map.*—I send with this report a more detailed map of the estate forests, which is an enlargement from the ordnance map, and I think shows fairly accurately the configuration of the hills. The whole of the ground covered by the

Saptur hills is a portion of that which is marked on the Madras Survey 1-inch taluk map, as "to be topographically surveyed by the Survey of India," and I have learnt from Colonel MacCullagh that this has actually been done, and before long the maps will be ready, and I presume that the topographical details will then be printed on the taluk sheets.

6. The southern and eastern slopes of the Sadragiri hills are singularly bare and rocky. Fires are of constant occurrence in the dry season, and the place is largely grazed over. The valley through which the Peria-kovil Ar, a small stream, flows, is a little better wooded, as also is that through which the Taniparai stream runs, at the head of which is the Mahalingam pagoda. Strict conservancy will no doubt encourage a fairly good growth of scrub, which, from the rocky nature of the ground, must be very partial, but it is of importance to do all that can be done, in my opinion.

7. *Disputes and demarcation.*—There is a place known as Mavuthu, and marked on my sketch as such. This is an inam, held by one Kosagiri Gosayi, of something over 400 acres. There are, a sacred spring, a temple and a pretty lotus-covered tank built with granite sides. The temple and tank are, I believe, in the Tinnevely district, the boundary of which comes here right up to the foot of the hills. But the inamdar does not stop short there at all, but asserts his right to a large portion of the hills, also several square miles in extent.

8. One Sundra Paradesi formerly claimed this place, and also Mahalingam pagoda; and I was informed that he and the zemindar carried on the dispute for a long time, and eventually it was decided against the Paradesi in court. During this time, it is said that the present man, Kosagiri, took no active part; but that during the continuance of the dispute there was much reckless cutting on the hills, each party endeavouring to take full advantage of the situation.

9. The present inamdar breaks out at intervals issuing permits to cut all sorts of produce over land which, I consider, he has no title whatever to; and he has all along shown himself very defiant, declining among other things, to recognize orders from any one but the Collector of Tinnevely. Some trouble has arisen, and I have occasionally ordered the prosecution of people cutting on his permits. These things have already been reported to you, and I have urged that the man's position be defined by the institution of a regular suit; and if he has any rights whatever on the hills themselves, let us know what those rights are; and if they extend to land, in addition to forest produce, such land should be regularly demarcated. For the present, my subordinates have distinct orders not to recognise his claims, and the valley at the foot of which the temple is situated is actually visited, and inspected regularly by the forester and the guard.

10. Mahalingam pagoda is, as you are aware, a very sacred place, visited by large bodies of pilgrim from all parts, particularly during the Audi festival in the month of August. The place consists of a number of shrines, and has, I am informed, about an acre and a half of ground belonging to it. The place is said to belong to a priest in Saptur whose name I do not know. This sacred place should be properly demarcated with stones.

11. On the north of the estate is the Mullapuram Devasthanam land, the limits of which have been settled in the High Court. There has been some trouble, caused by cutting taking place in what, I believe, to be estate land. There has been a great delay and difficulty in finding the position of the demarcation stones. This work is being attended to, and I propose to have a broad line cleared to leave no possible doubt as to the position of the boundary in the future.

12. In paragraph 10 of my report No. 3340 quoted in paragraph 4, I expressed my opinion that the hills are equal to a steady local demand, which, if carried on in a systematic manner, would not impair the supply. I hold the same opinion still, but, in addition to the control to be exercised over the cutting, some attempt at fire-protection and keeping a check on the grazing is absolutely necessary.

13. So far, the system of working has been in strict accordance with the orders of the Court of Wards contained in its Proceedings, No. 670, of 11th June 1886; but I fear there must be some modification of clause C, if any good is to be done. The growth is unfortunately not evenly distributed, and while in certain parts it is good, in

others fair, in some it is so bad that cutting and grazing must be stopped altogether. Speaking generally of all the hills, the growth has reached that transition stage, when a little firmness in the way of protection must have excellent results, and the want of it must lead to rapid deterioration.

14. *General proposals for working.*—The means to secure this better protection are—

(a) The employment of a sufficiently strong and efficient staff whose hands will be greatly strengthened by the extension of certain of the provisions of the Forest Act to the estate forests.

(b) All fellings must be regulated and confined to selected localities.

(c) All timber cutting must be carried on under departmental supervision, and must be restricted to mature and back-going trees.

(d) All cutting done outside the limits of the areas selected for the purpose must be treated as an offence under the Act.

(e) Fire-protection must be introduced in selected localities.

(f) Grazing must be kept in check, and allowed in certain places only.

15. *The establishment.*—As regards the establishment, I give below the staff as it now stands, and what I would propose to substitute for it:—

Existing.	Cost.	Proposed.	Cost.
Description.	Rs.	Description.	Rs.
1 Clerk in District Forest office	15	1 Clerk in District Forest office	15
1 Forester on Rs. 40 + 12	52	1 Ranger on Rs. 50 + 25	75
1 Forester's peon	6	1 Ranger's clerk	12
4 Forest guards on Rs. 6	24	1 Do. peon	7
6 Tannadars on „ 5	30	6 Forest guards on Rs. 7	42
8 Watchers on „ 5	40	4 Watchers on Rs. 6	24
		4 Do. on „ 5	20
Total	167	Total	195

Till quite recently there was a forester's clerk on Rs. 12, and there were eight forest guards on Rs. 6 and four watchers on Rs. 4.

