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Government of Madras.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

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Industries—Scholarships. Correspondence regarding arrangements for booking passages for State Technical scholars—Recorded. July 20, No. 1324 (Mis.).

Industries—Scholarship. List of Government of India State Technical scholars communicated to the Director of Industries. July 22, No. 1345 (Mis.).

Inspector of live-stock. See Forest Veterinary establishment (G.O. No. 1277, Press).

Javadi Hills—North Arcot district. Recording, with remarks, report regarding the Land Revenue Administration by the Forest Department of certain Javadi hill villages, North Arcot district and sanctioning the continuance of the scheme for another year. July 14, No. 1297 (Press).

Kesava Vittal, B. S., M.R Ry. See Provincial Forest service (G.O. No. 1358, Mis.).

Labour. Conditions of labour—Madras Committee of enquiry—appointed. July 13, No. 1688 (Rev.).

Lease of State forest to private agencies. See Forest exploitation (G.O. No. 1251, Mis.).

Leave. Regarding the date of expiry of the leave granted to Mr. H. B. Bryant, Conservator of Forests. July 28, No. 1387 (Mis.).

Leave. See Kulandaiswami Pillai, M.R.Ry. N. S. (G.O. No. 77, Rout.).

Legislative Council Question. See Leaf manure (G.O. No. 1186, Mis).

Legislative Council Question (Imperial). Preservation of cattle—papers recorded. June 18, No. 1454, Mis. (Rev.).

Legislative Council Resolution. Notes relating to a — regarding appointment of a committee to examine the working of the Agricultural College, recorded. July 7, No. 1245 (Mis.).

Legislative Council resolution. Recording notes prepared in connexion with a — proposed to be moved at the meeting of the Council held on 29th March 1920 relating to effects of Forest Department operations on Agriculture. July 22, No. 1346 (Mis.).

Legislative Council resolution. Recording notes prepared in connexion with a — proposed to be moved at the meeting of the Council held on 13th July 1920 regarding forest policy in its relation to the development of agriculture. July 22, No. 1347 (Mis.).

Local purchase. Flexible hosepipe—Government Agricultural Engineer—Sanctioned. July 9, No. 1261 (Mis.).

Local purchase. Tools and implements—Agricultural College—Purchase sanctioned. July 13, No. 1285 (Mis.).

Lushington, C.I.E., Mr. A. W. Recording correspondence relating to the death of — retired Conservator of Forests and District Forest Officer, Vizagapatam. July 3, No. 1222 (Mis.).

Madras Central Urban Bank. Reconstitution—by-laws—approved. May 11, No. 911, (Press).

Manganese mines. Correspondence relating to the approval of the draft rules for the working of the Garbham, Kodur and Sadanandapuram mines, recorded. July 15, No. 1304 (Mis.).

Manure. See Agricultural Department (G.O. No. 1407, Mis.).

Marshall, Captain. See Agricultural department (G.O. No. 1266, Mis.).

Marshall, Captain. See Agricultural department (G.O. No. 1331, Mis.).

Mascarenhas, Mr. F. X. See Forest Veterinary department (G.O. No. 1277, Press).

McRae, Mr. See Agricultural department (G.O. No. 1247, Mis.).

Memorial. Recording, with remarks, the — of Mr. M. C. Chandy, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests praying that he may be transferred to the Imperial Forest Service. July 5, No. 1226 (Mis.), Confdl.

Military Dairy farm, Bangalore. See Agricultural department (G.O. No. 1386, Mis.).

Mines. Report of the Coal Fields Committee — Distribution of copies ordered. July 3, No. 1221 (Mis.).

Mines—Mining Manual. Board of Revenue asked to issue a revised Mining Manual July 3, Nos. 1218-1219 (Press).

Mining rules. Amendment of rules 30 and 45—Prospecting licenses and mining leases for oil—Letter from the Government of India recorded. July 10, No. 1272 (Mis.).

Mortgage bond. Forwarding to the Madras Record Office the — executed by M.R.Ry. K. Gajaraja Mudaliyar Avargal, District Forest Officer, Vizagapatam, in respect of the advance granted to him for the purchase of a motor-car. July 27, No. 1374 (Mis.).

Mortgage bond. Forwarding to the Madras Record Office the — executed by Mr. F. X. Mascarenhas, Special Veterinary Inspector, attached to the Forest Department in respect of the advance granted to him for the purchase of a motor-cycle. July 27, No. 1375 (Mis.).

Mortgage bond. Execution of a — by Mr. Parnell in respect of an advance sanctioned for the purchase of a motor-car. July 29, No. 1393 (Mis.).

Mortgage-deed. Executed by Captain Watts in respect of the advance granted to him for the purchase of a motor-car forwarded to the Curator, Madras Record Office, for safe custody. July 6, No. 1232 (Mis.).

Mortgage-deed. Forwarding to the Curator, Madras Record Office, the — executed by Mr. C. C. Wilson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, in respect of the advance granted to him for the purchase of a motor-car. July 8, No. 1249 (Mis.).

Nitrolim. See Agricultural department (G.O. No. 1407, Mis.).

Norris, Dr. See Agricultural department (G.O. No. 1247, Mis.).

Official publications. See Indian Forest Directory, 1920 (G.O. No. 1213, Mis.).

Official publications. Regarding the number of copies of the publication 'Lac and Shellac' by Messrs. N. A. F. Lindsay, C.B.E., I.C.S., and C. M. Harlow, I.F.S., that will be required for official distribution in the Madras Presidency. Juy 17, Nos. 1313-14 (Mis.).

Pay. See Article 76 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations (G.O. No. 1208, Mis.).

Pension—New rules. Revised maxima prescribed for ordinary pensions applicable to all classes of pensions—Government of India letter recorded. July 5, No. 262 (Finl.).

Pension rules. See Forest officers (G.O. Nos. 1289-90, Mis.).

People's Park. Copy of G.O. No. 1745, Home (Judicial), dated 31st July 1919, furnished to President, Madras Corporation and orders issued that corporation will always be consulted before any permission is granted for the construction of a building in the —. May 26, No. 709, L. & M. (Municipal).

Periodical. Supply —Agricultural College Library—Sanctioned. July 9, No. 1256 (Mis.).

Periodicals. Office of the Director of Industries—Supply of—sanctioned. July 14, No. 1292 (Mis.).

Planters' Labour Act, 1903. Mr. Percy Ernest Achard authorized to attest the execution of labour contracts. July 14, No. 1294 (Mis.).

Planting stations. Assistant Farm Manager—Employment—Papers recorded. July 17, No. 1318 (Mis.).

Podu cultivation. Regarding staff for the demarcation and survey of lands selected for — in the Bhadrachalam division, Godavari district. July 14, No. 1299 (Press).

Post office. See Agricultural department [G.O. No. 1179, Home (Mis.).]

Provincial Forest service. See Forest officers [G.O. No. 1225, Mis. (Confdl.).]

Provincial Forest Service. Confirming Messrs. T. V. Venkateswara Ayyar and B. S. Kesava Vittal as Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests. July 23, No. 1358 (Mis.).

Quarters—Agricultural College. Assistant Agricultural Chemists—sanctioned. June 25, No. 964 W.

Quarters—Agricultural College. See Agricultural College (G.O. No. 1080 W.).

Quarters. See Forest buildings (G.O. No. 1355, Mis.).

Ramaswami Sivan, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. R. Recalled from leave.
July 30, No. 1406 (Mis.).

Rampa Forest. See Article 76 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations (G.O. No. 1208, Mis).

Rangers. See Charge allowance (G.O No. 1270, Press).

Recruiting Directing the supply of a copy of the publication ' Recruiting in the Madras Presidency before and during the war of 1914-18 ' to the Superintendent, Government Museum.
July 16, No. 1308 (Mis.).

Recruitment of probationers to the Imperial Forest service. See Imperial Forest service (G.O. No. 1265, Mis.).

Reforms. Transferred subject—competency of the present Government to commit its successors —discussed.
June 2, No. 503 (Finl.).

Refund. Salary and travelling allowance—Remittance—Sub-staff—Planting stations—Money order commission and insurance charges—Refund—Sanctioned.
July 23, No. 1352 (Mis.).

Rent. Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies—Coimbatore — for portion of office building.
July 13, No. 1282 (Mis.).

Repatriation. Letter from Federated Malay States Government regarding return of Krishnan and Kandaswami to India—Communicated to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and the District Magistrate, Tanjore.
July 26, No. 1370 (Mis.).

Report of the Coal Fields Committee. See Mines (G.O. No. 1221, Mis.).

Report of the Stores Purchase Committee. See Books (G.O. No. 1279, Mis.).

Reserved forest. Notifying the final reservation of a Survey field in Chiyyavaram extention reserves, Cuddapah district.
July 5, No. 1231 (Mis.).

Reserved forest. Notifying the final reservation of Aramby No. 1 addition reserved forest in the Nilgiri district.
July 6, No. 1234 (Mis.).

Reserved forest. Notifying the final reservation of an enclosure in the Yellasiri — in the Nellore district.
July 7, No. 1241 (Mis.).

Reserved forest. Notifying the final reservation of the Ammundi plantations in the North Arcot district.
July 7, No. 1242 (Mis.).

Reserved forest. Notifying the proposed reservation of an extension to Kanjeri reserve, Salem district.
July 29, No. 1397 (Mis.).

Sampson, Mr. See Agricultural department (G.O. No. 1247, Mis.).

Signal Service depot. See Forest reserves (G.O. No. 1367, Mis.).

Special Forest Officer, Parlakimedi Maliahs. See Agency Forests (G.O. No. 1298, Press).

Statistics. Agricultural—Transfer of preparation of—From the Board of Revenue to the Director of Agriculture—Held in abeyance.
June 3, No. 1285 (Rev.).

Statistics Rubber production—Government of India instruction regarding their preparation—communicated to the Director of Industries and the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
July 20, No. 1329 (Mis.).

Stay on the hills. Permitting the Director of Industries to spend at Kotagiri a portion of the period he is allowed to stay at Ootacamund.
July 27, No. 1377 (Mis.).

Stores purchase committee. See Books (G.O. No. 1279, Mis.).

Suits. See Forest Code (G.O. No. 1264, Mis.).

Suit—Ganjām—Civil supplies. Institution of a suit for non-payment of the full price of rice supplied to Mr. G. M. A. Nayudu, Berhampur, sanctioned.
July 13, No. 1284 (Mis.).

Sundararaman, M.R.Ry. See Agricultural department (G.O. No. 1247, Mis.).

Temporary occupation of forest land. See Forest reserves (G.O. No. 1367, Mis.).

Timber exhibition. Recording correspondence relating to the despatch of specimens of Indian timber for the — held in London in July 1920.
July 27, No. 1373 (Mis.).

Trade. Board of Trade list regarding prohibitions on export from the United Kingdom communicated to the Chambers of Commerce.
July 6, No. 1233 (Press).

Trade. Trading with Germany—Correspondence from the Government of India communicated to the Chambers of Commerce.
July 7, No. 1246 (Press).

Trade. Prohibition of the importation into New Zealand of toilet brushes—Correspondence forwarded by the Government of India—Communicated to the Chambers of Commerce.
July 10, No. 1271 (Mis.).

Trade. Government of India notification regarding prohibition of the export of certain articles from British India, communicated to the Chambers of Commerce. July 14, No. 1286 (Mis.).

Trade. Board of Trade list regarding prohibitions on export from the United Kingdom communicated to the Chambers of Commerce. July 17, No. 1321 (Press).

Trade. Prohibition of the export of coal from British India—Government of India notification, communicated to the Chambers of Commerce. July 30, No. 1410 (Mis.).

Trade. Board of Trade list regarding prohibitions on export from the United Kingdom, communicated to the Chambers of Commerce. July 30, No. 1411 (Press).

Training. See Agricultural department (G.O No. 1231, Mis.).

Typewriters for each of the five Assistant Directors of Industries—Sanctioned. July 9, No. 1255 (Mis.).

Typewriters. The supply of a — for the Department of Industries, sanctioned. July 22, No. 1350 (Mis.).

Use of forest land by the Military department. See Forest reserve (G.O. No. 1367, Mis.).

Venkateswara Ayyar, M.R.Ry. T. A. See Provincial Forest service (G.O. No. 1358, Mis.).

Vernacular examinations. Degree of Honours test for officers of the Indian Agricultural Service. July 15, No. 1307 (Mis.).

Veterinary Assistant. See Forest Veterinary establishment (G O. No 1277, Press).

Walpole, Mr. P. W. E. See Memorial [G.O. No 1226, Mis. (Confdl.).]

Wet cultivation. See Leaf manure (G.O. No. 1186, Mis.).

Wilson, Mr. C. C. See Forest officer (G.O. No. 1305, Mis.).

Government of Madras.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

List of Despatches sent to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India for the month of July 1920.

Number and date of despatch.	Number and date of the Government Order on the subject.	Subject.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

List of Letters sent to the Under Secretary and the Assistant Under Secretary of State for India for the month of July 1920.

Number and date of letter.	Number and date of the Government Order on the subject.	To whom sent.	Subject.
1178, dated 25th June 1920.	....	Director-General of Stores.	Regarding supply of certain publication issued by the British Engineers Standards Association for distribution to the officers of the Department of Industries.
742-I, dated 8th July 1920.	....	Under Secretary ..	Regarding payment of leave allowances to Mr. Clear.
1127, dated 19th June 1920.	....	Do. ..	Regarding the number of emigrants to and from Natal, Mauritius, etc., during 1919-20.
1385-II, dated 17th July 1920.	....	Do. ..	Forwarding a list of papers and institutions supplied direct with copies of report No. I (1920) of Madras Fisheries Bulletin, Volume XII, in pamphlet form.

Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1205, 1st July 1920

Forest Establishment

Sanctioning certain special staff required for the demarcation of blocks proposed to be reserved in the forests of the Balliguda division.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Reference from the Chief Conservator of Forests, No. 2066/19-1, dated the 29th September 1919

Read—the following paper :—

Letter—from C. B. COTTERELL, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S , Collector of Ganjām.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department (through the Chief Conservator of Forests).
Dated—Chatrapur, the 29th August 1919.
No.—R. Dis. 42-Ag.

I have the honour to invite the attention of the Government to my letter C. No. 145, dated 28th February 1918 and to orders of the Government contained in G.O. No. 540 R. Mis., Special, dated 11th October 1918.

2. Mr. D'Cruz took up his appointment as Forest Assistant, Balliguda taluk, on the 24th December 1918. He has prepared his report, a copy of which I enclose. The Government will observe that Mr. D'Cruz has found a considerable area of high forest, chiefly sal forest, as well as areas of good coppice growth measuring not less than 200 square miles which, he considers, is well worth reservation. As well as this there are likely to be other areas fit for reservation in parts not yet examined. Two of the areas selected by Mr. D'Cruz and marked in the map which is attached to his report, namely, the Komonkhol and Kotogodo blocks, are capable of exploitation if necessary at once. From Komonkhol timber can be easily taken to the Tel river and from Kotogodo there is a fair cart-track into Vizagapatam district and to the banks of the Vamsadhara. The third (Simenbadi) block can be less profitably exploited at once but offers a fair prospect of profitable exploitation, when the Agency is more developed.

I should add that if the railway is extended from Gunupur northwards the Kotogodo block will be in easy reach for the purposes of construction and will subsequently benefit by railway transport.

3. I have had the advantage of the advice of the Chief Conservator in framing these proposals, according to which the establishment should for the present be chiefly employed on the demarcation of the blocks to be reserved. Measurement and mapping would be done later by regular survey, either by the Government of India Survey Department or by a special party of the Madras Survey establishment. Later, also, demarcation staff should be replaced by a technical staff.

4. In demarcation of blocks the Agency officers would be closely concerned, in respect of the rights of the hill tribes and the enclosures or exceptions to be made for their villages and cultivation. For the present therefore the establishment should be, as it is now, under the immediate control of the Agent and his Assistant.

5. This establishment should consist of a Forest Assistant to be lent by the Forest Department as at present; 4 overseers for demarcation; 12 forest guards; 1 clerk and 7 peons. This will do temporarily for protection from theft and fire as well as for demarcation.

6. The pay of the establishment should be as follows:—

Rank and pay.	Duty allowance.	Local allowance.	Agency allowance.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Forest Assistant grade pay .. .	50	50	..
Four overseers at Rs. 40	..	..	Rs. 15.
One clerk on Rs. 30	..	..	Rs. 15.
Four forest guards on Rs. 12	..	..	Grain compensation allowance.
Eight forest guards on Rs. 10	..	..	,,
Seven peons on Rs. 8	..	..	,,

7. On receipt of the Government's sanction to the establishment I will submit a budget for the year 1920–21. For the present period up to the end of the current financial year the following are the heads under which money will be needed with the amount required under each:—

	Rs.
Tents for Forest Assistant	750
Office expenses including stationery	500
Buildings (quarters for staff)	1,000
Tour charges and travelling allowance	1,000
Demarcation	600
Land compensation	750

I request the favour of the Government's early approval of the proposals.

Enclosure

Letter—from the Forest Assistant.
To—the Special Assistant Agent, Balliguda Agency, Russellkonda.
Dated—the 6th August 1919.

I beg to submit herewith my report about forests of Balliguda Agency, at least of those tracts which I have been able to inspect from the time I took up my present appointment to July 1919; in all a little over six months.

Of this period the first half was spent in a quick tour round a great part of the Agency, during which I inspected the Dharmapur, Balliguda, Pokhiribondho, Komonkhol, Tumeriband, Kotgar, Kurtinghar, Sirtiguda, Simenbadi, Sikaketta, Hoduga and Katingia Ghaut forests.