16. The Court of Wards in its Proceedings, No. 790, dated 24th March 1891, called for a report on the possibility of reducing the cost of the whole Sáptúr estate establishment; and the General Charge Deputy Collector, in his letter to you, No. 151 of 24th August 1891, pointed out that the Forest establishment cost about 44 per cent. of its revenue, which he apparently regarded as very disproportionate, though, I think, very differently; and he suggested, I should be asked if any reduction could be made. This was done, in your foot-note, No. 1887, of 18th September 1891, and as I supposed it was very imperative, I suggested that the services of the clerk could be dispensed with, and the guards could be reduced from 8 to 4, but that the watchers must be increased in that case from 4 to 8 and paid Rs. 5 instead of Rs. 4, so that their cost would remain the same. In accordance with recent orders, the clerk's services have been dispensed with, and the changes have been made in the guards and watchers.

17. Below, in paragraph 29, I give a forecast of receipts and expenditure; and so long as the latter is met by the former, and there is steady improvement in the condition of the forests, I think there is sufficient justification for the scale I now propose; and I hope therefore that my new proposals regarding the establishment will be sanctioned. The present forester, Hari Hara Ayyar, was taken over from the Tinnevely Forest staff in January 1891, and has been employed since then on Rs. 40 + 12, with a promise of Rs. 50 + 15 after approved service of two years. I think this promotion might be given to him now, and that his position should be made to correspond with that of a Ranger of the 4th class; but I would add Rs. 10 on to the allowance, making his total emoluments Rs. 75 a month, subject to no deductions. His charge is equal to any range in size, and it is in reality a much more difficult and unpleasant charge than most ranges. The forests are unhealthy, the country is a difficult and costly one to move about in, particularly in wet weather, and the people are lawless and rough. Hence, I consider that an extra Rs. 10 should be given to the ranger in charge; but I should not allow him batta; and further, I think a definite promise of Rs. 10 a month rise in his pay, with

the same allowances, should be made to him after three more years' good service as an inducement to remain on in a contented frame of mind. Constant changes of the officer in immediate charge are very inconvenient. During the last five years there have been no less than three foresters, and the main object in life of each has been to try and get out of the estate as quickly as possible. Whoever is in charge should, in my opinion, be bound down for five years at least. The present forester is one who has had a careful training under Mr. Brasier in Tinnevely; and though he has not hitherto been called upon to display any of his special knowledge, I feel sure he is quite competent to do all that is likely to be required of him. There is of necessity a certain amount of clerical work, and he should, I think, certainly be allowed his clerk; for if he is hampered with a lot of writing, he cannot do justice to his more useful inspection duties. The peon should get Rs. 7 a month instead of Rs. 6 as it is not proposed to give either him or the clerk batta. Similarly, I think the forest guards should not get less than Rs. 7; and such of the watchers as will be required to be on the hills continually, Rs. 6, and those who may live in the plains, but whose duties will take them to the hills, will be sufficiently remunerated with Rs. 5 a month. As there will henceforward be no necessity for their services, I have struck out the six tannadars altogether. The number of watchers I have increased by two.

18. *Coupes.*—I propose now to open coupes in the places marked C, D, E, on sketch-map.

A and C—the growth is thick with an indifferent track leading to it. This portion of the forests is the Sherraikadu through which the Kavari Ar, formed by the junction of the two minor streams, the Yelukanalar and the Yevangari Ar, flows; and this kadu is the gamepreserve of the late zemindar. D is the only portion of the southern slopes of the Sadragiri hills where cutting could be allowed.

At E the jungle is sufficiently dense to allow of cutting. These three coupes will be of small extent, not exceeding 25 acres each, but they have been selected with the possibility in view of opening coupes contiguous to them as soon as the necessity arises. They will be worked on the permit system on payment of the prescribed fees, which may be fixed as low as possible. The cutting will be done only under supervision, and subject to certain simple conditions; and the stools will afterwards be trimmed, and the ground will be carefully gone over, and a thorny fence put round each coupe by departmental agency.

19. *Free cutting.*—If free cutting is to be allowed, then it should be confined entirely for the present to A, Yettalamalai, and to B, the most southern portion of the eastern face of the Themgan kadavu. Both of these places are already much denuded, and will, of course, be more so; and the question arises, if it is not better to sacrifice them in the interest of the rest of the hills than allow the free privileges to be exercised indiscriminately. All the slopes of the hills facing the plains are of course far barer than the interior, and more inaccessible ones where free cutting might be allowed with less injury to the growth, and with so much more advantage to the cutter, so far as the material is concerned, but at a far greater expenditure of labour owing to the distance to be travelled to and fro.

20. *Timber felling.*—At F and G I have marked the places where timber may be felled. The quantity will not be great and will comprise only mature trees.

21. *Fire-protection.*—Fire-protection is much needed to protect the slopes of Tope-malai, the western slopes of the Sherraikadu, the northern and southern slopes of Kotay-malai and Pallar-malai marked on my sketch, and finally the Sadragiri hills. The forests specially want protection from fires spreading from Warsanad valley between the point marked H and the point where Kotay-malai ridge branches off. Tope-malai is protected on the east by the operations of the Tinnevely forest authorities, who always have a broad fire-line here; and on the west, the top of the hill is covered with large masses of ever-green forest. In the south-west corner protection would, however, be necessary. I would propose to commence with about 15 miles of fire-line, comprising outer and inner lines, which may be estimated to cost roughly Rs. 20 a mile; and for 4½ months of the year I should recommend the employment of 5 patrols at Rs. 5 each. If attended with success, the protection might be extended. It is possible, the Gandamanáyakkanúr zemindar might contribute somewhat

towards the cost of these fire-lines; at all events, I consider, it very desirable that a permanent cleared line should be kept open along the demarcated boundary line, dividing the two estates, and both should contribute towards its cost and maintenance. It should be 18 feet broad, and would be a very useful line for preventing the spread of fire.

22. *Grazing.*—Grazing may be allowed during certain months on the slopes of Tope-malai and as far as Nallatannyparai path, on the summit of Sadragiri hills and at Kuttla kombai, marked in the sketch west of Sadragiri. In the Sherraikadu, on the lower slopes of Sadragiri hills, and on Pallar-malai slopes, I see no alternative to recommending the complete exclusion of cattle for the present.

23. As regards the request of the minor's guardian, that zemin ryots holding estate lands on waram tenure should have certain concessions made to them in the way of removing manure leaves free, and grazing cattle free of charge, it may be desirable to differentiate between such individuals and others. I do not however know how far such a guarantee would tie our hands; as I have no idea how many ryots there are holding land on this tenure, nor how many cattle there are which would have a right of entry into the forests. I regret, therefore, I cannot remark on this particular point in a very satisfactory manner.

24. *Free privileges.*—It is by no means easy, looking to the state of some portions of the forests, to say what the best policy is, in dealing with the question of free cutting and grazing. The people are many of them very poor, and cannot afford to pay much for such necessities as firewood; at the same time, the forests need adequate protection and that costs money, which must come from the estate itself. In paragraph 16 of my report, No. 3340, of March 1886, I stated, on the information then given to me, that the late zemindar did not recognize free privileges of any description; and if they were denied now, it would only be going back to the state of affairs existing up to 1886. It is certain that a most culpable destruction of the forest growth must result if indiscriminate free cutting and removal of manure leaves and grazing are to go on for ever. It must be localised and controlled, and it is in consequence not possible to provide a convenient place for all the ryots of the estate; and in selecting A, Yettala-malai and B. the eastern slope of Thungan kadavu, I have not been able to go further than to endeavour to provide for the two main divisions of the estate (separated by the Sadragiri hills), Saptur and Kodikolam, irrespective of the positions of the villages comprised in those divisions.

25. On the whole, I would recommend that all the waste lands in the plains and of the hills, A and B, alone be given up to free cutting, and removal of manure leaves for *bona fide* home consumption, and that free grazing be allowed unrestricted in the former. On the rest of the hills in the estate, the cutting must be in the coupes only, the position and limits of which will be notified from time to time, and subject to a small fee; and as the grazing must also be regulated, it should be subject to a small fee, which need not exceed 2 annas a head, and in exercising a check on the numbers admitted, preference should be given, first to the estate ryots, and second, to any particular classes of them, as may be ordered. The Court of Wards in its order, No. 670, of June 1886, refers in clause (b) to the *local demand only*, which, no doubt, was meant to include also the Government villages bordering on the estate. As, however, the forest should be worked only for the benefit of the estate, I think the inhabitants of Wartrap, &c., might fairly be referred to the Tinnevely District Forest-officer to meet all their requirements from the very fairly wooded northern slopes of the Srivilliputtur hills, and from the small reserves as *m* and *n* which are situated quite close to the Saptur boundary.

26. *Application of the Forest Act.*—The provisions of the rules under section 26 of the Act should be notified as applicable to all the hills, including the *whole* Sherraikadu (excepting, of course, such portions as may be under holding), meaning thereby all land included within the line of stones bordering on the cultivation, and if any further definition of such lands be held to be necessary, a schedule of them may be prepared and notified in the Gazette, stating their position with rough specification of boundaries.

27. *Rules under section 26.*—Some additions to, and modification of, the rules framed for the Palkonda agency would be necessary, as stated by me in paragraph 3, and I should recommend the following:—

The breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes should be forbidden except under orders of the Collector. The areas, in which alone felling may be carried on, will be selected from time to time and notified, and cutting any where else must be punishable.

The payment of prescribed fees must be provided for. The fees may be fixed as low as possible, and may either be levied direct by means of the sale of permits or there may be the alternative system introduced of levying a certain fixed sum varying, according to requirement, from each pattadar per annum giving him then the right to remove materials for his own consumption and not for sale or barter from the coupes opened.

If free cutting, &c., is to be allowed, it will be sufficient to say that the Collector will set aside areas from time to time, in which alone it may be carried on.

Shooting licenses.—The rate regarding shooting, &c., should be a general one, made applicable to all the hills in the estate coming under the provisions of the rules and not merely to selected areas. Shooting, &c., should only be allowed on licenses granted at the discretion of the Collector. This, I consider, is a most important matter, both for the sake of preserving the game and for the protection of the forests. Unauthorised shooting must be made a serious offence, if it is to be put down at all. Fires are constantly caused by parties of men who take up a position in the forests, and in lieu of having game driven to them by beaters, set fire to the grass.

28. *Rules under section 35.*—As regards rules under chapter V of the Act, it will be necessary to insist on timber coming into, or through the estate, being stamped and covered by a printed pass, and being brought by a specified pathway.