In this tour, though I was not able to make a very detailed inspection for want of time, yet I had seen sufficient to convince me that large tracts of the forests above mentioned could be advantageously reserved by Government without affecting to any considerable degree the present enjoyment of the inhabitants.

The last four months (April to July) were spent, as per orders received, in making a detailed inspection of the Tumeriband-Kotghar and Raul valley forests from where this river runs through Subarnagiri Mutta up to where it meets the Tumeriband-Kurtinghar road and in the collection of statistics of the villages in and adjoining these forests regarding the number of houses, population, cattle and cultivation each village possesses. A separate list of these is herewith submitted.

I. *Condition of forests, their approximate area and distribution.*—The forests of the Agency may be divided into three classes:—*High Forest*, i.e., original forest which has not up to date been cut over for podu cultivation; *Coppice Forest*, i.e., poles of coppice and suckers which have sprung up in deserted podu clearings; and *Denuded Forest*, i.e., forest which has been cut over so frequently that only small bushy growth exists in place of the original high forest.

I do not suppose we will think of taking up denuded forests for reservation; so I will leave them out of account.

Of high forest (I speak only of those tracts I have seen) there is at least 100 square miles of good big jungle available, capable I think of yielding several thousand sleepers annually. The best high forest is found in the Komonkhol, Raul valley and Simanbadi-Sikaketta tracts.

Of coppice forest there is about 100 square miles of varying age and size. The best coppice is perhaps found lining the hill slopes on either side of the Dharmapur-Nowgam road. Poles of 1 to 2 feet girth at 4′ 6″ from ground level are fairly common here. Coppice forests are found in all the abovementioned areas.

II. *Past and present working.*—Except for the periodical clearings made by the local inhabitants for podu cultivation neither the high nor coppice forest has been worked to any considerable extent. 'Podu' accounts for by far the greatest percentage of annual fellings. The timber thus felled is mostly stacked and burnt away, a small part of it being utilized as firewood or for household purposes.

Of other extraction several hundreds of trees were felled in the Komonkhol forests and converted into B.G. sleepers by a contractor who sent them down to Cuttack via the Tel and Mahanadi rivers. Some 3,000 trees of 4′ 6″ to over 6′ girth have been felled for this purpose. There is yet however a great amount of large timber left in this forest.

The Kotagar forests have also been felled in places. The Kondhs have cut down a number of trees large and small for the purpose of collecting the cocoons from which tussore silk is spun. I have seen several hundreds of trees of all sizes felled for this purpose. The cocoons are sold by basket-fulls to Panos who come up to the agency from Surada and adjoining villages.

I have told the Deputy Tahsildar about this and have also instructed the Patro to put a stop to the Panos purchasing these cocoons as, if this practice is continued, there will not be much forest left in a short time. There seems also to have been some extraction of timber floated down the Kuthera Nalo south and south-east of Dharakota in Kotghar mutta. This has been illicitly done by people of Gunupur taluk (Vizagapatam) at least so I have been informed by the Patro of Kotghar. There does not seem to be any large extraction of this sort going on now.

Large timber and coppice have also been utilized locally all over the agency for agricultural, building and bridge construction purposes.

III. *Minor forest produce.*—The agency forests have a great wealth of minor produce such as myrabolams, mohuva flower and seeds, tanning barks, rope fibre, etc.

Lac also exists and would be a profitable business if taken up seriously.

Generally speaking but little trade has been done either in timber or minor produce hitherto. The chief reason being the prohibitive cost of extraction owing to great distance from suitable markets and difficulty of communication.

IV. *Nature of the growth.*—The chief timber trees found in the agency are—Sal, Sahajo, Piasal, Arjuno, Dhow, Kusumo, Somo, Sissua, Holondo, Mundi-mundi, Dhamano, Mohi and Gombari.

Sal, of course, is the chief timber and will be the major item of trade if the forests are reserved.

All the above species are found growing to considerable proportions and can compare very favourably with the best to be seen in the Goomsur forests.

V. *Attitude of the people towards the proposed reservation.*—I have discussed the matter of the proposed reservation with the people, Kondh and Oriya, in several parts of the agency and made them understand that the reservation will hardly affect their present enjoyment and also gave them an idea as to what portions of the forest areas would probably be reserved and how much would be left for them. They took all I said quietly and I am confident we will meet with little or no opposition from them.

VI. *Future prospects of the Agency forests.*—I am firmly convinced that the reservation of the abovementioned tracts of forests should be taken up—the sooner the better.

The chief difficulty hitherto experienced has been the want of good communications.

There are now several good roads in the agency which excepting for a few stretches of steep ghaut are suitable for cart-traffic in fair weather. These roads could be improved where necessary and new roads could be constructed which would tap the most important forests.

The main lines of export are—

(1) From Pokiribondho and Komonkhol forests to Gontapada (Boad State) where the timbers are floated down the Tel to Dholpur (Boad State), the junction of the Tel and Mahanadi and thence along the Mahanadi to Cuttack.

Gontapada is about 24 miles from Komonkhol. Floating from Gontapada to Cuttack takes 10 to 15 days in the rains and nearly a month when the water is low in the river.

Carting from Komonkhol to Gontapada (at one anna per sleeper per 2 miles) costs As. 12 per sleeper for the trip of 24 miles.

(2) The Tumeribund-Kotghar road into Gunupur taluk (Vizagapatam). I hear that a fair amount of timber trade is being done in Gunupur. I have written to the Sub-Magistrates of Bissamcuttak and Gunupur for information. The latter has replied but not the former. It appears that there is practically no timber or minor forest produce trade going on in the jurisdiction of the Sub-Magistrate, Bissamcuttak, but he states that timber is taken down the Bamsudara river to various markets from Gunupur taluk.

(3) Daringabadi-Dokarabadi road and Sikaketta-Dokarabadi track to Korada Zamindari and via Gazilabadi to Surada. The Korada people have been encroaching on the agency forests across the boundary. The matter is under investigation by the Deputy Tahsildar, Balliguda.

There ought to be good sale for timber, etc., of the forests between Sikaketta, Simanbadi, Daringabadi and the agency boundary. The cost of extraction would be about 4 to 6 annas per cubic foot up to Gazilabadi.

(4) From Balliguda agency through Udayagiri and Kalinga to Russellkonda. This is by far the longest route for export by carts and the cost will consequently be heaviest. I have consulted some of the timber merchants and I think it would cost 8 to 12 annas per cubic foot for extraction.

Extraction from the Goomsur forests to Russellkonda costs 2 to 4 annas per cubic foot. The best sized logs of Sal fetch Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0 per cubic foot in the Russellkonda depots. This means that we could expect about As. 5 to As. 6 per cubic foot for Sal timber sold standing in the agency that will have to be extracted by this route.

Annas 6 per cubic foot was the old seigniorage rate for timber sold on the 'Indent system' from unreserve forests in Goomsur. The present rate is as. 12 per cubic foot.

Of the above four routes, I think the first and the third will prove the most profitable to us.

In any case I have no doubt that in the course of a few years with better communications and possibly a railway through the Kotghar-Tumeribund-Mundighar valley the forests of the Balliguda agency will prove to be as profitable as those of Goomsur.

VII. *Staff.*—If it is concluded that the work of reservation should be taken up soon, then I would suggest that the staff sanctioned by Government, i.e., one Extra Assistant Conservator, two rangers, clerks, etc., be now appointed and they can carry on the work of collecting statistics and settling and demarcating the limits of the reserve forests.

One surveyor (or preferably two) will be required for mapping all the areas reserved, existing roads, correct position of villages, etc.

For the Forest Assistant to do this work alone with the aid of only one surveyor and three peons it will take a very long time, possibly three years as there is a great deal of work to be done the detailed inspection of those tracts of forests, which I have not had time to examine fully, besides the inspection of other tracts of forest south of Subarnagiri-Daringabadi and north of Kurtinghar up to the agency boundary, as well as the collection of statistics (as per lists submitted) of several hundred villages which adjoin these forests.

VIII. *Conclusion.*—In conclusion I beg to report that I am quite willing to continue with this work for as long as Government requires me to do so.

I only request that if I am to continue in the present post of Forest Assistant, I may be given a local allowance, the same as other officials working in the agency, as most of my time will have to be spent in the jungles of the agency often in temporary thatched huts for the cost of erecting which I have to pay.

I enclose a rough sketch of the Balliguda agency showing those tracts of forests which I have visited and which contain good high and coppice forests.

F 10

Annexures.

(i)

List of villages adjoining the Tumeribund-Kotgar and Raul Valley Forests.

Serial number.	Name of village.	Number of houses.	Population.	Cattle.			Approximate extent of lands cultivated (acres).			Remarks.
				Buffaloes.	Bulls and cows.	Goats and sheep.	Wet.	Dry.	Podu.	
	Tumeribund Mutta.									
1	Tumeribund	196	694	6	221	51	100	30	..	Oriya and Pano.
2	Nuapada	10	33	..	3	..	10	10	..	Pano.
3	Pano Malipada	37	170	18	147	16	35	15	..	do.
4	Kondho Malipada	4	13	..	..	..	5	8	..	Kondh.
5	Gondos podoro	3	16	..	..	..	4	5	10	do.
6	Kakalanga	16	65	..		..	8	5	25	do.
7	Komagata	6	36	2	6	2	2	..	20	do.
8	Polom	20	72	..	..	..	..	4	45	Kondh (Kutia).
9	Bolom	7	41	..	..	..	..	2	35	do.
10	Gunamaska	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	25	do.
11	Gacherka	10	38	..	..	..	10	10	15	Kondh.
12	Gumangha	17	64	..	8	..	5	10	25	do.
13	Kodom	5	24	..	..	..	..	10	15	do.
14	Gudugudha	9	33	..	..	..	..	12	20	do.
15	Julispeta	2	8	3	..	..	10	10	..	Oriya.
16	Benarbal	27	95	9	32	1	50	45	..	Oriya and Kondh.
17	Tongedi	7	28	1	10	..	4	15	10	Kondh.
18	Katodonga	9	36	8	15	..	5	20	10	do.
19	Sirlaga	5	18	..	..	..	4	15	10	do.
20	Dimiskamul	2	10	4	4	4	2	15	8	do.
21	Kialgada	4	23	2	..	..	4	15	10	do.
22	Horikutti	4	17	..	8	2	6	20	..	Oriya.
23	Bondaguda	6	22	..	3	..	4	10	15	Kondh.
24	Dubingi	3	8	..	1	..	2	10	15	do.
25	Kanima	7	27	..	1	..	4	15	20	do.
26	Piramad	8	34	3	5	..	4	15	20	do.
27	Taipada	5	18	..	1	..	3	10	12	do.
28	Birimilla	4	16	..	4	..	3	10	10	do.
29	Tingari	2	6	..	..	..	3	10	10	do.
30	Bathemilla	7	22	..	..	..	4	15	15	do.
31	Jagadi	3	12	..	4	..	4	10	..	Pano.
32	Sopilo	7	35	20	..	13	10	15	25	Kondh.
33	Solaguda	3	8	..	..	..	4	10	10	do.
34	Tekolamilla	6	30	2	6	..	7	15	25	do.
35	Bongeri	1	7	..	..	..	..	6	6	do.
	Kotgar Mutta.									
1	Ba amaha	7	26	..	..	..	5	15	10	Kondh.
2	Gunjipetta (or Tondavalli).	7	34	..	1	..	3	15	..	do.
3	Madaguda	28	122	11	39	3	15	25	..	Oriya.
4	Erpiguda	5	26	..	1	..	2	10	10	Kondh.
5	Budaguda	4	23	6	14	..	4	10	..	Oriya.
6	Budaga	21	72	..	4	2	8	20	..	Kondh.
7	Jhorigath	13	43	..	2	..	6	15	15	do.
8	Pirebili	3	7	..	6	..	5	10	..	Oriya.
9	Kordiaguda	2	6	..	4	..	5	10	..	do.
10	Kotgar	102	405	5	46	18	75	40	..	Oriya and Pans.
11	Horipur	11	46	..	4	1	10	10	15	Kondh.
12	Laliachenchara	9	46	..	20	..	10	15	..	Pana.
13	Guiguda	2	12	7	..	..	2	6	..	Kondh.
14	Jamjoro	12	51	..	28	..	15	10	..	Oriya.
15	Sinaguda (or Baluguda) ..	13	54	4	14	4	5	10	..	Kondh.
16	Getavalli	10	56	..	30	16	6	10	..	Oriya.
17	Retavalli	5	26	..	9	6	5	10	..	do.
18	Tolomoduguda	37	146	23	14	10	20	..	20	Kondh.
19	Uporomoduguda	53	245	20	65	47	15	20	25	do.
20	Sraiguda	36	145	8	13	22	8	20	20	do.
21	Supano	10	40	2	10	3	4	15	10	do.

List of villages adjoining the Tumeribund-Kotgar and Raul Valley Forests—*cont.*

Serial number.	Name of village.	Number of houses.	Population.	Cattle.			Approximate extent of land cultivated (acres).			Remarks.
				Buffaloes.	Bulls and cows.	Goat and sheep.	Wet.	Dry.	Podu.	
	Kotgar Mutta—cont.									
22	Sarliguda	47	223	5	52	37	10	25	10	Kondh.
23	Amjhoro	32	132	9	78	31	10	25	..	Oriya.
24	Madoguda	6	26	..	17	..	4	10	..	do.
25	Laser (or Rasel)	15	75	..	98	35	10	20	5	Oriya and Kondh.
26	Kamatada	4	16	..	10	..	..	10	5	Kondh.
27	Judavalli	61	279	20	131	53	12	40	10	do.
28	Durgapanga	20	96	1	90	11	12	12	5	Oriya and Kondh.
29	Munjerikuppa	10	40	..	9	..	15	12	8	Kondh.
30	Nuliguda	8	46	1	21	..	2	10	6	do.
31	Bejjipodoro	2	19	12	7	3	4	8	..	Oriya.
32	Banolivi	12	56	..	17	..	6	15	8	Kondh.
33	Miriaghatti	4	11	6	15	..	2	10	6	do.
34	Pondarpi	5	16	..	17	..	3	8	..	Oriya.
35	Bondapipedi	25	141	8	56	15	10	15	10	Kondh.
36	Dokudi	10	52	..	10	6	4	10	6	do.
37	Rotada	13	58	..	21	7	4	15	7	do.
38	Balind	7	31	5	14	..	3	12	6	Oriya.
39	Badiponga	28	131	10	35	30	8	20	10	Kondh.
40	Ginduduma	12	58	..	7	4	4	10	10	do.
41	Dimili	13	50	..	41	11	8	12	8	Oriya and Kondh.
42	Batherothealta	8	45	12	1	8	8	12	10	Kondh.
43	Pipadi	12	54	3	18	10	14	15	10	do.
	Subarnagiri Mutta.									
1	Ruda	23	106	6	28	27	10	25	20	Kondh.
2	Balima	21	90	..	11	11	7	20	15	do.
3	Guriguda	20	80	2	17	20	7	20	15	do.
4	Ladhudi	20	74	..	40	10	10	25	5	Oriya and Kondh.
5	Bosondeadi	28	97	6	15	..	6	15	20	}
6	Jagativadi	16	71	6	10	..	4	12	15	} Kirama group of
7	Demudebadi	41	150	9	21	..	8	20	25	} Kondh villages.
8	Budaguda	19	46	2	8	..	6	15	15	}
9	Rungasibadi	24	110	2	15	1	7	18	20	}
10	Daklanga or (Guiguda) ..	12	45	..	16	..	8	12	10	Kondh and Pano.
11	Bathadi	11	27	1	5	..	7	10	12	Kondh.
12	Nidiguda or Nidigpodoro ..	5	20	1	5	..	5	8	10	do.
13	Tupinga	51	194	8	20	..	15	25	20	do.
14	Jakisi	27	109	..	12	22	9	15	15	do.
15	Milanguda	11	42	4	4	..	4	10	8	do.
16	Balima	6	27	..	..	..	3	7	8	do.
17	Dudimilla	13	45	..	9	..	7	15	20	do.
18	Sendurugada (or Sindurgadu).	6	19	..	..	..	4	12	12	do.
19	Sartuli	27	96	3	12	13	10	15	18	Kondh and Pano.
20	Dussoom	19	83	8	22	10	9	13	15	Kondh.
	Parighar Mutta.									
1	Hduga	12	41	..	25	5	12	15	..	Oriya.
2	Pividimilla	5	18	..	5	..	5	10	12	Kondh.
3	Pilima	7	22	..	7	..	8	10	..	Oriya.
4	Jargigada	8	32	2	6	..	5	12	15	Kondh.
5	Borika	10	30	5	3	..	8	15	15	do.
6	Kutiguda	6	28	2	5	..	5	10	10	do.
7	Girmnel (or Girimelli) ..	3	15	2	1	..	2	8	5	do.
8	Laryamarka	16	61	4	17	..	12	15	15	do.
9	Gunjuguda	6	21	..	5	..	5	10	10	do.
10	Sitaguda	18	69	..	9	..	10	15	20	do.
11	Gotimaha	8	24	..	5	..	4	12	12	do.
12	Gutuguda (or Gutimulla) ..	10	35	..	..	..	5	15	12	do.
13	Balliguda	20	37	..	15	..	10	20	15	do.
14	Pavigar	35	114	8	33	46	25	20	..	Oriya.

(ii)

Key to numbers on accompanying plan.

[Numbers in ordinary type—Tumeribund and Kotgar muttas.]

Tumeribund mutta—
1. Gondes podoro.
2. Kakalanga.
3. Konagata.
4. Polom.
5. Balom.
6. Guramaska.
7. Tongedi.
8. Kotodonga.
9. Sirlaga.
10. Dimiskamul.
11. Kialguda.
12. Horikutti.
13. Bondaguda.
14. Dubing.
15. Kanima.
16. Pirama.
17. Taipada.
18. Birimilla.
19. Tingari.
20. Bathemilla.
21. Jagadi.
22. Sopelo.
23. Salaguda.
24. Tekolamilla.
25. Bongeri.