29. *Receipts and expenditure.*—In paragraph 24 of my report, No. 3340, I fixed the estimate of receipts at Rs. 3,200, taking as low figures as possible. The average for the past three years is about Rs. 6,000; but this includes a sum of Rs. 1,158, realized by the sale of some old timber lying in the zemindar's palace at Saptur, and also unusually high receipts during Mr. Hammond's time on account of charcoal, the burning of which he allowed, contrary to orders, on a large scale. Last year's receipts were Rs. 3,738, and this is really nearer what should have been realized. The average expenditure during the last three years is Rs. 2,500, and the average receipts from the sale of the minor produce contract for the same period is Rs. 1,057. If the control over all the hills is strictly vested in the Forest Department, and the free privileges of the estate ryots are restricted to lands in the plains,—and they are allowed to collect for their own use only and not for sale,—and if my proposals for working are approved, I estimate the receipts and expenditure as below:—

Receipts.							RS.
Forest produce removed by consumers and purchasers from the							
selected coupes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Minor produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
Grazing fees	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Timber by Departmental Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Total							4,000

Expenditure.							RS.	A.	P.
Monthly expenditure, Rs. 195							2,340	0	0
Fire protection, 15 miles, at Rs. 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	0	0
Five fire patrols at Rs. 5 for 4½ months	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	8	0
Commission on 2,500 at 6 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
Total							3,102	8	0

This will leave a surplus of Rs. 897-8-0 per annum.

I propose to give commission of 6 per cent. to the permit gumastahs in lieu of 5 as at present, and I think this is necessary. I would have only two gumastahs, one for the Sáptúr and one for the Kodaikolam division, and they will be quite sufficient for the issue of permits, for the coupes and the permits will be recovered by the forest subordinates, and no special paid recovering agency will be necessary. If the receipts are as low as Rs. 2,500, the commission at 6 per cent. would give each gumastah about Rs. 6 a month, and this would certainly be as little remuneration as we could expect to give to a man required to read and write well and keep accounts.

Topes.—The control of the Forest Department will not of course extend to the topes in the estate, some of which are very fine ones indeed.

30. *Pullars.*—Care has been taken, as required in clause (g) of Court of Wards' Proceedings, No. 670, of June 1886, to protect the interests of the Pullars by inserting a condition regarding their employment in the bond of the minor produce contractor every year. I made an effort on my last visit to find out something about these people. At Sherrai kadu, there were said to be 13 men and 24 women and children. In other parts there are also Pullars, but they change their places of occupation so often, it is not possible to say where they are exactly, and how many of them there are. These individuals are anything but a blessing here or anywhere else. They are useless, excepting perhaps for collecting honey; always unreliable and very mischievous. They destroy game, they set fire to the forests, they cut the trees, they clear the jungle, and do much harm generally and no good; and if they are really wanted for some useful purpose, they disappear into the forest going into Travancore or the Tinnevely hills or Warsanad, where it is not possible to get hold of them.

31. *Lands to be acquired by Government.*—The boundary of the estate in the southern part runs along the Periyár river, and this river keeps up the supply of water in a fine tank near Wartrap. The eastern slopes of the valley, in which this river rises belong to Government, and in paragraph 25 of my report, No. 3340, I referred to the acquisition of the western slopes. If any steps are taken, the portion involved would be H.I.K. on my sketch-map and would take in the fine sholas on Tope malai.

32. *Suggested roads.*—I have marked a line on my sketch-map, along which a bridle-path might be usefully cut, which would certainly open up a country which is at present almost inaccessible. A good bridle-path up the Sadragiri hills, through the Tanipalai river valley, should also be opened. It is much needed. Such pathways as the above would cost about Rs. 200 a mile.

33. *Buildings.*—I inspected the hut which was put up for the use of Mr. Hammond at Kodikolam, and found it in a very bad state. It is dirty, badly built and badly situated, and having a thatched roof and mud floor, swarms with white ants, and is altogether unsuited to a permanent residence for any one. I always objected to this class of building for the use of the forester in charge. The thatched roof is particularly objectionable; as, if the forester did his duty properly and prosecuted people for stealing timber, it would not be very long before the place was burnt down maliciously. Kodikolam is undoubtedly the proper head-quarters for the officer in charge; the present forester for want of place to live in there, as there is no possible place to rent, lives in Wartrap, 3 miles off. I recommend that one half of the building, called a palace, at Kodikolam, be given up to him for a residence and office at a small rental. The house is, I believe, unoccupied, and is only occasionally visited by the Deputy Collector, and there does not appear to be any reason why the forester should not be allowed to live there.

34. The forester complained much to me of the want of places on the hills to put up in on his inspections, and I quite agree that it is very necessary he should have a few huts constructed for his use and that of his guards and watchers—a hut is badly wanted on Tope-malai slopes and another on Kotaymalai; and at both those places I strongly recommend these being built at a cost of about Rs. 150 each.

There is a hut or rest-house near Mahalingam pagoda which is in a very convenient and useful place. It is out of repair, and I recommend that it be thoroughly repaired at a cost not exceeding 100 rupees.

35. *Magistrates.*—The present arrangement which necessitates the prosecution of all cases before the Sub-Magistrate at Usilampatti, a distance of 37 miles from Kodikolam and of 18 from Sáptúr, is most inconvenient. The road thither is shockingly bad at all times; and in wet weather is impassable. The forester or his subordinates have to go all that distance, and may have to go several times even, over one case, and it is not to be wondered at, if any reason, for *not* prosecuting is accepted as good enough. I hardly know what remedy can be suggested. If the Magistrate were ordered to proceed for several days in each month to Sáptúr, it would make things easier, and if the Taluk or Sheristadar-Magistrate of Tirumangalam were ordered to try Sáptúr forest offences, it would provide an easier and better, if not a shorter, route to the Court at all events. The most complete solution of the difficulty would be for the Wartrap Magistrate to try the cases, but as he is under the orders of the Tinnevely District Magistrate, I fear there are insuperable administrative objections to this arrangement. If they could, however, be removed by order of Government, it would facilitate the work immensely—as a fact, the Sáptúr estate hills, south of Sadragiri, are so dovetailed in with the Tinnevely forests, that they should really be under the Tinnevely Forest-officer.

36. I regret the great length to which this report has run, but, as a new departure is to be made in the management of the estate forests, I have thought it best to state everything in detail as clearly and fully as possible. I have made a number of recommendations which, if approved of generally, may be carried into effect without any great delay. Meanwhile there is nothing that I know of to prevent the early publication of a notification similar to that made in the case of the Agency-tracts of Vizagapatam and of Jeypore estate, and ordered to be published by Government in its Order of 17th June 1891, No. 549, printed in Board's Proceedings, dated 13th July 1891, No. 309. The rules under sections 26, 35 and 57 can be notified afterwards.

Endorsement by E. TURNER, Esq., Collector of Madura, dated Kodaikámal, 3rd September 1892, No. 1010.

Forwarded. Mr. Gass' suggestions that Sáptúr cases should be tried at Wartrap will not do. After 1st October these cases may be transferred to Tirumangalam if that will facilitate matters.

To the Secretary to the Court of Wards, Madras, with
reference to Court's Proceedings, dated 1st October
1891, No. 2648, with sketch-map and
guardian's application (with translation).

Resolution—No. 4473, dated 22nd December 1892.

The application from the guardian to the Sáptúr minor for the extension of the Forest Act to that estate is submitted for the favourable consideration of Government. The instructions conveyed in Government Order, No. 1107, Revenue, dated 8th October 1884, will be applicable to the forests of this estate.

2. The draft of the notification, which will have to be published, if the proposal made above is accepted, accompanies.

3. The Court observes that the Collector has not expressed his own opinion on the various suggestions contained in Mr. Gass' full and suggestive note of the 26th August last. The omission should now be supplied.

4. The question referred to in paragraph 31 of the above-quoted note, should be separately reported on to the Forest branch of the Board's office.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

Under section 32 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the said Act and the rules framed thereunder shall be applicable to the Saptur estate in the Madura district.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) W. S. MEYER,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with guardian's application, its translation and a draft notification.
" Collector of Madura, with District Forest-officer's note and
sketch (to be returned), and with copy of Government Order,
No. 1107, Revenue, dated 8th October 1884.

Read—also the following letter from E. TURNER, Esq., Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, dated Madura, 23rd January 1893, No. 19:—

Referring to paragraph 3 of the Court's Proceedings (two enclosures returned), dated 22nd December 1892, No. 4473, I have the honour to state that I consider that Mr. Gass' proposed arrangements are well thought out and may be adopted. But as he says, it is a *new departure* and the working of the several schemes must be carefully watched and carried out gradually. As regards the Mavuthu claim it seems to me that it is not the estate which ought to take the initiative, but the "Paradesi" who claims what he appears to have no possible right to. In case of wholesale cutting in estate forest, a test suit might be instituted on the estate side. As regards establishment, I think Mr. Gass' views are sound. A fairly-paid establishment is clearly necessary at the commencement at all events. The roads mentioned by Mr. Gass should be started as soon as funds are available. These jungles are at present very inaccessible. One of the first things to be done is to demarcate the several devastations—Mavuthu, Mahalingam and Malliapuram—in accordance with Mr. Gompertz's plans. This is most necessary. I consider it necessary to acquire the tract marked H T K on the plan. It is the source of the Periyar, which feeds the large tanks of Wartrap.

Reference on the above, dated 10th February 1893.

Paragraphs 7 to 9 of the Madura District Forest-officer's note of the 29th August 1892, No. 193-104, Forests, will be communicated to the Collector of Tinnevely, with the request that he will furnish the Court of Wards with such information as may be available in his district in regard to the dispute in question.

2. With reference to paragraph 8 of the Madura District Forest-officer's report on the Saptur forests, dated the 26th August 1892, the Collector of Madura is requested to report what legal decisions, if any, have been passed in regard to the portions of the Saptur forests near Mavuthu and the Mahalingam pagoda.

(Signed) W. S. MEYER,
Acting Secretary.

To the Collector of Tinnevely, with extract (paragraphs 7 to 9)
of the District Forest-officer's note (paragraph 1).

" Collector of Madura (paragraph 2).

Read—also the following Government Order, No. 68, Revenue, dated 26th January 1893:—

Order—No. 68, Revenue, dated 26th January 1893.

Forest No. 31.

The request of the guardian of the Saptur minor will be complied with and the draft notification submitted by the Court is approved and will be published in the Fort St. George and the Madura District Gazettes.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 32 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the said Act and the rules framed thereunder shall be applicable to the Saptur estate in the Madura district.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Court of Wards, with two enclosures.
" Commissioners of Land Revenue.
" Superintendent, Government Press, with notification for publication.

Resolution—No. 1115, dated 10th April 1893.

The Government Order read above will be communicated to the Collector of Madura, who is requested to republish the notification in the District Gazette, if this has not been done already.

2. The proposals of the District Forest-officer in his note of the 26th August last, No. 193-104 (Forest), concurred in by the Collector, are generally approved; and the Court notes the Collector's remark that the several schemes must be carefully watched and carried out gradually.