Kotgar mutta—
26. Batamaha.
27. Gunjipitta.
28. Madaguda.
29. Erpiguda.
30. Budaguda.
31. Bodoga.
32. Jhorighatti.
33. Pinchili.

Kotgar mutta—*cont.*
34. Kondiaguda.
35. Horipur.
36. Lalaichenchera.
37. Ginguda.
38. Jamjoro.
39. Sinaguda.
40. Getavalli.
41. Retavalli.
42. Tolomoduguda.
43. Uporomadu-guda.
44. Sraiguda.
45. Supama.
46. Sarliguda.
47. Amjhoro.
48. Madaguda.
49. Laser.
50. Kamatata.
51. Judavalli.
52. Munjirikuppa.
53. Nerliguda.
54. Bejjipodoro.
55. Bandur.
56. Miriaghatti.
57. Pondaarpi.
58. Bondapipidi.
59. Dakudi.
60. Rotoda.
61. Baling.
62. Badiponga.
63. Tindudumma.
64. Demeli.
65. Bethorothulla.
66. Pipadi.

[Italic numbers—Subarnagiri and Panigar muttas.]

Subarnagiri mutta—
1. Ruda.
2. Balima.
3. Gudriguda.
4. Ladhudi.
5. Bosonobadi.
6. Jugativadi.
7. Demudibadi.
8. Budaguda.
9. Rungosibadi.
10. Daklanga.
11. Bathadi.
12. Nidiguda.
13. Tupunga.
14. Jakasi.
15., *16.* Milanguda.
17. Balima.
18. Sendurguda.
19. Dudimilla.
20. Sartuli.
21. Dussoom.

Parigar mutta—
22. Pilima.
23. Piridimilla.
24. Javgigudda.
25. Borika.
26. Kutiguda.
27. Girmel.
28. Lanjamarka.
29. Gunjuguda.
30. Sitaguda.
31. Potimaha.
32. Gutuguda.
33. Balligada.

Reference—*No.* 2066/19–1, *dated* 29*th September* 1919.

Submitted to Government.

2. I support the Agent's proposals.

3. The extra expenditure in the current year will be met by a reappropriation of funds.

S. Cox,
Chief Conservator.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department
(through the Accountant-General, with letter and enclosures in original).

II

Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. F.N. 3-14819, dated 14th October 1919.

Forwarded.

2. There is no audit objection to the proposal being sanctioned by Government in the Financial Department.

3. It is presumed that the grain compensation allowance noted against certain item in paragraph 6 of the Agent's letter refers to the 'war allowance' sanctioned in G.O. No. 16, Financial, dated 7th January 1919.

4. Sanction of Government accorded in G.O. Mis. Nos. 2401, Revenue, dated 24th June 1918 and 540, Revenue (Special), dated 18th October 1918, to the entertainment of the Forest Assistant and his establishment for one year expired on 30th September 1919.

5. Necessary re-appropriation of grants should be sanctioned to meet the extra expenditure before it is incurred.

K. R. Sadasiva Rao,
Deputy Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox, Chief Conservator of Forests.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department (through the Accountant-General).
Dated—the 29th January 1920.
No.—Ref. 2066/19-2.

I have the honour to forward herewith for the orders of Government copy of a letter from the Agent to the Governor, Ganjām, on the question of the pay and allowances of the Forest Assistant, Balliguda, and to solicit a reference to my letter No. 2066/19-1, dated 29th September 1919, and to my un-official note No. 305, dated 12th December 1919, on the subject wherein I have suggested that the Agency charges should be formed into divisional forest charges. The question of the forest policy to be followed in respect of the Agency tracts will come up for consideration at the forthcoming Agency Conference.

Enclosure

Letter—from C. B. Cotterell, Esq., c.i.e., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor in Ganjām.
To—the Chief Conservator of Forests.
Dated—the 21st October 1919.
No.—D. Dis. 811-Ag.

In G.O. Mis. No. 540, Revenue (Special), dated 11th October 1918, the Government sanctioned the temporary appointment of 'Forest Assistant to the Agent, Balliguda, on a pay of Rs. 150 per mensem and appointed Mr. Paul D'Cruz to the post. Under article 1063, exception (*b*), Mr. D'Cruz is entitled to a daily allowance of Rs. 2 per day in the plains as his pay is Rs. 150. He claimed one and a half times this rate for Agency touring, but the Accountant-General said that the special rate cannot be allowed and that the Forest Assistant must draw only one and a half times the ordinary Revenue rate, i.e., Rs. 2-4-0. The Forest Assistant is at present provided neither with tents nor with elephants. The travelling allowance to which the Accountant-General has reduced him is not sufficient to meet his expenses including pay of coolies and construction of temporary huts. I request that Government will be pleased to sanction him one and a half times forest plains rate of daily allowance, i.e., Rs. 3.

2. The present pay of Mr. D'Cruz as Forest Assistant is Rs. 150 per mensem. In the ordinary line, under the newly-sanctioned scale he would be getting a pay Rs. 125 plus Rs. 15 horse allowance with effect from 1st October 1919. The difference is only Rs. 10 per mensem. I have therefore the honour to request that the pay and allowances proposed for the Forest Assistant in my letter Dis. 42 R.-Ag., dated 29th August 1919, may be allowed from the date on which the revised pay of Rangers came into force.

IV

Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. F.N. 3-24984, dated 10th/11th February 1920.

Forwarded in continuation of this office Endorsement No. F.N. 3-14819, dated 14th October 1919.

2. There is no audit objection to the grant of increased rate of daily allowance at Rs. 3 per day proposed by the Agent to the Governor, Ganjām, for journeys in special tracts being sanctioned by Government in the Financial Department as a special case under article 1139 of the Civil Service Regulations.

K. R. Sadasiva Rao,
Deputy Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.

F12

V

Letter—from A. G. Leach, Esq., I.C.S., acting Agent to the Governor in Ganjām.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.

Dated—Chatrapur, the 26th March 1920.

No.—R.G.B. 66-Ag.

I have the honour to invite the attention of the Government to my letter No. 42-R., dated 29th August 1919, requesting the sanction of special staff for the demarcation of blocks proposed to be reserved in the forests of Balliguda division and to request the favour of early orders.

2. The Forest Assistant sanctioned in G.O. Mis. No. 540, Revenue (Special), dated 11th October 1918, is continuing the work with his present staff.

VI

Letter—from the Accountant-General, Madras.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—the 23rd April 1920.

No.—F. 1534.

I have the honour to invite a reference to this office Endorsement No. F.N. 3-14819, dated the 14th October 1919, forwarding to Government letter Ref. No. 2066/19-1, dated the 29th September 1919, from the Chief Conservator of Forests submitting proposals for the retention of the establishment sanctioned in G.Os. No. 2401, Revenue, dated the 24th June 1918 and Mis. No. 540, Revenue (Special), dated the 11th October 1918, and to respectfully inquire whether the proposals have been sanctioned by Government, as the pay and allowance drawn for the Forest Assistant, Balliguda, and his establishment from 1st October 1919 are held under objection for want of sanction.

Order—No. 1205, Revenue (Special), dated 1st July 1920.

The Government sanction the employment temporarily for a period of six months of the following staff for the demarcation of blocks proposed to be reserved in the forests of the Balliguda division:—

Forest No. 38.

One Forest Assistant with grade pay plus a duty allowance of Rs. 50 and a local allowance of Rs. 50.

Four overseers on Rs. 40 each per mensem with an Agency allowance of Rs. 15 each.

One clerk on Rs. 30 per mensem with an Agency allowance of Rs. 10.

Four forest guards on Rs. 12 each per mensem.

Eight forest guards on Rs. 10 each per mensem.

Seven peons on Rs. 8 each per mensem.

2. The forest guards and peons will be eligible for the allowances sanctioned in G.O. No. 499, Financial, dated 1st June 1920.

3. The continued employment of the present staff from 1st October 1919 till the date of this sanction is approved. The Forest Assistant will be paid according to the pay and allowances sanctioned in paragraph 1 above with effect from 1st October 1919.

4. The Government sanction under article 1139, Civil Service Regulations, the grant of daily allowances at the enhanced rate of Rs. 3 per day to the Forest Assistant.

5. The pay and allowances now sanctioned will be liable to revision if any general orders are issued on the recommendations of the Salaries Committee.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests, with a sketch returned.
,, Accountant-General (through the Financial Department).
Copy to the Publicity Officer.

Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1206, 2nd July 1920

Indian Factories Act.

Recording, with remarks, the report on the working of the —, 1911, during the year 1919.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from G. F. PADDISON, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Commissioner of Labour, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.
Dated—the 31st May 1920.
No.—C. 540.

I have the honour to submit herewith three printed copies of the Administration Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, XII of 1911, received from the Chief Inspector of Factories, Madras.

ENCLOSURE.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, XII OF 1911, IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1919.

I.—FACTORIES AND THEIR INSPECTION.

Number of factories.

There were 482 factories on the register at the beginning of the year. Of these ten were removed from the register for the reasons assigned below :—

three for not having worked for three consecutive years,
two since they employed less than 49 persons each for over two years, and
five in consequence of dismantlement.

Ten new factories comprised of eight ginning or pressing factories and two rice mills were brought on to the list. Government, in G.O. No. 1856, Revenue (Special), dated the 4th October 1919, in accordance with the terms of section 53 of the Factory Act, declared two departments (i.e., textile and non-textile) in a factory in the Malabar district as constituting two separate factories and consequently there were thus 483 factories against 482 in the previous year.

Of the total number, 329 were perennial and 154 seasonal factories. Seventeen of the former and 143 of the latter were connected with the cotton industry. Twenty-three factories did not work at all during the year and while the other 460 were, as in the case of last year, in commission.

Number of operatives.

2. The average daily number of operatives for the year under report was 98,102 as against 99,059 during 1918 showing a decrease of 957 during the year. This decrease is to a great extent attributable to the closure or irregular working of several rice mills. Of the total number of operatives 7,027 were employed in Government and Local Fund factories and the remainder in private factories as detailed below :—

Cotton spinning and weaving mills	24,910
Jute spinning and weaving mills	2,833

Number of women and children.

3. The average number of women and children employed in factories during the past five years are shown seriatim in the following statement :—

Year.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
1915	13,591	4,277	1,805
1916	15,799	4,818	2,577
1917	16,214	4,896	2,378
1918	15,818	5,321	2,374
1919	16,449	5,371	2,578

From the above figures it is apparent that there is an increasing demand for female and child labour probably due to its cheapness as compared with male labour.

Certification of children.

4. In parts of factories where mechanical power is not used, the employment of child labour is permissible under section 3 (2) of the Act without certification. On the other hand, however, in parts where mechanical power was used, special arrangements were made that the children employed were certified as to age and physical fitness. Six thousand one hundred and twenty-two such certificates were granted during the year and the average number of children employed totalled 7,949; it may be mentioned that the system of certification appears to have operated satisfactorily.

Number of inspections.

5. Of the total number of factories that were working during the year, 388 were inspected once, 53 twice and two on three occasions. Seventeen factories were not inspected during the year, nine being closed at the time they were visited and eight in consequence of the inadequacy of the inspection staff. It was not possible to inspect the latter even after the entertainment of additional staff owing to the expiration of the cotton season. The number of inspections during the year was 500 as against 542 in 1918.

II.—HEALTH AND SAFETY.

Health.

6. The health of the operatives was generally good. It is satisfying to know that several of the larger factories employ medical men, have established dispensaries and provided free treatment for all cases of accidents and ailments, a measure which has been greatly appreciated by the labourers and is a step in the right direction.

Sanitation.

7. The necessity for the observance of hygienic principles, both inside the factories as well as in the vicinity of the same, was frequently impressed on the Managers of the concerns. Their attention was constantly drawn to the importance of maintaining latrines, urinals and drains in a clean condition and it is gratifying to note that the advice tendered was acted upon in the majority of cases.

The outbreak of an epidemic of smallpox in the South Kanara district interfered considerably with the attendance of the workmen at three tile factories.

House accommodation for factory operatives.

8. In addition to the factories mentioned in previous reports, the jute mills at Chittivalsah and Guntūr have made provision for the accommodation of about 100 and 40 workmen respectively, while the management of the rice mill at Koradacheri have also provided quarters for the permanent staff of their concern. Further, the Chrome Leather Factory at Pallāvaram have constructed twenty-two additional huts for their employees.

Schools for the children of factory workpeople are also provided at five factories and the total average attendance (which is not compulsory) is 990. Of this number 700 attend the school connected with the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras. Instruction in every case is given free.

Limewashing.

9. The periodical limewashing of factories which is essential was undertaken in most cases; the attention of Managers of Factories who sinned in this respect being drawn to the omission with a view to rectifying matters.

Latrine exemption.

10. There were no applications made by occupiers of factories for exemption from the provision of section 13 of the Act, and none were granted.

Water.

11. All factories provided a sufficient supply of drinking water for their employees, the water being drawn from wells or tanks in the vicinity and stored in covered masonry tanks or earthenware vessels.

Wages.

12. The statement given below details the average daily rates of wages paid to the various classes of labourers employed in factories throughout the Presidency as

compared with those paid inside and outside the factories in the Kistna district:—

Main classes of labour.	Average daily rate of wages paid.			
	In factories in the Presidency.		In factories in Kistna district.	Outside factories in the same district.
Skilled labour.	1918.	1919.	1919.	1919.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Engine-driver	1 0 10	0 15 6	1 1 11	....
Fireman	0 7 10	0 9 3	0 8 9	....
Fitter	0 13 9	1 0 0	0 12 6	....
Blacksmith	0 15 2	0 13 3	0 10 7	0 10 10
Carpenter	0 11 0	0 12 9	0 10 5	0 10 10
Bricklayer	0 10 6	0 11 10	....	0 10 9
Mason	0 11 8	0 13 3	....	0 12 0
Spinner (men)	0 8 11	0 10 1	0 6 11	....
Weaver („)	0 9 7	0 11 2	0 12 0	0 8 0
Unskilled labour.				
Coolie (men only)	0 5 6	0 6 11	0 5 3	0 5 0
Messenger	0 4 11	0 6 0	0 4 10	0 5 0

From the foregoing statement it will be observed that there has been an all-round increase in the wages paid to labourers during the year under report. Rise in the price of foodstuffs, with its consequent demand for enhancement of wages, coupled with the irregular employment of labour, is the main cause of this.

In the Kistna district, which on this occasion has been selected for purposes of comparison, the wages paid to labourers both inside and outside factories are practically consistent. It may be stated, however, that during the agricultural season difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient labour for factories.

Strikes.

13. During the year under report factory labour has been in a very unsettled state and in sixteen cases strikes were resorted to by the workmen to enforce their demands for increased wages, etc. Of these strikes, thirteen occurred in factories situated in Madras, i.e., one in a textile factory, six in printing works, three in iron works and foundries and one each in cement works, tramway workshops and aluminium works. Three strikes were declared in the mufassal, i.e., one each in a sugar factory in the Tinnevelly and the South Arcot districts and the other in a textile factory in the Coimbatore district. The demands made by the workmen were chiefly in regard to an increase in wages, grant of bonus, rice allowance, reduction in working hours, additional holidays, etc. In nine cases the demand for higher wages was acceded to and the men resumed duty; in three the strikers were replaced by new employees, in four the strike collapsed after a lapse of a few days.

Fires.

14. During the year under report eight fires occurred involving seven factories; three in cotton ginning and pressing factories in the Bellary, Ramnad and Anantapur districts respectively; two in rice mills in the Kistna district, one in a printing press in Madras and two in the railway workshops in the Tanjore district. The loss was considerable being estimated at Rs. 7,87,800 whereas the two rice mills mentioned were entirely destroyed. In some cases the property was covered or partly covered by insurance. In four cases the cause of the fire was unknown, in one it was said to be due to the fusing of electric wires, in two to ignition due to friction and in another it was attributed to spontaneous combustion. It is satisfactory however to note that no lives were lost in any of the conflagrations but in the endeavours to extinguish one of the fires two men were injured.

Fencing.

15. Generally speaking the fencing of dangerous machinery was maintained in an efficient manner in all factories except four, but nevertheless the total percentage of accidents exceeds those that occurred in any year since 1910 with the exception of 1912. In fairness to the managers of factories, one is constrained to remark that the majority of accidents are entirely due to the carelessness and stupidity of operatives. They may almost be said to go out of their way to court disaster and this is undoubtedly due to their lack of intelligence or common-sense and at times even to inquisitiveness as to the mechanism of certain machinery which facinates them. Month after month, year after year, the doctrine of care and self-preservation is propounded to the workmen but results are far from satisfactory. It would perhaps be advisable for managers to hold the heads of various sections of a factory, also

responsible for any accidents that may occur and to instil into them that they must some how or other bring home to their uneducated confrères the necessity for precaution and the dangers that result from carelessness.

As has already been mentioned the managers of four factories failed to provide sufficient safeguards against the occurrence of accidents despite repeated admonitions and this resulted in not only their prosecution but also their conviction, details of which will be found in Appendix II.

III.—HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT AND HOLIDAYS.

Periodical stoppage of work.

16. In 413 factories an interval of half an hour's rest was allowed after every six hours' work; thirty-one factories worked by a system of shifts; five claimed exemptions under part C of schedule 1 of the Act and returns were not received from eleven factories.

Weekly holidays.

17. Three-hundred and nine factories observed Sunday as a weekly holiday; one-hundred and twenty-four sometimes substituted another day; exemptions were claimed under Part A of schedule 11 by 13, and under Part B of schedule 11 by 2; exemption under section 56 of the Act was granted by the Local Government to one and returns were not received from eleven factories.