3. Drafts of the rules, &c., that will be necessary for working the Act in the estate should be forwarded to the Court for approval.

4. Report should from time to time be made to the Court on the action taken in connection with the improvement of the estate forests and a full summary of the year's operation furnished in each administration report.

5. As directed in paragraph 4 of Court's Proceedings, dated 22nd December 1892, No. 4473, the Collector of Madura is requested to address the Forest branch of the Board's office separately in regard to the acquisition of certain portions of the Saptur forests by Government.

6. The Court presumes that in his capacity of District Magistrate, the Collector of Madura will take such action as he may deem called for in regard to paragraph 35 of the District Forest-officer's note read in Court's Proceedings, dated 22nd December 1892, No. 4473.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) W. S. MEYER,
Acting Secretary.

To the Collector of Madura, with one sketch and the guardian's original application returned.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Court of Wards, Mis. No. 221, dated 14th February 1894:—

Read—the following letter from E. TURNER, Esq., Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated Madura, 22nd November 1893, Ref. on Cur. No. 58 C.W.:—

With reference to paragraph 3 of Court's Proceedings, No. 1115, dated 10th April 1893, I have the honour to state that the District Forest-officer says that appendix in page 3 of the Board's Proceedings, (Forest) No. 631, dated 14th October 1890, may be adopted, omitting paragraph 4 only, for rules under section 26 of Madras Act V of 1882 to regulate the management of the forests and waste lands at the disposal of Government within the Saptur estate tracts, and not included within any reserved forest; and I agree with him.

2. The draft set of rules is herein enclosed for approval.

3. Necessary steps will be taken for the acquisition of the portion referred to in paragraph 5 of the above Court's Proceedings.

Resolution—Mis. No. 221, dated 14th February 1894.

Copies of the marginally-noted correspondence relating to the framing of rules under section 26 of the Forest Act for the management of the Jeypore estate forests will be forwarded to the Collector of Madura who is requested to make the necessary alteration in the rules submitted by him. His attention is specially drawn to the following points:—

(a) The preamble to the notification should also refer to section 32 of the Act.

(b) The rules should be made to apply to all forest and waste lands at the disposal of the Saptur zemindar within the estate, and not included in any reserved forest.

(c) In paragraphs 12, 19, 23, 25 and 27 of the District Forest-officer's note of the 26th August 1892, printed in Court's Proceedings, No. 1115, dated 10th April 1893, it has been stated that provision will be made on certain points in regard to the administration of the forests of the estate. But no specific recommendations have been made by the Collector. In submitting the amended rules, the Collector is requested to provide for such points as, in his opinion, should appear therein, and state definitely what he intends to do, or has done, in regard to other matters.

2. With reference to paragraph 3 of the Collector's letter read above, the Court presumes that a separate and full report in regard to the advisability of acquiring the portions of the forests, referred to in the marginally-noted Proceedings, will be sent to the Forest branch of the Board's office without further delay.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) L. M. WYNCH,
Secretary.

To the Collector of Madura, with copies of the papers
noted on the margin of paragraph 1 of the Resolution.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Court of Wards, Mis. No. 621, dated 12th May 1896:—

Read—the following letter from E. TURNER, Esq., Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated Madura, 10th December 1895, No. 225 C.W.:—

In reply to the Court's Proceedings, Mis. No. 221, dated 14th February 1894, I have the honour to state that various circumstances combined and the general arrears and difficulties in this branch of my office prevented my District Forest-officer dealing with the matter satisfactorily for a long time. He gave his attention to it from time to time but was unable to complete an actual draft of rules (which had not been done at all before and was not an easy matter) and a note, until the end of June last.

2. I now enclose his draft rules and the latter in original, and a copy of the former—modified only in regard to the appendix, as explained below. I have carefully considered the rules and entirely approve of them, and I have taken the opinion of the Deputy Collector and Manager of the estate.

3. The only point requiring notice is the inclusion of the Tungunkadavu spur which has hitherto been available for free use by villagers, in the area to which the rules are to fully apply. On the south side of the hills for the most part, the Tinnevely district reaches to their foot and the estate cultivation is mostly in the neighbourhood of Kodikulam. Any area left out for free use, therefore, must be near that place. The Tungunkadavu spur which is not isolated from the main mass of the hills and, especially in regard to its western slopes which form part of the Cauvery Aur valley, the whole of which has been specially conserved for game by the late zemindar, is not a very suitable area for the exercise of free privileges, might well be replaced by knolls or lower slopes along the foot of the hills, but pending the selection and notification of a more definite boundary (to be taken in hand in any case as soon as my District Forest-officer can see to it on the spot) which may accomplish this, I think the Tungunkadavu spur may be left out; and I have modified the appendix to the original draft accordingly.

4. With this modification, I recommend the publication of the draft notification as it stands, forthwith.

I also approve of the proposals in paragraph 25 of the note and request the Court's sanction thereto.

Read—the following letter from J. TWIGG, Esq., Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated 17th February 1896:—

I have the honour to request that early orders may be passed on this office letter No. 225 C.W., Forests, dated 10th December 1895, submitting draft rules and notification for the introduction of the Forest Act into the Saptur estate, as my District Forest-officer should now inspect the forests and time will be lost if he does so without first getting these orders.

Resolution—Mis. No. 621, dated 12th May 1896.