Shift system.

18. In the thirty-one factories that worked by a system of shifts, steps were taken prior to the grant of the necessary permission, to ascertain that the provisions of the Factory Act in regard to the sufficiency of lighting, the employment of women and children had been complied with. It may be mentioned that child labour between the hours of 7 p.m. and 5-30 a.m. was debarred and further that no woman or child was permitted to work beyond the prescribed hours or more than the statutory period.

Despite the rules, however, it is an open secret that certain factories do succeed in evading the law and the pernicious practice of employment of female and child labour at night, cannot possibly be entirely eradicated unless additional inspecting staff is employed. This question requires immediate consideration.

IV.—NOTICES AND REGISTERS.

Notices.

19. The law on the submission of notices under the Act has been generally complied with. In consequence of the creation of circles it was found necessary to amend the Factory rules and the attention of managers has been drawn to all such amendments.

Accidents.

20. The number and percentage of accidents for the last ten years are as follows:—

Accidents.

Year.	Number of persons injured.				
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Average per 100 operatives employed.
1910	2	28	212	242	Rs. ·44
1911	4	48	256	308	·53
1912	2	15	449	466	·71
1913	11	17	370	398	·50
1914	7	16	369	392	·48
1915	5	16	319	340	·40
1916	15	9	396	420	·46
1917	9	11	402	422	·43
1918	9	6	394	409	·41
1919	7	6	643	656	·67

The increase in the number of accidents is due to the large increase in the number of slight accidents, the majority of which are trivial in nature. These nevertheless result in the incapability of the injured person from returning to duty within 48 hours.

The classification of accidents is as follows:—

Caused by machinery moved by mechanical power	108
Do. do. not moved by mechanical power	19
Do. falling weights	175
Do. carriage wheels	17
Do. burns	7
Do. flying splinters	98
Do. trapping between bodies	59
Do. falls	30
Do missing the mark	11
Do. escape of steam, fumes, etc.	27
Do. slips	36
Miscellaneous	69
Total ...	656

Many of the accidents, apart from those caused by machinery, are due to carelessness on the part of the labourers and their inability to recognise the necessity for exercising a little precaution, care and common-sense while on duty.

Particulars of the seven fatal accidents that occurred during the year are contained in appendix I of the report which is self explanatory.

Registers.

21. The muster rolls and registers prescribed by the rules were maintained in a satisfactory manner.

V.—PROSECUTIONS.

Prosecutions.

22. Legal proceedings were instituted against the managers or occupiers of six factories during the year and of the nine persons involved seven were convicted, one was acquitted, under section 245 of Criminal Procedure Code, while the charge against the remaining one was withdrawn owing to the accused being in a critical state of health at the time.

Particulars of the foregoing are embodied in statement VI and appendix II.

VI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Staff.

23. Proposals were put forward by the Chief Inspector of Factories for the splitting up of the Presidency into various circles with an Inspector in charge of each. Similarly an increase in the establishment was recommended and sanction to the same was conveyed in G.O. No. 471, Home (Judicial), dated the 27th February 1919, as a result of which a Northern, Central and Southern Circle with headquarters at Bezwada, Madras and Trichinopoly respectively was formed, the Central Circle being placed in charge of the Chief Inspector who in addition is to exercise general control over the whole Presidency. The existing designation of Assistant Inspector was consequently altered to Inspector and an additional appointment of Inspector on a progressive rate of salary of Rs. 400—30—700 per mensem as also a revised clerical and menial establishment was sanctioned.

Under G.Os. Nos. 1484 and 1557, Home (Judicial), dated the 28th June 1919 and 10th July 1919, M.R.Ry. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Weaving Manager, Hubli Mills Limited, Hubli, and M.R.Ry. G. Verghese Avargal, Superintendent of the Government Trades School, Madras, were appointed Inspectors of Factories on probation for two years and were placed in charge of the Northern and Southern Circles respectively on the 1st October 1919, and 9th September 1919.

The clerical staff gave every satisfaction in the discharge of their duties throughout the year.

Valuable stock and service registers.

24. The Inventory of valuable stock was maintained and the Service Registers were kept up-to-date.

Statement.

25. The statements required under G.Os. No 1052, Judicial, dated the 1st July 1912, and No. 1802, Judicial, dated the 5th November 1912, are appended.

Factory Inspection Office, Old High Court Buildings, Madras,
3rd May 1920.

S. A. Cartledge,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Madras Presidency

Statement I.—*Enumeration of Factories.*

Item number.	Industries.	Anantapur.	North Arcot.	South Arcot.	Bellary.	South Kanara.	Chingleput.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Ganjam.	Gödävari.	Guntür.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras.	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	The Nilgiris.	Ramnad.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Total, 1919.	Total, 1918.	Total, 1917.
I	Government and Local Fund factories—																										
	Arms and ammunitions (Cordite).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Arsenal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Iron works and foundry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	3
	Municipal works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Printing presses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4
	Store factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Clothing agencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
	Harbour works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Forage presses	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Total ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	15
II	All other factories—																										
	Textile—																										
	Cotton (spinning, weaving and other) factories.	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	.	..	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	17	17	18
	Jute mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	3
	Miscellaneous (coir mat weaving).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	21	21	22
	Mineral—																										
	Aluminium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Iron and brass foundries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6
	Transport—																										
	Railway workshops	2	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	19	19	19
	Tramways	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Total ..	2	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	20	20	20
	Food, drink and tobacco—																										
	Breweries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
	Coffee works	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	13
	Distilleries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
	Ice, mineral and aerated water factories.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
	Rice mills	..	(b) 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	(c) 2	28	20	48	..	(d) 2	1	..	4	..	..	31	..	1	(e) 4	142	142	140
	Sugar factories	..	..	(f) 3	..	..	..	..	..	(g) 1	(g)1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	9	9	10
	Tobacco factories	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
	Miscellaneous (decorticating groundnuts).	†1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
	Total ..	1	1	3	..	5	1	2	1	3	29	20	48	..	4	2	6	4	2	..	31	3	1	6	173	175	176

* One of these is a lithograph printing press.

† Not worked.

(a) In one of these pepper and ginger bleaching and in another pepper and ginger and manure manufacture are carried on.
(b) Also groundnut decorticating works.
(c) In one of these groundnut decorticating and oil-pressing are also carried on.
(d) One of these is also a foundry.
(e) In two of these groundnut decorticating is also carried on.
(f) One of these is also a distillery, carbonic acid gas works and confectionery manufactory.
(g) Also a distillery.

Statement I.—*Enumeration of Factories*—cont.

Item number.	Industries.	Anantapur.	North Arcot.	South Arcot.	Bellary.	South Kanara.	Chingleput.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Ganjam.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras.	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	The Nilgiris.	Ramnad.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Total, 1919.	Total, 1918.	Total, 1917.
	Chemical, dye, etc.—																										
	Bone mills	..	(*h*) 1	..	..	..	..	(*i*) 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
	Oil mills	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	11
	Total ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	13
	Paper printing—																										
	Printing presses	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*j*) 25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	29	29
	Miscellaneous, binding, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30	30
	Processes relating to wood, stone and glass, etc.—																										
	Carpentry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
	Cement works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Coach-building works .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
	Saw mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4
	Tile factories ..	..	..	..	..	16	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	28	29
	Miscellaneous (steam laundry).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Total .	..	..	..	..	16	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	38	39
	Processes connected with skins and hides—																										
	Leather works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
	Tanneries	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	3	3
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	5	5
	Miscellaneous—																										
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.	(*k*) 16	..	..	(*l*) 26	..	..	(*m*) 20	(*n*) 8	..	1	(*o*) 25	(*p*) 7	(*q*) 13	..	3	..	1	..	12	..	12	1	..	145	141	144
	Engineering workshops ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	(*r*) 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3
	Jewellery workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Jute presses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	4
	Kerosene tinning and packing, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	9
	Rope works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(*s*) 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5
	Total ..	16	..	..	26	1	..	20	8	..	4	25	7	13	7	3	6	1	..	12	..	12	1	3	165	161	166
	Grand total ..	20	5	4	27	26	5	29	9	4	40	46	57	13	67	7	35	7	4	12	32	18	5	11	483	482	492

(*h*) Sulphuric acid and pottery works.
(*i*) Also manure and chemical works.
(*j*) In one of these motor engineering is done.
(*k*) In eleven of these groundnut decorticating is carried on.
(*l*) In six of these groundnut decorticating is carried on.
(*m*) In three of these groundnut decorticating is carried on.
(*n*) In four of these groundnut decorticating is carried on.
(*o*) In six of these rice-milling is also carried on.
(*p*) In two of these rice-milling is also carried on.
(*q*) In five of these groundnut decorticating is carried on and in one hay is also pressed.
(*r*) Also rope works.
(*s*) In one of these pepper and ginger bleaching is done.

STATEMENT II.—*Average daily number of persons employed by different industries.*

Item number.	Industries.	Anantapur.	North Arcot.	South Arcot.	Bellary.	South Kanara.	Chingleput.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Ganjam.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras.	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	The Nilgiris.	Ramnad.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Total, 1919.	Total, 1918.	Total, 1917.
I	Government and Local Fund factories—																										
	Arms and ammunitions (Cordite).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,252	..	..	..	..	..	1,252	1,775	1,353
	Arsenal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	..	162	..	705	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	705	1,080	419
	Iron works and foundry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	588	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	994	942	830
	Municipal works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	273	216
	Printing presses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,506	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,506	1,536	1,687
	Store factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	293	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	293	314	166
	Clothing agencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,463	1,592	1,508
	Harbour works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	439	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	439	481	426
	Forage presses	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	88	88
	Total ..	..	..	..	88	..	..	240	..	..	244	..	162	..	5,041	..	..	..	1,252	..	..	..	..	..	7,027	8,081	6,693
II	All other factories—																										
	Textile—																										
	Cotton (spinning, weaving and other) factories.	..	..	..	..	162	..	3,138	..	..	121	..	..	..	12,156	3,996	1,295	..	..	..	..	4,042	..	..	24,910	24,388	23,854
	Jute mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	431	825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,833	2,951	2,594
	Miscellaneous (coir mat weaving).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	556	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,577	556	254	337
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	162	..	3,138	..	..	121	431	825	..	12,156	3,996	1,851	..	..	..	..	4,042	..	1,577	28,299	27,593	26,785
	Mineral—																										
	Aluminium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	177	93
	Iron and brass foundries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,026	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,026	1,029	1,038
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,182	1,206	1,131
	Transport—																										
	Railway workshops	360	1,353	400	..	..	6,199	992	..	345	287	..	..	..	93	352	112	378	76	..	3,551	..	417	199	15,114	14,702	14,510
	Tramways	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	561	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	561	482	460
	Total ..	360	1,353	400	..	..	6,199	992	..	345	287	..	..	..	654	352	112	378	76	..	3,551	..	417	199	15,675	15,184	14,970
	Food, drink and tobacco—																										
	Breweries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	..	..	..	..	..	223	238	171
	Coffee works	..	..	..	..	1,829	..	407	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,547	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,783	3,299	4,113
	Distilleries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	42	45	54
	Ice, mineral and aerated water factories.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	208	218
	Rice mills	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	1,099	1,140	2,278	..	58	22	..	89	..	..	2,377	..	100	237	7,491	8,308	8,456
	Sugar factories	..	..	1,530	..	..	..	..	..	385	809	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	724	..	180	3,628	3,837	3,540
	Tobacco factories ..	..	..	..	..	..	437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	648	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,085	1,082	905
	Miscellaneous (groundnut decorticating).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	45	83
	Total ..	..	42	1,530	..	1,829	437	407	28	434	1,908	1,140	2,278	..	286	670	1,547	89	223	..	2,377	724	100	459	16,508	17,062	17,540

STATEMENT II.—*Average daily number of persons employed by different industries*—cont.

Item number.	Industries.	Anantapur.	North Arcot.	South Arcot.	Bellary.	South Kanara.	Chingleput.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Ganjam.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras.	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	The Nilgiris.	Ramnad.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Total, 1919.	Total, 1918.	Total, 1917.
	Chemical, dyes, etc.—																										
	Bone mills	..	703	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	757	690	558
	Oil mills	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	263	291	352
	Total ..	12	703	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	179	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,020	981	910
	Paper printing—																										
	Printing presses ..	..	..	..	..	167	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,810	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,088	3,964	4,118
	Miscellaneous binding works.	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	65	64
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	218	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,810	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,139	4,029	4,182
	Processes relating to wood, stone and glass—																										
	Carpentry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	198	223
	Cement works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251	296	240
	Coach-building works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	273	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	273	277	285
	Saw mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	707	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	707	875	775
	Tile factories	..	..	..	..	1,742	95	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,405	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,281	4,382	4,749
	Miscellaneous (steam laundry).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	60	50
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	1,742	95	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	708	..	3,174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,758	6,088	6,322
	Processes connected with skins and hides—																										
	Leather works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	206	157
	Tanneries	..	..	..	..	..	1,164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	..	1,312	2,079	1,308
	Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	..	1,481	2,285	1,465
	Miscellaneous—																										
	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.	1,302	..	..	1,770	..	..	1,619	364	..	64	1,640	424	751	..	646	..	45	..	2,582	..	1,732	54	..	12,993	13,352	12,702
	Engineering workshops.	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316	301	296
	Jewellery workshops ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	416	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	416	364	379
	Jute presses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243	285	258	202
	Kerosene tinning, packing, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	1,142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,244	926	1,013
	Rope works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,759	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,759	1,349	1,330
	Total ..	1,302	..	..	1,770	69	..	1,619	364	..	208	1,640	424	751	1,622	646	1,942	45	..	2,582	..	1,732	54	243	17,013	16,550	15,922
	Grand total ..	1,674	2,098	1,930	1,858	4,020	7,974	6,489	392	779	2,947	3,211	3,689	751	25,700	5,664	8,658	512	1,551	2,582	5,928	6,498	719	2,478	98,102	99,059	95,920

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STATEMENT III.—*Average daily number of persons employed.*

Class of operatives.	Anantapur.	North Arcot.	South Arcot.	Bellary.	South Kanara.	Chingleput.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Ganjam.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool	Madras.	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	The Nilgiris.	Ramnad.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Total, 1919.	Total, 1918.	Total, 1917.
All industries—																										
Adults—																										
Males	966	2,020	1,791	783	1,974	7,603	3,872	225	669	2,464	1,936	2,544	486	22,256	2,966	5,875	446	1,509	1,748	5,160	3,954	614	1,848	73,704	75,546	72,432
Females	682	78	139	1,021	1,736	102	1,834	151	98	337	1,240	1,031	259	719	1,209	2,318	66	33	839	538	1,557	81	387	16,449	15,818	16,214
Total ..	1,648	2,098	1,930	1,804	3,710	7,705	5,706	376	767	2,795	3,176	3,575	745	22,975	4,175	8,193	512	1,542	2,582	5,698	5,511	695	2,235	90,153	91,364	88,646
Children—																										
Males	16	..	..	28	100	260	346	9	12	145	32	94	6	2,538	787	265	..	9	..	107	392	24	203	5,371	5,321	4,896
Females	10	..	..	26	210	9	437	7	..	9	3	20	..	187	702	200	..	..	..	123	595	..	40	2,578	2,374	2,378
Total ..	26	..	..	54	310	269	783	16	12	152	35	114	6	2,725	1,489	465	..	9	..	230	987	24	243	7,949	7,695	7,274
Total average daily number ..	1,674	2,098	1,930	1,858	4,020	7,974	6,489	392	779	2,947	3,211	3,689	751	25,700	5,664	8,658	512	1,551	2,582	5,928	6,498	719	2,478	98,102	99,059	95,920
Cotton spinning and weaving mills—																										
Adults—																										
Males	..	..	..	..	77	..	1,743	..	..	46	..	..	..	9,619	1,731	890	..	..	..	..	1,958	..	..	16,064	16,023	15,886
Females	..	..	..	..	85	..	769	..	..	21	..	..	..	539	903	365	..	..	..	..	1,097	..	..	3,779	3,421	3,446
Total ..	..	..	..	..	162	..	2,512	..	..	67	..	..	..	10,158	2,634	1,255	..	..	..	..	3,055	..	..	19,843	19,444	19,332
Children—																										
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	315	..	..	45	..	..	..	1,811	670	35	..	..	..	..	392	..	..	3,268	3,294	2,943
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	311	..	..	9	..	..	..	187	692	5	..	..	..	..	595	..	..	1,799	1,650	1,579
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	626	..	..	54	..	..	..	1,998	1,362	40	..	..	..	..	987	..	..	5,067	4,944	4,522
Total average daily number ..	..	..	..	..	162	..	3,138	..	..	121	..	..	..	12,156	3,996	1,295	..	..	..	..	4,042	..	..	24,910	24,388	23,854
Jute mills—																										
Adults—																										
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	509	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,069	1,842	1,854	1,665
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	269	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312	716	821	608
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	399	778	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,381	2,558	2,675	2,273
Children—																										
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	221	227	254
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	54	49	67
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196	275	276	321
Total average daily number ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	431	825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,577	2,833	2,951	2,594

Statement IV —*Shifts and Holidays.*

Districts.	Number of factories						Number of factories						
	Allowing interval after six hours' work.	Working on a system of shifts.	Exempted under part C of schedule I of the Act.	Exempted by Local Government under section 21 (3) (*c*).	Worked otherwise.	Total.	Allowing holiday invariably on Sunday.	Allowing holiday on Sunday or a substituted day.	Exempted under part B of schedule II of the Act.	Exempted by Local Government under section 22 (4) (*c*).	Exempted by Local Government under section 22 (4) (*d*).	Worked otherwise.	Total.
Anantapur	19	..	..	..	..	19	12	7	..	..	..	..	19
North Arcot	5	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	5
South Arcot	4	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	(*a*) 3	4
Bellary	26	..	..	..	..	26	13	12	..	..	..	(*b*) 1	26
South Kanara	26	..	..	..	..	26	22	3	..	..	..	(*a*) 1	26
Chingleput	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Coimbatore	27	1	..	..	(*d*) 1	29	14	14	..	..	..	(*d*) 1	29
Cuddapah	6	1	..	..	(*d*) 1	8	4	3	..	..	..	(*d*) 1	8
Ganjam	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	(*a*) 1	3
Godavari	30	..	3	..	..	33	25	7	..	..	..	(*a*) 1	33
Guntur	43	..	..	..	..	43	36	7	..	..	..	..	43
Kistna	36	15	..	..	(*d*) 1	52	48	3	..	..	..	(*d*) 1	52
Kurnool	11	..	..	..	(*d*) 2	13	5	6	..	..	..	(*d*) 2	13
Madras	63	2	1	..	..	66	59	5	2	..	..	..	66
Madura	6	..	..	..	(*d*) 1	7	5	1	..	..	..	(*d*) 1	7
Malabar	34	..	..	..	..	34	20	13	..	..	..	(*a*) 1	34
Nellore	7	..	..	..	..	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	7
The Nilgiris	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ramnad	8	4	..	..	..	12	7	5	..	..	..	..	12
Tanjore	24	2	..	..	(*d*) 4	30	13	13	..	..	..	(*d*) 4	30
Tinnevelly	12	5	..	..	(*d*) 1	18	..	15	..	..	..	(*c*) 3	18
Trichinopoly	5	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	(*a*) 2	5
Vizagapatam	9	1	1	..	..	11	4	5	..	..	..	(*a*) 2	11
Total ..	413	31	5	..	11	460	309	124	2	..	..	25	460
Total for the year 1918 ..	408	33	7	..	12	460	297	134	2	..	..	27	460
Total for the year 1917 ..	416	28	6	..	9	459	315	117	1	..	..	26	459

(*a*) Work exempted under part A, schedule II.
(*b*) Exempted under section 56 of the Act.
(*c*) Vide (*a*) for two and (*d*) for one.
(*d*) Return not sent.

Statement V—Accidents.

Districts.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.
Anantapur	..	..	1	1
Arcot, North	..	1	7	8
Arcot, South	..	..	..	..
Bellary	1	..	1	2
Chingleput	1	1	316	318
Coimbatore	1	1	69	71
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..
Ganjām	1	..	2	3
Gōdāvari	..	..	3	3
Guntūr	..	..	3	3
Kanara, South	..	..	1	1
Kistna	1	..	5	6
Kurnool	..	..	2	2
Madras	..	2	95	97
Madura	2	..	10	10
Malabar	..	..	24	26
Nellore	..	..	..	..
Nilgiris, The	..	1	26	27
Ramnad	..	..	5	5
Tanjore	..	..	66	66
Tinnevelly	..	..	2	2
Trichinopoly	..	..	5	5
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7	6	643	656
Total for the year 1918 ..	9	6	394	409
Total for the year 1917 ..	9	11	402	422

Statement VI—Convictions.

Districts.	Number of persons convicted during the year under Act XII of 1911.																
	Section 41 (a).	Section 41 (b).	Section 41 (c).	Section 41 (d).	Section 41 (e).	Section 41 (f).	Section 41 (g).	Section 41 (h).	Section 41 (i).	Section 41 (j).	Total.	Section 43 (a).	Section 43 (b).	Section 43 (c).	Total.	Section 44.	Grand total.
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2
Bellary	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
Gōdāvāri	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kistna	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	2
Total ..	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	5	2	7	3	..	4	4	..	7
Total for the year 1918 ..	5	4	7	3	2	7	2	..	6	4	18	6	..	16	17	..	20
Total for the year 1917 ..	..	5	13	2	..	14	8	..	10	5	26	2	..	12	14	..	26

Statement VII—Inspections.

Districts.	Number of factories inspected during the year.					Not inspected.	Grand total.
	Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	More than three times.	Total.		
Anantapur	14	4	..	..	18	1	19
Arcot, North	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Arcot, South	3	..	..	..	3	1	4
Bellary	20	..	..	..	20	6	26
Kanara, South	26	..	..	..	26	..	26
Chingleput	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
Coimbatore	29	..	..	..	29	..	29
Cuddapah	5	..	..	..	5	3	8
Ganjam	..	3	..	..	3	..	3
Gódávari	29	4	..	..	33	..	33
Guntúr	29	14	..	..	43	..	43
Kistna	33	17	2	..	52	..	52
Kurnool	13	..	..	..	13	..	13
Madras	64	1	..	..	65	1	66
Madura	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
Malabar	33	1	..	..	34	..	34
Nellore	4	..	..	..	4	3	7
Nilgiris, The	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
Ramnad	11	..	..	..	11	1	12
Tanjore	30	..	..	..	30	..	30
Tinnevelly	18	..	..	..	18	..	18
Trichinopoly	4	..	..	..	4	1	5
Vizagapatam	2	9	..	..	11	..	11
Total ..	388	53	2	..	443	17	460
Total for the year 1918 ..	351	94	1	..	446	14	460
Total for the year 1917 ..	72	232	132	19	455	4	459

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the particulars of fatal accidents during the year 1919.

Serial number.	Name of factory.	Date of accident.	Sex.	Age.	Nature of injury.
1	The New Malabar Timber Yards and Saw Mills.	5th February 1919.	Male.	YRS. 18	Wound in the stomach caused by a piece of wood thrown back from a circular saw.
2	Perambur Workshops, M. & S. M. Railway, Perambur.	25th February 1919.	Do.	49	A lacerated wound and fracture of both bones of right leg caused by a shunting engine bumping against some wagons that knocked the man down resulting in the wheel of the wagon passing over deceased.
3	The Aska Sugar Works and Distillery, Aska.	20th March 1919.	Do.	60	Whilst attempting to stop a slight leakage in a still the plug came out and the heated wash scalded the front portion of the body of the deceased.
4	Basel Mission Tile Works, Feroke.	26th April 1919.	Do.	40	A quantity of clay fell on the deceased whilst he was digging at the heap.
5	R.M. Hussain's Ginning and Press Factory, Adóni.	30th April 1919.	Do.	24	While the deceased was replacing the belt on the main line shaft in motion the belt slipped and caught his hand and took him in the motion resulting in severe injuries to both legs and hands.
6	Madhowji Dharmsi Manufacturing Company Cotton Ginning and Press Factory, Tiruppur.	27th September 1919.	Female.	27	Severe wound on the neck caused by sudden collapsing of a building under construction.
7	The Tadepalligudem Rice Mill, Tadepalligudem.	22nd October 1919.	Male.	..	The deceased while cleaning rice meal in the second storey fell sustaining fatal injuries.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the particulars and results of prosecutions during the year 1919.

Serial number.	Name and designation of accused.	Nature of offence.	Amount of fine paid.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
1	Meduri Nageswaram*, manager, and		..	*Acquitted under section 245, Criminal Procedure Code.
2	Chitturi Ramakrishnayya†, manager and occupier, Sri Satyanarayana Rice Mill No. 1, Bezwada.	Failure to comply with section 41 (*j*).	† 20	
3	Chelancherla Nagayya, occupier and manager, Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Rice Mill, Rajahmundry.	Failure to comply with section 41 (*i*), 41 (*b*) and 41 (*f*).	50	
4	Bangaru Chinna Sobhanadri, occupier and manager, Vizzapu Satyanandam's Oil Press Factory, Cocanada.	Failure to comply with section 41 (*j*)..	15	
5	S. M. Basappayya, manager, Alum Basappa's Cotton Ginning and Pressing and Nut-decorticating Factory, Bellary.	Failure to comply with sections 41 (*i*) and 43 (*a*) and (*c*).	75	
6	P. Sitaramasawmi Sastri, manager, Kistna Rice and Flour Mill, Bezwada.	Failure to comply with sections 41 (*a*), (*f*), (*h*) and (*i*) and 43 (*c*).	50	
7	Adoni Bandyya ‡		..	‡ Charge was withdrawn as the accused was said to be seriously ill.
8	Kotla Doddana Gowd § and	Breach of sections 41 (*f*) and (*i*) and 43 (*a*) and (*c*).	§ 60	
9	S. Basappa, ‖ managers and occupiers, Jayalakshmi Cotton Ginning Factory, Konakondla.		‖ 60	

Order—No. 1206, Revenue (Special), dated 2nd July 1920.

Recorded.

2. With reference to paragraph 18 of the Chief Inspector's Report, the Commissioner of Labour is requested to raise the question of strengthening the Factory Inspection staff separately when he replies to the reference in regard to the recommendations of the Washington Labour Conference, unless in the reply to that reference he includes proposals for an increase of staff.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Labour.
,, the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).
,, all District Magistrates.
,, the Public Works Department.
,, the Revenue Department.
,, the Home Department.
,, the Senior Inspector of Railways.
,, the Surgeon-General.
,, the Sanitary Commissioner.
,, the Sanitary Engineer to Government.
,, the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Copy to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
,, Professor Bauer, Director of International Labour Office, Basles.
,, the Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces (C.L.)
,, the Director of Land Records, the Punjab.
,, the Registrar and Superintendent of Records, India Office (C.L.)
,, the Librarian of the Bombay University.
,, the Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay.
,, the Council Librarian, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh, Lucknow.
,, the Secretary to the Government of Burma (General Department), with (C.L.)
Editors' Table (paragraph 1 only).

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

No. 1207.

From

J. M. TURING, Esq., I.C.S.,

Temporary Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Revenue (Special) Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS,

SIMLA.

Dated Stonehouse Hill, The Nilgiris, 2nd July 1920.

SIR,

With reference to the Department of Commerce and Industry Letter No. 3939–3945–15, dated the 18th May 1912, I am directed to forward a copy of the Proceedings of this Government of this date recording with remarks the report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, for the year 1919 together with the prescribed statements.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. M. TURING,

Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

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Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1218, 3rd July 1920

Mines—Mining Manual

Board of Revenue asked to issue a revised Mining Manual.

READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 494, Revenue (Special), dated 5th October 1918.

ABSTRACT.—Approving certain amendments to the mining rules appended to G.O. No. 2450, Revenue, dated 1st November 1916.

II

Letter—from C. G. FREKE, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Simla, the 17th May 1919.
No.—3170.

I am directed to draw the attention of the Government of Madras to paragraph 227 of the report of the Indian Industrial Commission, in which they recommend that Mining Manuals, similar to those issued by the Governments of the Central Provinces and Burma, should be prepared in other provinces in which there is considerable mining activity. They consider that the existence of such manuals, which might include notes on the known mineral resources of the province, prepared by the Geological Survey, would be of great assistance to the mining public.

2. I am to say that the Government of India concur in the Commission's views, and would suggest that, if the Government of Madras agree, action should be taken on the lines proposed by the Commission.

III

Letter—from S. WADSWORTH, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue (Special) Department.
To—the Director, Geological Survey of India.
Dated—Ootacamund, the 8th July 1919.
No.—1837-II/19-2.

I am directed to invite a reference to paragraph 227 of the report of the Indian Industrial Commission wherein they have suggested that, in provinces where there is considerable mining activity, it is advisable for Local Governments to issue Mining Manuals, and that these manuals would be of increased value if they contained notes prepared by the Geological Survey Department on the known mineral resources of the province, and references to publications containing more detailed information. The Government of India have accepted the recommendations of the Commission, and have suggested that action should be taken on the lines proposed by them. I am therefore to request that you will be so good as to have a note on the mineral resources of this Presidency compiled and sent to the Madras Government for incorporation in their Mining Manual.

IV

Memorandum No. 1837-II/19-3, Revenue (Special), dated 8th July 1919.

It has been suggested to the Government that as mine managers and mine owners in this Presidency are frequently unacquainted with English, it would be advantageous if the Mining Manual were translated into the chief vernaculars, e.g., Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese. The Board of Revenue is requested to offer its remarks on this suggestion.

(By order)

S. Wadsworth,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).

V

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), R. No. 1989, dated 23rd July 1919

E. S. Lloyd, Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue.

Read—the following paper :—

Memorandum—from Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
No.—1837, II/19-3.
Dated—the 8th July 1919.

Resolution—R. No. 1989, *dated* 23*rd July* 1919

The Board sees no objection to the proposal.

2. The rules under section 20 of the Mines Act printed at the end of the pamphlet have already been translated into the vernaculars—vide G.O. Mis. No. 707, dated 14th November 1918.

(True extract)

H. R. Pate,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.

VI

Letter—from the Officiating Director, Geological Survey of India.
To—the Under Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Calcutta, the 9th May 1920.
No.—1944/1211.

With reference to correspondence ending with my letter No. 1581, dated the 29th April 1920, I have the honour to forward herewith a note on the mineral resources of the Madras Presidency by Sir H. H. Hayden, Director of this department, for incorporation in your Mining Manual.

Enclosure

*Mineral resources of Madras**

The rocks of the Madras Presidency consist for the greater part of members of the Archaean group, including schists, gneisses, granites and other crystalline and metamorphic rocks. One of the commonest Archaean types is the hypersthene granulite known as *charnockite*, of which all the chief mountain ranges are composed. From the economic point of view, the most important section of the Archaean group is the *Dharwar system*, in which the principal metalliferous deposits are found, including those of iron, manganese and gold. Other valuable products of the Archaean rocks are mica, which is found in the pegmatites of Nellore, Wynad and Travancore, and monazite, which is found chiefly in Travancore and Cochin.

Other important geological systems in the Presidency are the Cuddapah and Vindhyan, which yield building materials (limestone, sandstone and lime); the laterite, usually regarded as of Pleistocene age, yields an excellent building stone, while the more ferruginous parts are often employed as ores of iron. The recent alluvium and superficial deposits found overlying any of the older systems frequently contain *kankar*, which, in India, has long been a most valuable

* By H. H. Hayden, Director, Geological Survey of India. The Kolar mines lie in Mysore, which has a separate administration and mining rules of its own, and is outside the scope of the present article. Information with regard to that State will be found in Bulletin No. 7 of the Department of Mines and Geology, Mysore State, 1916.

source of lime; the alluvial soils yield sand and clay, the latter used universally for the manufacture of pottery, bricks and tiles. Of the remaining geological systems found in the Presidency, the *Gondwana*, the lower division of which elsewhere yields most of the coal supplies in India, appears to be represented almost entirely by the upper unproductive division. *The Cretaceous* system is represented by a group of fossiliferous rocks in Trichinopoly district and again near Pondicherry; at the latter locality the shales contain phosphatic nodules. The Warkalli beds, which occur on the Travancore coast near Quilon and contain lignite near their base, are usually regarded as of Tertiary age, while the *Cuddalore sandstone*, which occurs as a fringe along parts of the east coast, is believed to be somewhat younger.

The *Bibliography of the Geology of India* by Mr. T. D. LaTouche, (1917–18), recently published by the Geological Survey of India, embodies all information available with regard to the minerals of economic value found in India; every recorded occurrence is included, whether of proved commercial value or not, and complete references are given to all published literature on the subject. The following notes, which do not pretend to be exhaustive, have been compiled almost entirely from Mr. LaTouche's work, to which the reader is referred for full and detailed information. References to the more important occurrences will be found in the quinquennial reviews of the mineral production of India, published in the records of Geological Survey: the most recent review for the years 1914—1918 is now in the press.

Barytes.—This mineral occurs in the districts of Kurnool, Nellore and Salem, and is worked near Betamcherla in the first-named district. In the year 1918, the output was 2,724 tons, valued at Rs. 44,215. In Nellore, the occurrence is said to consist of irregular veins near the village of Naravada. In Salem, quartz-barytes rock, of which nearly 31 per cent is barytes, is found at Alangayam.

Bauxite.—Except in the Vizagapatam hill tracts, bauxite is not known to occur in any appreciable quantity in the Madras Presidency. The occurrence of gibbsite in the Pālni hills was recorded some years ago, but, in spite of subsequent careful search, no further material could be discovered, and the original specimens, which were said to have come from Kodaikanal and Fort Hamilton, are regarded as merely sporadic. At Girliguma in Vizagapatam, the laterite is in part a somewhat inferior variety of bauxite. Aluminous laterite is also found at Ootacamund, but the percentage of alumina is low, ranging only from 31 to 39 per cent with an equal quantity of oxide of iron.

Building materials.—Building stones of excellent quality are widely distributed. The Archaean rocks include numerous granitic and gneissose forms, amongst which charnockite occupies an important place; that rock forms all the chief mountain ranges, and occurs at many places in the plains, it has long been quarried at St. Thomas' Mount and elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Madras. The Archaean rocks also comprise marble, while the limestones and sandstones of the Cuddapah and Kurnool systems also furnish both useful and ornamental stones. Laterite is widely distributed, and is one of the most important building stones in the Presidency.

Lime is derived from the various limestones already referred to and also to a very large extent from kankar.

Chromite.—Chromite is not known to occur in commercial quantities; it is found in irregular veins in the magnesite of the Chalk hills, and at the foot of Kanjamalia in Salem.

Coal.—In spite of alleged discoveries of coal, which have been reported from time to time, this mineral has not yet been found in workable form in the Madras Presidency. Rocks belonging to the Barakar series, the main coal-bearing formation of the Gondwana system, occur at various localities in the Lower Gōdāvari valley; no coal is exposed at the surface; but a few thin seams of inferior quality were found in a boring at Beddadanol.

See also *Lignite*.

Cobalt.—Traces of cobalt have been found together with traces of nickel in pyrrhotite in the Tovala taluk of Travancore. The occurrence has not yet been proved to be of economic importance.