Since the issue of Court's Proceedings No. 221, dated 14th February 1894, a set of rules, based on the more recently declared policy of Government, have been framed for the Vizianagram forests and the Court considers that the Saptur forest rules may well be prepared on this model. A draft, drawn out accordingly, is herewith forwarded to the Collector, for such remarks as he may have to offer. On receipt of his reply, Government will be addressed in the matter.

2. The Court observes that the provision regarding special pound fees is out of place in the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act. If the circumstances of the estate render such special fines under section 58 of the Act necessary, a full report on the matter should be made separately; and the requisite action will then be taken.

A memorandum briefly explaining the reasons for the modification of the other rules is appended.

3. The proposals regarding establishment made in paragraph 25 of the District Forest-officer's note and supported by the Collector are accepted.

4. With reference to paragraph 26 of the District Forest-officer's note, the Court considers that the Collector should settle the question of accounts in consultation with the District Forest-officer.

5. With reference to paragraph 4 of Court's Proceedings, No. 1115, dated 10th April 1893, it is observed that full information regarding the working, &c., of the forests has not been given in the administration report for fasli 1304. Such omissions should not be allowed to recur.

(True Copies and Extract.)

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

To the Collector of Madura, with the District Forest-officer's memorandum (to be returned with reply) a copy of the Court's draft rules and of the memorandum referred to in paragraph 2.

ENCLOSURE.—Draft Rules.

Read—also the following letter from J. TWIGG, Esq., Collector of Madura, to the Secretary to the Court of Wards, dated 29th September 1896, Dis. No. 28-C.W. :—

With reference to your Mis. No. 621, dated 12th May 1896, I have the honour to say that though my District Forest-officer would prefer his own rules with modifications I do not agree with him, and consider that the draft rules forwarded with the above proceedings may be accepted as they stand.

The rules, however, when passed should not be brought into effect until we are ready with notifications of areas, &c.

Resolution—No. 29, Press, dated 12th November 1896.

The notification under section 32 of the Forest Act extending that Act and the rules framed thereunder to the Saptur estate was approved by Government in its Government Order, No. 68, Revenue, dated 26th January 1893, and the Court thereupon called for draft rules. The District Forest-officer and the Collector of Madura proposed that, with some slight modifications, the rules for the Palkonda Agency, printed in Government Order, No. 728, Revenue, dated 11th September 1890, might be adopted: but before this was received, the Government had sanctioned a draft set of rules for the management of the Jeypore forests and the Court thought it desirable to apply the same principles to Saptur. Copies of the Jeypore rules were accordingly forwarded to the Collector of Madura, who was asked to revise the draft drawn up by him.

2. The position has since been altered by the issue of rules for the Vizianagram forests. These rules are based on the more recently declared policy of Government and the Court considered that the Saptur forest rules might well be prepared on this model. The second draft set of rules prepared by the Collector in accordance with the Court's previous orders were accordingly returned to him with a draft modelled on the Vizianagram rules and he was asked to report whether the latter set could not be accepted.

sent to Press.

3. The Collector now reports that he accepts the rules as modified by the Court and the rules are now submitted to Government for approval and publication in the Fort St. George Gazette.

(True Copies and Extract.)

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

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
with two enclosures and a memorandum (to be returned).
„ Collector of Madura.
„ Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Order—Mis. No. 5373, dated 28th December 1896.

Under the notification published in accordance with G.O., No. 68, dated 26th January 1893, the Forest Act and the rules issued thereunder have been already made applicable to the Saptur estate. The court will therefore be requested to report whether it is intended that the present rules are to be issued in modification of the above notification. The court's reply should be submitted through the Forest Branch of the Board's office.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Court of Wards.

Read—also the following Proceedings of the Court of Wards, Mis. No. 97, dated 18th January 1897 :—

Resolution—Mis. No. 97, dated 18th January 1897.

In reply to the order of Government read above, the court submits that the notification proposed in its Proceedings of 12th November 1896 was intended to supplement the original notification of January 1893, which declared the Forest Act and rules framed thereunder to be applicable to the Saptur estate. The later notification must therefore be held to modify the earlier one.

2. As the Government is aware, it is not usual to apply to private estates all the rules framed for the control of Government forest lands, and a special code of rules designed to meet the peculiar requirements of each estate has to be drawn up. The history of the draft rules now proposed for the Saptur estate is given in Court's Proceedings of 12th November 1896, and it will be seen that the court adopted the rules which the Government had sanctioned for introduction into the Vizianagram forests.

3. In order to make the position somewhat clearer, the court submits for approval the following addition to the preamble to the rules:—

In modification of so much of the notification No. 41 published at page 111 (Part I) of the Fort St. George Gazette of 31st January 1893 as relates to the extension of the rules under the Forest Act to the Saptur estate, the following special rules are published for general information.

4. As directed by Government the court resolves to submit the present Proceedings through the Forest Branch of the Board's office. The court would at the same time respectfully point out that its office establishment and that of the Forest Branch are in reality part of the same office, working under the same member of the Board and the same Secretary. The consideration of forest matters on the Court of Wards'

side is always conducted in consultation with the Forest Branch of the Board's office, and the formal submission of a Court of Wards' resolution through the Board in the Forest Department would seem to be unnecessary.

(True Copy and Extract.)

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

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department,
through the Board (Forest).
" Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

Forwarded.

MADRAS,
20th January 1897.

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

ORDER—No. 56, Revenue, dated 28th January 1897.

Miscellaneous.

The draft rules submitted by the Court of Wards are approved subject to a modification in the preamble made with reference to paragraph 3 of the second of the papers read above, and the rules as thus modified will be published in the Fort St. George and the Madura District Gazettes.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
" Superintendent, Government Press,
with rules for publication.