Columbite.—(See Tantalite.)

Copper.—Traces of various ores of copper have been found at several places, but only three localities appear to be of any importance. In Coimbatore, a quartz-reef, formerly worked for gold at Hadabanatta, cantains copper pyrites, malachite and bornite. Average samples of the reef taken from near the surface yielded about 3 per cent of copper. Copper is said to have been mined and bell-metal manufactured in former times near Gani in Kurnool district. There are also extensive old workings in Nellore near Garimanipenta. In the extensive literature on the subject of the Nellore mines, the so-called samples are said to have yielded from about 30 to 60 per cent of copper. It is probable that these were hand specimens rather than true samples. The locality, however, would seem to be worth further investigation.

Corundum.—This mineral is widely distributed over the Madras Presidency, and usually occurs as a primary constituent of certain basic rocks which contain also pyroxene and spinel. Being highly resistant to weathering agents, it is found scattered over the surface and embedded in the soil resulting from the decomposition of the rocks in which it occurs. The more important localities at which it is found are in the Anantapur, Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug

taluks of the Anantapur district, at Karutapalaiyam and several other places in Coimbatore. In Salem district also it occurs at numerous localities, at one of which (Paparapatti) it occurs in felspar lenticles in charnockite, the proportion of corundum to matrix being sometimes as much as 3·5 per cent. It also occurs in considerable quantity at Sittampundi in the same district, where it is occasionally of a red colour passing into ruby. Corundum is also found at a number of localities in South Kanara, the only district in which it has recently been worked; the output in the year 1918, however, was only 25 cwt, while the output from the Khasi hills in Assam in the same year was nearly 38,000 cwt. The Madras corundum does not seem to have received at the hands of the commercial community the attention it deserves.

Fuller's earth.—Fuller's earth figures in the returns for mineral production of the Madras Presidency in the year 1911 and 1912, outputs of 30 to 52 tons respectively being recorded from the Anantapur district. No further particulars, however, are available.

Gem-stones—Beryl.—This mineral is found in the mica-bearing pegmatites of Nellore and at Padyur in Coimbatore. At the former locality it is of no value, but at the latter the transparent variety (aquamarine) was found and mining operations were actually carried on during the early part of the nineteenth century.

Chrysoberyl has been found in corundum-bearing felspar veins near Kangayam in Coimbatore district. The crystals, however, are too highly flawed to be used as gems.

Diamond.—Old diamond-workings are known at many places in the Madras Presidency chiefly in the districts of Cuddapah, Guntūr, Kistna and Kurnool. In most cases, the stones are found in alluvium, but at Banganapalle in Kurnool they occur in shaly breccia and conglomerate, or pebbly clay, from six to eight inches in thickness found at the base of the Kurnool series. Although stones are still found from time to time in various parts of the Presidency and a certain amount of prospecting has been undertaken in recent years, no mines are now in operation. Full information as to the numerous localities at which diamonds have been worked at one time or another will be found in the *Bibliography of Indian Geology*.

Garnets are common in the Archæan rocks throughout the Presidency, but they are chiefly of use for abrasive purposes and are rarely sufficiently transparent to be used as gems. The chief localities from which stones of the latter quality have been recorded are Kondapilli in Kistna district, Sankaridrug in Salem, Mel Amathur in Tinnevelly, and the sands of the beach on the Travancore coast. Large quantities of garnet sand suitable for abrasive purposes used to be obtained from Tinnevelly district.

Iolite (cordierite) has been recorded from Thiruvella in Travancore and from the Kadavur zamindari in Trichinopoly district.

Rock-crystal is found in the beds of streams traversing the Cuddalore sandstone at Vallam in Tanjore district, and furnishes the raw material for the so-called "Vellum diamonds". It is associated with cairngorn. Rock-crystal is also recorded from the Gōdāvari river near Rajahmundry, and rose-quartz is found at Kodur and Sandanandapuram in Vizagapatam district.

Zircon, but not usually sufficiently transparent for use as a gem, is found at Kangayam in Coimbatore and in the monazite sands of the Travancore coast.

Gold.—Although gold is found in several places in the Madras Presidency, the only mines worked at present are those at Ramgiri in the Anantapur district, where gold-bearing quartz reefs are found in the Dharwar schists. The production of the Anantapur mines in 1918 was slightly under 18,000 ozs. Reefs occur also in Coimbatore and Nilgiri districts; in the former, old workings have been examined at four localities, but the gold contents of the reefs investigated were in all cases low. The quartz reefs of south-east Wynad in Nilgiri district have received a considerable amount of attention from time to time and were responsible for a boom in the year 1880, when over £4,000,000 were spent on them, with a return of only about 630 oz. of gold. The gold occurs with iron pyrites in small local segregations, which may be extremely rich. For the greater part, however, the reefs are poor, and the results of careful sampling of two of the mines in the year 1900 gave an average assay value of only 1·6 dwt. per ton (based on 174 samples) in the one case and 2 dwt. to the ton (based on 93 samples in another). There is little doubt, therefore, that the Wynad reefs constitute very low-grade propositions.

Alluvial gold has also been worked in the streams in Nilambur at the foot of the ghats below Wynad. Attempts have been made to work this area, but without success. The possibility of profitable exploitation, however, has not yet been definitely disproved. The occurrence of alluvial gold has also been recorded, apparently only in small quantities, in the Bellary and Madura districts.

Graphite.—Some years ago, graphite formed the basis of a thriving mining industry in Travancore. Economic conditions, however, finally brought about its extinction, and no graphite is now won in the Madras Presidency. The mineral has also been recorded from Gōdāvari, Kistna and Tinnevelly districts, but the occurrences do not appear to be of any economic importance. It is found in the extreme north of the Presidency, in the Vizagapatam Hill Tracts, but has not yet been exploited, although it has been successfully worked in a neighbouring state in the Central Provinces.

Iron.—As in other parts of India, iron was at one time manufactured at a large number of places in the Presidency, the ores employed being usually either the magnetite sands derived from the stream-beds or hematite and limonite obtained from laterite. Hematite is also found in the beds of the Dharwar and Cuddapah systems. Attempts were made in the early parts of last century to establish works on European lines in South Arcot, in Malabar and in Salem, but none of these met with success. In recent years attention has again been drawn to the Salem ores: the hill Kanjamalai contains a very large quantity of magnetite, but investigations tend to show that the ore as a whole is poor, containing usually less than 40 per cent iron. It might be possible to treat it successfully by means of magnetic separation, but experiments with suitable plant have not yet been made.

The literature on iron in the Madras Presidency is extremely voluminous; full references will be found in the article on iron in the *Bibliography of Indian Geology*.

Kankar: see Building materials.

Kaolin.—The gneisses and granites of the Archæan group are known to yield kaolin at several places in the Presidency, but this has not definitely been proved to be of economic value. Considerable quantities arise from the decomposition of the felspar in the mica-bearing pegmatites of south-east Wynad (see under *Mica*). The inaccessibility of this area, however, renders it of no economic importance at present. White clays, which have been used for pottery, are found at various localities in the Chingleput district, some being derived from beds of Upper Gondwana age. The cretaceous beds of Trichinopoly district are also said to yield fine clay well adapted for the manufacture of pottery, while kaolin of good quality has also been recorded from the alluvium of the Gōdāvari near Rajahmundry.

Lignite.—Lignite has been found on the west coast at Bepur, Cannanore and Warkalli. The Warkalli beds, which are regarded as of Tertiary age, consist of brightly coloured sands and clays with bands of lignite containing large quantities of fossil resin and iron pyrites. The Warkalli beds have recently been examined by the State geologists of Travancore, and are estimated to cover an area of 41 square miles and to contain 276 million tons of lignite.

Lithographic stone.—Limestone suitable for this purpose is found among the beds of the Kurnool series in the districts of Kurnool, Guntūr and Kistna. The demand for lithographic stone, however, is now much smaller than it used to be, lithographic reproduction having been to a great extent replaced by photographic processes.

Magnesite.—The largest deposit of magnesite known in India is found in the Chalk Hills in Salem district. The material is of excellent quality, but lack of fuel with which to burn it has always been a serious impediment to the industry. During the war, there was a considerable demand for Salem magnesite for export to England. The output rose to 18,000 tons in 1917, but fell again to about 6,000 in the following year. Large quantities of inferior magnesite are also said to occur with steatite at Maddavaram near Betamcherla in Kurnool district. The mineral has been recorded, but not in large quantity, from Bellary district and Coorg. It is also said to occur with brucite near Musiri in Trichinopoly district.

Manganese.—The only areas in which manganese-ore has been found in any appreciable quantity in the Presidency are the Sandur Hills in Sandur State, and at Kodur and other places in that neighbourhood in Vizagapatam. The quantity of ore available in the Sandur Hills was roughly estimated by Dr. L. L. Fermor at about ten million tons. The mines were worked by the General Sandur Mining Company, Limited, before the war, the output being nearly 70,000 tons in 1909 with an annual average of nearly 67,000 tons during the five years 1909–13. The output fell to about half this amount in 1914, since when no work has been done. The ores are said to be, as a rule, not of high grade, though the proportion of silica and phosphorus is low. An average analysis from four samples showed a manganese content of just over 45 per cent. The chief localities in Vizagapatam district are Kodur, where a manganiferous belt, about three miles long, has been worked at intervals, and Garbham, where the ore-body is one of the largest known in India. The Kodur ore is of better quality than that of Garbham, and contains as much as 47 per cent of manganese. The quarries have yielded nearly 400,000 tons of ore. The Garbham ore is usually of third-grade quality and often highly ferruginous. The annual average output from the latter deposit between 1896 and 1913 was a little under 41,000 tons. Owing to the low grade of the ore, operations were closed down during the war. Manganese-ore has been recorded from a great many other localities in Vizagapatam district; these will be found quoted in the *Bibliography of Indian Geology*. Other districts in the Presidency from which occurrences of manganese-ores have been recorded are Chingleput, Coimbatore, Ganjām, Kurnool, Madura, Nellore and Nilgiri. None of these occurrences, however, appears to be of economic importance.

Mica.—The most important occurrence of mica in the Presidency is that of Nellore, where certain mines, such as Inikurti, have yielded very large quantities of valuable material. Owing to unscientific methods of working, however, the industry has declined greatly in recent years; and until more up-to-date mining methods are employed, it is not likely to recover. In the year 1906, the output was over 24,000 cwt.; in 1913, it was under 11,000 cwt., and in 1918 a little over 6,500 cwt. The mica, which belongs to the variety known as muscovite, occurs in sheets and lenses of coarse pegmatite traversing gneisses and schists. It is almost always green in colour and, although inferior for certain purposes to ruby mica, is still of high quality.

A certain amount of ruby mica also occurs, but this is rare. The size of the 'books' found in this area is extraordinary, having amounted occasionally to as much as 10 feet across the basal planes to 15 feet across the folia. Rectangular sheets, perfectly free from cracks and flaws, have frequently been obtained measuring 30" by 24". Much of the mica-bearing country is covered by sub-recent and recent deposits, such as laterite and alluvium, and many of the pegmatite veins must therefore still be undiscovered.

Mica-bearing pegmatites also occur in South-East and South Wynad. At Charambadi ruby muscovite of good quality was found in crystals up to two feet in diameter. The mica usually occurs in the centre of the pegmatite veins with dyke-like masses of quartz on one side and almost quartz-free felspar on the other. The felspar is often found completely decomposed into kaolin (q.v.). No mining is now carried on in these pegmatites.

Mica mines have been worked in Travancore, where an amber-coloured phlogopite is found in the Eraniel taluk. The industry, however, is not yet firmly established.

Muscovite has also been found in pegmatite in Coorg, in Ganjam, in Salem and in Vizagapatam districts, but operations have never extended beyond the preliminary stages of prospecting.

Molybdenite.—Molybdenite, the sulphide of molybdenum, which is used, like tungsten, in the manufacture of tool-steel, has been found comparatively recently at two localities in the Presidency. A small, though locally rich, occurrence was met with in a well which was being sunk at Kunnavaram in Gōdāvari district. The mineral was found in considerable quantity in pegmatite, but further search in the neighbourhood indicated that the occurrence was merely sporadic. A somewhat similar occurrence was found in 1916 by Mr. R. H. A. Johnston, Assistant Director, Madras Surveys, in Madura district. The molybdenite occurs in granite in Rattiambadi mitta at a short distance to the east of the village of Karadikuttam. Prospecting operations, however, indicated that the occurrence was of no economic value (Rec., G.S.I., XLVIII, page 14; XLIX, page 15).

Monazite.—Monazite, which is a phosphate of the rare earths cerium and lanthanum, owes its economic value to the fact that it contains also a certain percentage of thoria and constitutes the raw material for the production of thorium nitrate, which is used in the manufacture of gas mantles. Until quite recently the world's supply of monazite was derived from sands in Brazil, but the discovery of similar sands on the coasts of Travancore and Cochin has enabled India to enter the market and to create an industry worth nearly £59,000 in 1918. The monazite, which is derived from the gneisses of the Travancore hills, is one of the constituents of the sands along the sea-shore, and in certain places selective action by the waves has led to the local concentration of large quantities of monazite; the sand is again further concentrated by artificial means.

Monazite occurs also to the east of Cape Comorin, in the Tinnevelly district, and again near Waltair in Vizagapatam.

Nickel.—Traces of nickel have been found, together with traces of cobalt, in pyrrhotite in the Tovala taluk of Travancore. The occurrence has not yet been proved to be of economic importance.

Ochre.—Ochres, both yellow and red, are known to occur at various places in the Presidency. A bed of yellow ochre, 2 feet thick, is said to occur near Tilaveram in North Arcot, while a smaller bed, occurring among the Cuddalore sandstones at Trivandipuram in South Arcot, is said to have been used as a pigment. In Bellary district large quantities of earthy red hematite suitable for paint manufacture occur along the western flanks of the Ramandrug section of the Sandur hills. Red ferruginous clays occur at Ootacamund in The Nilgiri district while some of the highly coloured clays occurring in the cretaceous beds in Trichinopoly district might possibly also be used as pigments.

Peat.—Numerous peat-bogs occur in The Nilgiri, Palni and other hill ranges at elevations of over 6,000 feet. The deposits are said to be in places as much as 30 feet deep, but no serious steps seem to have been taken to investigate their possibilities. An elaborate report on the feasibility of using Nilgiri peat in its condensed form as fuel for Indian railways was drawn up by Wragge in 1871 (Jour. Soc. Arts, XIX, 201).

Phosphates.—Phosphatic nodules containing from 56 to 59 per cent of phosphate of lime with about 16 per cent of carbonate are found in considerable quantities in a bed of shale in the cretaceous rocks near Valudayur in Pondicherry. It has been estimated that within a depth of 200 feet the bed contains 8 million tons of nodules, but their distribution is irregular, varying between 27 and 47 lbs. per 100 cubic feet in excavations and 70 lbs. per 100 cubic feet in shallow workings. The high percentage of carbonate of lime in the nodules is said to preclude the possibility of their being used profitably for the manufacture of super-phosphates. They have been ground and used raw, but no development of the deposits on a large scale has yet taken place.

Phosphate of lime in the form of apatite occurs in large quantities in the mica-bearing pegmatites of Nellore, and again in the rocks of the kodurite series at the manganese mines in Vizagapatam. No attempt appears to have been made to ascertain whether the apatite could be collected sufficiently cheaply at either place to form the basis of a profitable super-phosphate industry.

Samarskite.—The rare mineral samarskite, which is a complex niobate and tantalate of uranium, yttrium, iron, etc., has been found at the Sankara mica mine in Nellore. It is strongly radio-active, and there has been some demand for it for this reason. The total quantity found, however, has amounted only to a few tons. $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., valued at Rs. 67, was produced in the year 1918.

Silver.—Small quantities of silver are won in the course of the gold-mining operations at the Anantapur mines. The amount recovered in the year 1918 was 1,169 oz.

Steatite.—This mineral, also known as soapstone and potstone—the latter, however, being often a different and inferior material—is widely distributed throughout the Presidency and has been recorded from the districts of Anantapur, North Arcot, Bellary, Coimbatore, Kurnool, Nellore, Salem, South Kanara, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam. It has long been worked in many places for the manufacture of pots, plates, images, etc. At Maddavaram in Kurnool district steatite of particularly high quality has been found, and specimens sent to London for examination were highly reported on. These and other deposits near Betamcherla have been worked in recent years; the output has been used for the manufacture of pencils, paper-weights, electric insulators, french chalk, etc., and before the war several hundred tons were exported to America. Steatite is also largely worked in Salem district for the manufacture of various utensils; the output in the year 1918 was 643 tons During the same year the output of Kurnool district was only 10 tons. Other deposits which have been worked are found in Bellary and Nellore, the outputs of those districts in 1918 being $44\frac{1}{2}$ tons and 51 tons respectively.

Tantalite.—The minerals tantalite and columbite, which are respectively the tantalate and niobate of iron and manganese, form the extremes of a series passing insensibly from the one into the other, the pure tentalate (tantalite) being at one end of the series and the pure niobate (columbite) at the other. Superficially the two minerals are indistinguishable, but they may be separated from one another by means of their specific gravities, that of pure columbite being 5·3 and that of tantalite 7·3. There is an insensible gradation from the one extreme to the other according to the relative amounts of niobate and tantalate present, but the specific gravity gives a rough indication of the respective amounts present in any particular variety. This is important, since columbite is of no economic value, whereas tantalite is valued for its tantalum content, the latter being used in the manufacture of incandescent electric lamps. The only authentic occurrence of tantalite in the Madras Presidency is near Baiyampatti in the Semmali hills in Trichinopoly district, where tantalite said to contain 66 per cent of tantalic acid (Ta_2O_5) was said to have been found in an excavation made in search for mica; specimens sent to the Geological Survey office, however, were found to be nearer columbite than tantalite.

Columbite has been found in the mica-bearing pegmatites at Chagan-Chaganum in Nellore.

Ferro-tantalite was found many years ago among a collection of rocks and minerals from the Madura district. The locality is given as "near Palani," which may possibly be equivalent to Palni, but this is uncertain.

Wolfram.—Wolfram has been recorded from near Kadavur and Ururarkarad in Trichinopoly district, but extensive search made a few years ago failed to reveal any trace of the mineral at either locality.

Order—No. 1218, Revenue (Special), dated 3rd July 1920.

The Board of Revenue is requested to issue a Mining Manual drawn up on the lines of those issued by the Governments of the Central Provinces and Burma. Copies of the Manuals obtained from these Governments are herewith furnished to the Board. The Mining Manual should contain the Indian Mines Act, 1901, the rules printed as annexure to G.O. No. 494, Revenue (Special), dated 5th October 1918, and the note on the mineral resources of the Presidency prepared by Sir H. H. Hayden, Director, Geological Survey of India. The Manual should contain an index and a table of contents and should be made available to the public at as early a date as possible.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) (with the Mining Manuals of the Central Provinces and Burma).
" Director of Industries.
" Publicity Officer.

Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1233, 6th July 1920

Trade.

Board of Trade List regarding prohibitions on export from the United Kingdom, communicated to the Chambers of Commerce.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 1147, Revenue (Special), dated 21st June 1920.

ABSTRACT.—Board of Trade List regarding prohibitions on export from the United Kingdom, communicated to the Chambers of Commerce.

II

Letter—from E. C. ANSORGE, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce.
To—the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
Dated—Simla, the 23rd June 1920.
No.—3326.

In continuation of this department letter No. 2844, dated the 8th June 1920, I am directed to forward a copy of notification No. 3182, dated the 19th June 1920, publishing the Board of Trade List, dated the 21st May 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom.

2. I am to request that with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, you will republish the notification in the local gazette and will inform the mercantile community through Chambers of Commerce and Association of its contents.

ENCLOSURE

Notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce (Customs—War), No. 3182, dated Simla, the 19th June 1920.

The following Board of Trade List, dated the 21st May 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION, BOARD OF TRADE,
Gr. GEORGE STREET, S.W.1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS.

21st May 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

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This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d.* per month to the end of the current year for each additional copy required.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Postal Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade,
Gt. George Street, S.W.1.

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (See, however, page 5.)
(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (See, however, page 5.)
Alumina, see Phosphate Rock.
(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).
Apatites, see Phosphate Rock.
(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
(A) Armoured motor cars.
(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
(A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.
(A) Basic slag.
(A) Bayonets and their component parts.
Bran, see Offals of Corn.
(A) Bread.
Bullion, see Gold and Silver.
(A) Butter.
(A) Calfskins.
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (see, however, page 4.)
Castings, see Armour Plates.
Cattle hides, see Hides.
Caustic potash, see Potash.
(A) Cheese.
(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (See, however, page 4.)
(A) † Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives. (See, however, page 4.)
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
Coin, see Gold; Silver.
(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (See, however, page 4.)
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
Corn offals, see Offals.
Cows, bulls, etc., see Animals.
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
(A) † Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs. (See, however, page 4.)
(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, see Aeroplane.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
(A) Explosives, except the following :—
Blasting Gelatine, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking Powder, Detonators, Electric Detonators, Monobel, Safety Fuses and Dynamite.
(A) Firearms and their component parts. (See, however, page 4.)
(A) Fish except the following :—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, see Rice ; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, see specific headings. (See also page 5.)
Forage and food which may be used for animals, see specific headings as, *e.g.*, Hay, etc.
(A) Forage, green.
Fuel, manufactured, see Coke.
(A) Fruit, preserved, the following :—
(i) Fruit, canned or bottled in water, the following :—
Pineapples.
(ii) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup, except Cherries.
(iii) Fruit Pulp.
(iv) Jam and marmalade.
(A) Game.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, see Cannon, Firearms, Machine guns.
(A) Hay.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
(A) Husk meal.

* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L" copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes. | Drummer dyes. | Diamond dyes. | Dixon's home dyes.
Fairy dyes. | Dainty dyes. | Dol's household dyes. | Maypole dyes.

(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, see Fruit, preserved.
(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, see Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.
Livestock, see Animals.
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, see Fruit preserved.
Meals, see Husk, Wheat.
(A) Meat, home produced, fresh and frozen, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat, horseflesh, suet and marrow fat.
Middlings, see Offals of Corn.
(A) Milk, sweetened, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
Mill dust and screenings, see Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
* Notes of the Bank of France.
Offals of corn which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings
(A) Pollard.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, see Cannon; Carriages.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, see Firearms
Pollard, see Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, see fruit, etc.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, see Firearms.
Salmon, tinned, see Fish.
(A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
Screenings, see Offals of Corn.
Seeds, see Cereals mentioned by name.
(A) Semolina
Sharps, see Offals of Corn.
Sheep, see Animals.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, see Calfskins; Hides.
Spirits, see Whisky.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, see also Confectionery.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, see Onions; Potatoes.
Venison, see Game.
(A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.
(A) Yeast.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

LIST C.

List C comprises ALL GOODS not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

Apomorphia Hydrochloride.
Bird seed.
Cake mixture.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Cotarnine Hydrochloride.
Cotarnine Phthalate.
Disinfectant powders containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.
Gloy.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Ointments containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.
"Phosto" animal food.
Puddings.
Restorine.
Soaps containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.
Tooth-powders containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country

of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

Open General Licence for Coal Exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia (other than Esthonia, Lettland and Lithuania), Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorized representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorized local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (see list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to King's Lynn inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports and all ports in Lancashire and Cumberland,	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive.	Mr. H. Bamber, Cymrie Buildings, Cardiff.

Open General Licence for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Import and Export Licensing Section :—

British Possessions and Protectorates (see note below).
French Possessions and Protectorates (see note below)
United States of America.
South America.
Japan and Korea.
France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Iceland, Czecho-Slovakia, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, San Salvador, San Domingo, and Hayti.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition," *all* consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Specific Export Licence.

The Prohibited Areas are—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas Island and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

Open General Licence for the export of Aircraft, etc.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect

of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned:—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

Open General Licence for the export of Parcels containing Miscellaneous Foodstuffs.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

Notes regarding export to certain countries.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to *Esthonia, Jugo-Slavia* (except *Dalmatia*), *Lettland* (*Latvia*), *Lithuania*, *Poland*.

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes, provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 oz.) of tobacco.

Russia (*European*).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Syria.—A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Acre to Alexandretta and west of Aleppo, including—

Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna will only be accepted if they are fully addressed "c/o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople" (and/or Smyrna), and parcels must be *called* for at the British Post Offices.

Urgent Orders.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Derestim, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S.W. 1.

Transhipment in the United Kingdom.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea).

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

C. A. Innes,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Order—No. 1233, Revenue (Special), dated 6th July 1920.

Communicated to the Chambers of Commerce.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

o the Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
" " Tuticorin.
" " Cochin.
" Godavari Chamber of Commerce, Cocanada.
" European Chamber of Commerce, Cocanada.
" Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

Copy to the South Indian Skin and Hide Merchants' Association, Madras.
" Madras Trades Association, Madras.
" Chairman, Madras Port Trust.
" Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
" Resident in Travancore andCochin.
" Presidency Port Officer, Madras.
" Revenue Department.
" Director of Industries.
" Publicity Officer.

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Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1246, 7th July 1920

Trade

Trading with Germany—correspondence from the Government of India, communicated to the Chambers of Commerce.

READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 1499, Revenue (Special), dated 6th August 1919.
" " 467, " " " 6th March 1920.

II

Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Commerce (Trading by Foreigners), No. 3284, dated Simla, the 22nd June 1920.

The following papers regarding the resumption of trade relations with Germany are published for general information.

ENCLOSURES

(i)

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. MARR, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Darjeeling.
To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla.
Dated—the 7th May 1920.
No.—7-T.-Com.

I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a letter No. 11-C.M./6-1920, dated the 16th April 1920, from the Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association, on the question of trading with German firms.

2. As the question of policy affects the whole of British India, it is desirable that the Government of India should make an authoritative pronouncement on the subject. The general question of post-war trade with our late enemies was discussed in this Government's letters Nos. 414-T.-Com., dated the 26th September 1917 and 495-Com., dated the 21st January 1918, but there have doubtless been subsequent developments of which the Governor in Council is not aware.

SUB-ENCLOSURE.

Letter—from the Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association, Calcutta.
To—the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
Dated—the 16th April 1920.
No.—11-C.M. 6-1920.

At a regular meeting of the Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association, held on Friday the 9th April 1920, the question of trading with German firms was raised by one of the members.

It would appear that firms in Germany are now offering Agencies for German goods, and I have been directed to ascertain the views of Government as to the desirability of the resumption of trade relationship with Germany.

This vexed question has, it is understood, been freely debated upon in England, and the reply given by the President of the Board of Trade was to the effect that Great Britain required German purchasing power, and that it was the view of His Majesty's Government that Germany must be set on her feet again.

As, however, conditions in India may be somewhat different, before members of this Association enter into business negotiations with German firms, they consider that the feeling of the Government of India on this point should be made publicly known, so that trade relationship with Germany may be resumed without fear of arousing public feeling.

(ii)

Letter—from R. B. Ewbank, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce.
To—the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Commerce Department.
Dated—the 17th June 1920.
No.—3144.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 70-Com., dated 7th May 1920, forwarding, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a letter from the Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association, on the subject of the resumption of trade relationships with Germany. You suggest that, as the question of policy thus raised affects the whole of British India, it is desirable that the Government of India should make an authoritative pronouncement on the subject.

2. In reply I am to say that an authoritative pronouncement on the subject has already been made by His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech on the 8th January last when he opened the Conference of the Chambers of Commerce in India and Ceylon, and I am also to invite a reference to this Department's Notification No. 1368-D., dated the 21st February 1920, republishing certain notes issued by the Board of Trade on trading conditions with certain countries. From this notification it will be seen that 'it is no part of the policy of His Majesty's Government to discourage British traders from competing in the markets of the late enemy countries and it is desirable that British traders should make every effort to secure a proper footing in Central Europe.' The Government of India have already announced their intention of excluding Germans from India for a period of five years from the date of the conclusion of the war, but though they do not propose to allow Germans to handle trade in India for this period, there is no objection to firms in this country resuming trade relationships with German firms. The attention of the Trades Association, however, should be drawn to the two provisos to the General Trading Licence published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council on the 2nd August 1919 which provisos are still in force.

Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to all local Governments and Administrations, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, the Chambers of Commerce, Trades Associations, the Indian Trade Commissioner, London and His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

C. A. Innes,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Order—No. 1246, Revenue (Special), dated 7th July 1920.

Miscellaneous.	Communicated to the Chambers of Commerce.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
" " Tuticorin.
" " Cochin.
" Godavari Chamber of Commerce, Cocanada.
" European " " Madras.
" Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
Copy to the South India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association, Madras.
" Madras Trades Association.
" Chairman, Madras Port Trust.
" Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
" Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
" Presidency Port Officer.
" Revenue Department.
" Director of Industries.
" Publicity Officer.

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Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1270, 10th July 1920

Charge allowance

Directing that rangers placed in additional charge of adjoining ranges should in future be remunerated by the grant of a — of Rs. 30 per mensem instead of by the grant of double conveyance allowance.

READ—the following papers:—

I

Official Memorandum No. 2007-I/19-2, Revenue (Special), dated 8th December 1919.

Under section 13 of the Forest Code, when rangers and deputy rangers are put in temporary additional charge of adjoining ranges, they are eligible for double the conveyance or permanent travelling allowance of their class. A question has been raised as to the necessity for the grant of such double allowance. The Chief Conservator of Forests is therefore requested to explain in detail the necessity for the grant of such allowances to officers of the Forest Department.

(By order),

H. R. UZIELLI
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox, Chief Conservator of Forests.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 17th April 1920.
No.—Ref. 1092/19-2.

In reply to Government Memorandum No. 2007-I/19-2, dated 8th December 1919, calling for an explanation in detail as to the necessity for the grant of double conveyance allowance to rangers placed in additional charge of adjoining ranges, I have the honour to state that rangers are entitled to travelling allowance ordinarily admissible under the Civil Service Regulations. In addition, they are allowed a fixed conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 a month for the maintenance of a pony: if a bicycle is maintained the allowance is limited to Rs. 5 per mensem.

2. Section 1009, Civil Service Regulations, permits an officer holding two separate appointments to which permanent allowances are attached, to draw, with the sanction of Government, such allowances not exceeding the aggregate of the allowances attached to both the appointments. Under this rule, rangers placed in additional charge of adjoining ranges are now granted double the fixed conveyance, with the permission of Government in each case.

3. The Conservators whom I have consulted in the matter are not in favour of such double allowance. They advocate, on the other hand, the grant of an extra allowance as necessary and justifiable on the ground of increase of work and responsibility devolving on the ranger holding two charges.

I agree with them. The grant of extra *conveyance* allowance is meaningless, and should be discontinued. A ranger is expected to be in camp for twenty days in a month and he cannot ordinarily exceed this limit whether he is in charge of one or two ranges, for the simple reason that he has office work and court attendance at headquarters during the remaining ten days.

4. In the circumstances, I consider that a ranger should be granted a charge allowance of not less than Rs. 30 when holding charge of two ranges in consideration of the extremely heavy work involved. A forest division now consists usually of three to five ranges, and when a ranger is placed in charge of two ranges it means that he is practically responsible for the execution of forest work in half the division.

5. As far as possible no ranger is now called upon to take charge of an additional range since it is recognized that no man can really manage two ranges; but in the exceptional cases in which such action has to be taken, it is only right that the additional burden of office work and responsibility should be recognized by a substantial allowance. As rangers now draw pay up to Rs. 200 per mensem, a charge allowance of Rs. 30 cannot be deemed excessive.

III

Endorsement No. 2007-I/19-3, Revenue (Special), dated 6th May 1920.

Referred to the Accountant-General for remarks.

(By order)

H. R. Uzielli,.
Under Secretary to Government.

To the the Accountant-General.

IV

Letter—from H. Brimasena Rao, Esq., B.A., Officiating Accountant-General, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Fort St. George, the 25th/26th May 1920.
No.—F. 14-4687.

In reply to your Endorsement No. 2007-1/19-3, dated 6th May 1920, forwarding for remarks a letter from the Chief Conservator recommending the abolition of the grant of double conveyance allowance to which the rangers, put in additional charge of joining ranges, were eligible under article 1009, Civil Service Regulations, and suggesting in substitution therefor a charge allowance of not less than Rs. 30 a month for the additional work, I have the honour to state that, if the ranger has been in charge of the current duties of another range as would appear from paragraph 5 of the Chief Conservator's letter, he may be granted, under article 161, Civil Service Regulations, a charge allowance not exceeding one-tenth of the pay of the office subject to the condition that the declaration indicated in rule 2 under article 168 of the Civil Service Regulations is made, but if he is held to be in charge of an additional range under article 168 of the Civil Service Regulations and the declaration referred to above is made, there would be no audit objection to his salary being increased by an allowance not exceeding half the pay of the appointment, namely, Rs. 30 (half of Rs. 60).

The Chief Conservator has been delegated with powers of the Local Government under these articles.

Order—No. 1270, Revenue (Special), dated 10th July 1920.

The Government agree with the Chief Conservator of Forests and consider that the present practice of remunerating rangers placed in additional charge of adjoining ranges by the grant of double the usual conveyance allowance should be discontinued and that the rangers should, in such cases, be granted a fixed charge allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem. The sanction of Government should, however, be obtained to the grant of the allowance in each individual case.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.
" Accountant-General (through Financial Department).
" Publicity Officer.

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Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1274, 10th July 1920

Forest Officers

Secretary of State's sanction for the re-employment of certain retired — of the Imperial Service.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. Nos. 53-54, Revenue (Special), dated 8th January 1920.

G.O. Nos. 411-12, Revenue (Special), dated 26th February 1920.

II

Letter—from J. C. B. DRAKE, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests).
To—the Temporary Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Simla, the 24th April 1920.
No.—402/39-5.

With reference to your letters No. 54, dated 8th January 1920 and No. 412, dated 26th February 1920, regarding the re-employment of Mr. A. W. Lushington, C.I.E., retired Conservator of Forests, and Mr. C. Du Pre Thornton, retired Deputy Conservator of Forests, I am directed to say that references on the subject have been made to the Secretary of State, whose orders will be communicated to the Local Government in due course.

III

Endorsement of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests), No. 784-39, dated Simla, the 2nd July 1920.

A copy of the undermentioned papers is forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue (Special) Department, in continuation of letter No. 402, dated 24th April 1920.

(By order)

J. C. B. DRAKE,
Under Secretary.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Despatch—from the Government of India, Finance Department (Pensions and Gratuities).
To—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.
Dated—Delhi, the 5th March 1920.
No.—94.

We have the honour to forward a copy of a letter from the Government of Madras, No. 54, dated the 8th January 1920, in which that Government report that they have issued orders, subject to ratification by you, sanctioning the re-employment, for a period of three years, of Mr. A. W. Lushington, C.I.E., retired Conservator of Forests, first grade, and Mr. C. Du Pre Thornton, retired Deputy Conservator of Forests, on a pay of Rs. 1,250 per mensem with travelling allowance at rates admissible to Deputy Conservators of Forests, their pensions being held in abeyance during the period of re-employment.

2. We agree with the Government of Madras that in the present shortage of Imperial officers in the Forest Department, it is desirable to utilize the services of retired officers, and we trust that you will confirm the action taken by the Local Government.