NOTIFICATION.

Rules to regulate the management of the Forest and Waste lands within the Saptur estate.

In supersession of so much of the Notification No. 41 published at page 111 (Part I) of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 31st January 1893, as relates to the extension of the rules under the Madras Forest Act V of 1882 to the Saptur estate, and under the powers vested in him by sections 26 and 32 of the said Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the management of the forest and waste lands in the Saptur 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 classed as follows:—

(a) Reserved land.

(b) Unreserved land.

II. Reserved land includes all lands notified under the next following Rule III. Land at the disposal of the estate which is not set apart as "reserved land" will be held to be "unreserved land."

III. Subject to the sanction of the Court of Wards, the Collector and Agent to the Court 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, tap, uproot, burn or strip off the bark or leaves from or otherwise damage any tree within such area or use, injure or remove any forest produce found thereon, unless he is authorized to do so by the estate Forest-officer or by some one duly authorized by him to grant such permission.

sent to Press.

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

V. On all unreserved 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 free 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 to the Court will decide which are neighbouring villages within the meaning of this rule.

VI. The Collector and Agent to the Court 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 unlawful for any person wilfully or negligently to set fire at any trees, to timber, grass or other forest produce or to kindle or to 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 Court by notification in the District Gazette.

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 authorized officials of the estate on such conditions as may be notified from time to time by the Collector and Agent to the Court in the District Gazette.

Subject to the sanction of the Court of Wards, the Collector and Agent to the Court may, by order in writing to be duly notified in the District Gazette, modify or add to the list of reserved trees from time to time as he thinks fit.

List of Reserved Trees.

Botanical names.	English names.	Tamil names.	Telugu names.	Canarese names.
1. <i>Tectona grandis</i>	Teak	Teku	Teka	Saguvani.
2. <i>Santalum album</i>	Sandal	Santhanam	Chanthanam	Gandha.
3. <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Blackwood	Jtti	Ittegi	Biti.
4. <i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	Red sanders	Segapu santhanam	Chanthanam .. .. .	.....
5. <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	Kino	Venga	Tegi	Bengha.
6. <i>Hardwickia binata</i> .. .. .	.....	Acha karacha	Yepi .. .. .	.....
7. <i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Myrobolam or gallnut.	Kadui	Karakai	Anile or Harde.
8. <i>Tamarindus Indica</i>	Tamarind	Puli	Chinta	Hunase.
9. <i>Shorea lacifera</i> .. .. .	.....	Talura	Jallari .. .. .	.....
10. <i>Shorea robusta</i>	Sal	Sal (Hind)	Salauv .. .. .	.....
11. <i>Shorea tumbuggasa</i> .. .. .	.....	Tumbuggai	Thamba .. .. .	.....
12. <i>Bassa longifolia and latifolia</i> .. .. .	.....	Illuppai	Ippa	Ippe.
13. <i>Mangifera Indica</i>	Mango	Ma	Mamadi	Mayu.
14. <i>Artocarpus integrifolia and hirsuta</i>	Jack	Pala	Panasa	Halasu and Hebb.
15. <i>Diospyros ebenum and melanoxylon</i>	Ebony	Tumballi	Taki	Halasu.
16. <i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i>	Satinwood	Porasu	Billa	Karimara.
17. <i>Xylia dolabriformis</i>	Ironwood	Irul .. .. .	.....	.....
18. <i>Sapindus emarginatus</i>	Soapnut	Pananga	Konda tangedu	Tirawa or jembe.
19. <i>Pongamia glabra</i> .. .. .	.....	Pungam	Kunkudu	Rinte kayi mara.
20. <i>Acacia catechu and sundra</i>	Catechu	Karangalli	Kanuga	Honge.
21. <i>Myristica malabarica</i>	Wild nutmeg	Kattu Jathikoy	Sundra	Kachu.
22. <i>Calophyllum elatum</i>	Poonspur	Pongoo	Adavi Jathikoy	Rampatri.
23. <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>	Cinnamon .. .. .	.....	.....	Sri honne.
24. <i>Hopea parviflora</i> .. .. .	.....	Karawa	Sanalinga	Dalchini.
		Irubogam .. .. .	.....	Kinalthogi.

VIII. The felling, conversion 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 Rule V on unreserved land also, may be effected in one or other of the following ways but in no other ways:—

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

(b) By persons holding permits duly issued by a Forest-officer or other authorized person. The fees payable for permits issued under clause (b) shall not exceed the rates for the time

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).

being in force in Government land in the district. These rates will be notified from time to time in the District Gazette.

(c) By any person holding the right under a lease, contract or permit granted by the Forest-officer or by any officer duly authorized by him.

IX. The Collector and Agent to the Court 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 prescribe tannas 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 regulations of the Forest Department and the conditions entered in the permit.

X. The Collector and Agent to the Court may notify that no person shall boil catechu, 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 Forest-officer.

XI. In reserved land, no person shall hunt, 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 (1) 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 Fort St. George and the District Gazette.

XII. Any breach or infringement of any of the above rules shall render the offender liable to imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, which may extend to one month, or to fine which may extend to Rs. 200, or to both.

XIII. 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 notifications made or issued hereunder may be cancelled or modified by the authority making them.

XIV. In the above rules, the words "Forest-officer" and "Estate Forest-officer" mean the District Forest-officer, Madura, so long as the estate is under the control of the Court of Wards.

Exd. Shaik Karim.

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