(2)

Despatch—from the Government of India, Finance Department (Pensions and Gratuities).
To—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.
Dated—Simla, the 15th April 1920.
No.—159.

We have the honour to refer to our despatch No. 94, dated 5th March 1920, regarding the re-employment by the Government of Madras of Mr. A. W. Lushington, C.I.E., retired Conservator of Forests, and Mr. C. Du Pre Thornton, retired Deputy Conservator of Forests, and to forward a copy of a further communication from the Local Government on the subject. We consider it reasonable that during their re-employment these officers should draw the maximum pay of a Deputy Conservator of Forests, viz., Rs. 1,600 per mensem, and we request that the proposal in our despatch referred to above may be modified accordingly.

(3)

Despatch—from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.
To—the Government of India, Finance Department.
Dated—the 6th May 1920.
No.—51-Rev.

I have considered in Council the letter from your Excellency's Government in the Finance Department, No. 94, dated the 5th March 1920, and confirm the action taken by the Government of Madras in re-employing two retired officers of the Imperial Forest Service, for a period of three years, on a pay of Rs. 1,250 a month, their pensions being held in abeyance during the period of re-employment. These officers will receive the travelling allowances admissible to Deputy Conservators of Forests during the period of their re-employment.

(4)

Telegram—from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.
To—the Government of India, Finance Department.
Dated—the 12th June 1920.

Your Finance Department letter No. 159-M.E.F., 15th April 1920. I sanction your proposal.

Order—No. 1274, Revenue (Special), dated 10th July 1920.

Forest No. 40

Communicated to the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Accountant-General.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.
" Accountant-General.
" Financial (Pension) Department.
Copy to the Publicity Officer.

F31

Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1276, 12th July 1920

Forest bungalows

Directing that non-official presidents of local boards should be deemed to be officials for purposes of the rules regulating the occupation of —.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from the President, District Board, South Arcot.
To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
Dated—the 17th May 1920.
No.—Ref. on cur. 1082/D.B.

I have the honour to solicit the favour of orders of Government on the following point.

2. The non-official President of the Taluk Board of Chidambaram wanted to halt in the Public Works Department inspection bungalow at Shatiatope during one of his tours in his official capacity. The officer in charge of the inspection bungalow refused him admission. On information from the President, Taluk Board, I asked the Executive Engineer to state the circumstances under which the President, Taluk Board, was refused admission. The Executive Engineer informs me that gazetted officers whose names appear in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* can occupy the inspection bungalows and that non-gazetted officers and non-officials should obtain the previous permission of the Collector for the occupation of the inspection bungalows.

3. Non-official presidents of local boards were not in existence at the time when the inspection bungalow rules were framed. Now that times have changed and that non-officials have been appointed as presidents of local boards, it is but reasonable to give them special privileges of halting at Public Works Department inspection bungalows, whenever they happen to tour within their jurisdiction in their official capacity, especially because they are doing gratuitous work, their names are also published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* and that they are treated as First-class officers for purposes of tour and travelling allowances. I request that Government may be pleased to issue orders authorizing the non-official presidents of the local boards to occupy Public Works Department inspection bungalows, as in the case of gazetted officers.

II

Endorsement No. 789-I/20-1, Revenue (Special), dated 14th June 1920.

Referred to the Chief Conservator of Forests who is requested to report whether he sees any objection to allowing non-official presidents of local boards to occupy forest inspection bungalows in the same way as is proposed in the case of Public Works Department inspection bungalows.

(By order)

H. R. UZIELLI,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests with a copy of letter from the President, District Board, South Arcot.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox, Chief Conservator of Forests.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 25th June 1920.
No.—Ref. 663 Gt./20-1.

With reference to Government Endorsement No. 789-I/20-1, dated 14th June 1920, inquiring whether I see any objection to allowing non-official presidents of local boards to occupy forest inspection bungalows in the same way as is proposed in the case of public works bungalows, I have the honour to state that under paragraph 4 of Appendix II to the Forest Code, non-officials are allowed to occupy forest rest-houses in the same manner as officials on payment of rent.

2. Under clause (xii) of this paragraph, however, non-officials must vacate the rest-house in favour of an official on receipt of 6 hours' notice instead of the usual 24 hours' notice prescribed in the case of officials.

3. This difference should be done away with. I consider accordingly that a fresh paragraph should be inserted to the effect that, for the purpose of these rules, the presidents of local boards shall be deemed to be officials.

Order—No. 1276, Revenue (Special), dated 12th July 1920.

The Government agree with the Chief Conservator that, for purposes of the rules regulating the occupation of forest bungalows, non-official presidents of local boards should be deemed to be 'officials.'

Forest No. 41

The Chief Conservator is requested to make the necessary addition to the rules.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secy. to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.

Copy to the Local and Municipal Department.
" " Officer in charge of Publicity Bureau.

F 32

Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1277, 13th July 1920

Forest Veterinary establishment

Creation of a post of "Inspector of Livestock" and a post of third Veterinary Assistant in the Forest Department, sanctioned.

READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 2698, Revenue, dated 4th December 1915.

G.O. No. 1056, Revenue (Special), dated 24th May 1919.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox, Chief Conservator of Forests.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department (through the Accountant-General).
Dated—Madras, the 8th March 1920.
No.—Ref. 64 G1./20-1.

I have the honour to address Government on the subject of the future employment of Mr. F. X. Mascarenhas, Special Veterinary Inspector of the Forest Department.

2. Mr. Mascarenhas graduated from the Bombay Veterinary College in the year 1899 and after a year's service in the Bombay Veterinary hospital, took up the post of Assistant Surgeon and, later, Veterinary Surgeon of the Madras Veterinary hospital, S.P.C.A. After about four years' service in the S.P.C.A. he was appointed Senior Lecturer, Madras Veterinary College, when Government took over the institution under its control. Mr. Mascarenhas' pay then was Rs. 120—8—200. He worked as Senior Lecturer for a year-and-half when, owing to constant mortality among elephants, Government created early in 1905 an appointment of Inspector of Government elephants on Rs. 200 per mensem temporarily, subject to a report at the end of the year on the work of this officer and the advisability of continuing the appointment. Mr. Mascarenhas was selected to the post and he was permitted to draw the full pay of the appointment (Rs. 200) with a lien on his permanent post in the Civil Veterinary Department.

3. On the expiry of this period the Board recommended the creation of a permanent appointment of Special Veterinary Inspector for the Forest Department, on the ground that there was a sufficient number of elephants and livestock to require the undivided attention of a Veterinary officer. Government accepted the principle but sanctioned the retention of Mr. Mascarenhas as Special Veterinary Inspector tentatively for a period of five years on Rs. 200 per mensem (G.O. No. 481, Revenue, dated 30th May 1906). In 1911 the period of his appointment was again extended for a further term of five years on the same rate of pay (G.O. Mis. No. 1771, Revenue, dated 10th June 1911).

4. Mr. Mascarenhas then memorialized Government for increase of pay but his request was not granted (G.O. No. 3688, Revenue, dated 16th December 1911). Towards the close of the second term of Mr. Mascarenhas' employment in the Forest Department, the Board pointed out that his services had been most valuable, and that he had ruined all chances of promotion in his own service by remaining long in the Forest Department, and recommended, therefore, the creation of the post of Special Veterinary Inspector permanently on a salary of Rs. 150—25—350, and the retention of Mr. Mascarenhas on a pay of Rs. 225 to begin with. Government sanctioned the

proposal, but fixed the pay of the post at Rs. 125—17½—300 and permitted Mr. Mascarenhas to draw Rs. 230 with effect from the 6th March 1916 (G.O. No. 2698, Revenue, dated 4th December 1915). This appointment he still holds and he would reach the maximum of Rs. 300 on the 6th March 1920, and thereafter he will have to remain on the same pay until his retirement.

5. Mr. Mascarenhas is now 48 years old, and after 15 years of exceptionally arduous life in the Forest Department is now too broken in health and too old to lead the very active life which his present duties demand.

(2) Not only has he personal responsibility for the elephants and cattle in South Malabar and Kanara, but he also attends to all calls from his assistants at Mount Stuart and Gudalur in the event of sickness or casualty.

(3) This system cannot continue as he is no longer capable of these constant marches and of the camping in the forest, and the question arises of how his services can now best be utilized.

(4) Of his quite exceptional knowledge of elephants and his experience of cattle it is hardly necessary to speak. All officers who have known him have testified to his fine services and to the amount of money which he has saved to Government.

6. The time has now come to relieve him of his present very active duties and to employ him in a more administrative rôle.

I suggest that he should, in future, fill the position of Inspector of Livestock to the Forest Department with the following duties :—

(*a*) *Inspection and report on the elephants and cattle belonging to the Forest Department and on the work of the Veterinary Assistants.*—The livestock at present on the Forest Department books is as follows :—

	Elephants.	Cattle.
Ganjām	2	6
Gōdāvari, Upper	2	..
Kurnool, West	2	16
Do. East	..	2
Mangalore, South	13	12
Malabar, North	18	..
Do. South	29	116
The Nilgiris	44	5
Coimbatore, South	25	120
Do. Central	..	56
Chittoor	..	2
Total ..	135	335

As forest work develops, there is likely to be a still larger increase of both elephants and cattle.

(*b*) *Inspection and report on elephant capturing operations.*—These are conducted in several districts and with so many inexperienced young forest officers in charge of districts, it is more desirable than ever that the operations should be subject to an expert's inspection.

(*c*) *Purchase of elephants and cattle for Government.*—This work has already been largely entrusted to him. He has bought a considerable number of the cattle now on the Forest Department's books and is at present in Bombay purchasing more elephants for the Agent to the Governor in Ganjām. He has only lately returned from Sonepur Fair where he was deputed to purchase

But these visits to other provinces upset his ordinary work; and if as is probable, purchases are likely to increase, it is desirable for this reason alone to make some alteration in the present system.

(*d*) *General assistance to the Agency and Police Departments in connexion with their elephants.*—There are, I believe, 39 elephants in charge of these departments in the Northern Circars and I imagine that occasional inspection by Mr. Mascarenhas would be welcomed as there is no one in the Presidency who has a wider knowledge of the feed and keep of elephants. In fact I think he has been called upon to advise before now.

7. The above programme of work will keep Mr. Mascarenhas fully employed but will not drive him at all times and seasons into feverish elephant camps and long night journeys as does his present work.

I also think that Government will get greater value from his services than it does at present, for Mr. Mascarenhas' knowledge is largely wasted in the attempt to do a young man's job.

8. The proposal involves the appointment of a third Assistant Veterinary Inspector at Nilambur to take Mr. Mascarenhas' place. For this post I would suggest a pay Rs. 40—5—60, intermediate between the scales of Rs. 30—4—50 and 50—5—75 now drawn by the two Assistant Inspectors in service.

9. The proposal also involves the transfer of Mr. Mascarenhas' headquarters from Nilambur, where he is many miles from a railway.

I think that Calicut would be the best place for him in future, where he would be in 48 hours' reach of most of the elephant camps and also in touch with the Conservator at Coimbatore under whose orders he would work. Coimbatore in some respects might perhaps be better but it is impossible to find house accommodation there and the climate moreover does not suit him.

10. Lastly, there is the question of his future pay. Mr. Ware considers that Mr. Mascarenhas deserves the pay of a Deputy Superintendent in the Veterinary Department on Rs. 200—25—400 and suggests that if Government are not prepared to make this pay applicable to the present post held by Mr. Mascarenhas, it may be made personal to him as a special case, as was done in the case of a Senior Lecturer in the Madras Veterinary College.

I would recommend, however, that the title of Mr. Mascarenhas' appointment be altered to "Inspector of Livestock" and that the proposed scale of pay be made applicable to that post.

With the extended activities of the Forest Department I look forward to a considerable increase in the livestock, for the reason that the exploitation of the evergreen forests on the West Coast involves the use of elephants and buffal[illegible] native contractors cannot supply.

Even now the market value of the elephants alone is about six lakhs, so that the pay proposed cannot be considered excessive for a man of such qualifications.

11. I have consulted Mr. Ware on this subject and have his general concurrence with the above proposals.

III

Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. G.A./61-28929, dated 22nd March 1920.

Forwarded.

2. There is no audit objection to the proposals of the Chief Conservator being sanctioned by Government in the Financial Department.

3. The employment of two Veterinary Assistants having been sanctioned in G.O. No. 1056, Revenue (Special), dated 24th May 1919, the additional post now recommended by the Chief Conservator in paragraph 8 of his letter may also be similarly designated. It has not been stated what local or other allowances are recommended for this additional Veterinary Assistant.

4. The necessary provision will be included in the budget estimate for 1920-21 on receipt of orders of Government in the Financial Department to that effect.

K. R. Sadasiva Rao,
Deputy Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.

Order—No. 1277, Revenue (Special), dated 13th July 1920.

Forest No. 42

The Government sanction the creation of a post of "Inspector of Livestock" in the Forest Department on a pay of Rs. 200—25—400 in lieu of the existing post of "Special Veterinary Inspector" sanctioned in G.O. No. 2698, Revenue, dated 4th December 1915. Mr. F. X. Mascarenhas, Special Veterinary Inspector, will be appointed to the post and he will be permitted to draw a pay of Rs. 300 per mensem in the new scale. The sanction has been registered as No. 144 of 1920-21.

2. The headquarters of the Inspector of Livestock will be at Calicut. The duties proposed to be assigned to him in paragraph 6 of the Chief Conservator's letter read above are approved.

3. The Government also sanction the employment of a third Veterinary Assistant in the Forest Department with headquarters at Nilambur on a pay of Rupees 45—4—65 and a local allowance of 50 per cent of his pay.

4. Orders will issue in the Revenue Department for increasing the cadre of the Veterinary Assistants and for deputing a third Veterinary Assistant to the Forest Department to take the place of Mr. Mascarenhas at Nilambur.

5. The Chief Conservator is requested to meet the extra expenditure during the current year by re-appropriation.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

...onservator of Forests.
...tal Department.
...venue Department, with notes.
...opy to the Publicity Officer.

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Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1293, 14th July 1920

Contributions to local bodies.

Delegating to the Chief Conservator of Forests power to sanction — on account of buildings and communications subject to certain limits.

READ—the following papers:—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox, I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 17th May 1920.
No.—Ref. 1084/20-2.

In connexion with the formation of a fourth division in Kurnool, and the consequent shifting of the headquarters of the Owk range from Peapalli to Racherla, the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, and the Collector of Kurnool considered that the existing famine road from Garaladinne to Racherla which was in disrepair should be improved. It was agreed between the two officers that this road should be maintained by the Local Fund department in good repair and that the Forest department should bear a moiety of the cost of annual maintenance—namely Rs. 500.

2. In accordance with this arrangement, a sum of Rs. 500 was paid by the Conservator to the District Board, Kurnool, in January 1919. The Accountant-General objected to this payment on the ground that the sanction of Government was necessary.

3. Finding that there have been numerous precedents in which the Board of Revenue sanctioned such contributions in the past, I sanctioned the payment in question. The Accountant-General now observes that Government sanction was necessary under rule 12 on page 21 of the Book of Financial Powers.

4. There is a second instance in which the Accountant-General has raised a similar objection.

While approving the working plan for the Hosur Sandalwood area, the Board suggested, at the instance of the Conservator, Mr. P. M. Lushington, that in case the district board constructed a rest-house at Denkanikota at the cost of local funds, the Forest department might pay half the cost. The district board consented to this proposal and had the rest-house constructed, in respect of which the Conservator sanctioned the payment of Rs. 1,512-15-9 being half the cost. The Accountant-General has held this payment under objection, asking the Conservator to obtain the sanction of Government. He has quoted no authority but apparently bases his objection on the rules regarding financial powers referred to above.

5. No copy of the Book of Financial Powers is available in my office or in any branch of the Board of Revenue. In fact I know nothing whatever of this authority, but, as stated above, similar power of sanction has been exercised by the Board of Revenue in the past without objection on the part of the Accountant-General and having succeeded the Forest Commissioner, I should presumably exercise similar powers.

6. Should Government agree in this view, the Accountant-General may be instructed to waive the objection.

7. Owing to the gradual expansion of forest works in the Presidency, instances are likely to increase in number where the Forest department desirably may contribute to the local funds on behalf of buildings and communications. It would involve delay and unnecessary correspondence, if on each occasion a contribution has to be made, the Chief Conservator should move Government in the matter. I request therefore that, if Government see no objection, the Chief Conservator may be permitted to grant such contribution to local boards as has been done by the Board of Revenue in the past, subject to a limit of Rs. 1,000 in each case.

II

Endorsement No. 678-I/20-1, Revenue, dated 25th May 1920.

Referred to the Accountant-General for remarks.

(By order)

H. R. Uzielli,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.

III

Letter—from H. Bhimasena Rao, Esq., B.A., Officiating Accountant-General, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Fort St. George, the 7th /8th June 1920.
No.—F.N. 4-5904.

With reference to Government Endorsement No. 678–I/20–1, dated the 25th May 1920, referring to me for remarks letter Ref. No. 1084/20–2, dated the 17th May 1920, from the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, I have the honour to state that sanction of Government in the Financial Department is necessary to the payment of the contributions to local bodies in the cases mentioned—vide Rule 12 on page 21 of the Book of Financial Powers. It will also be seen from paragraph 434 (*a*) II of the Public Works Department Code, 10th edition, that, in the case of works undertaken by the Public Works Department on the responsibility of a local body, the financial assistance given by Government is governed by the rules in the Book of Financial Powers.

2. The proposal contained in paragraph 7 of the Chief Conservator's letter, namely to delegate to him the power to sanction payment of such grants up to a limit of Rs. 1,000 in each case can be sanctioned only in the case of non-recurring grants. In the case of recurring expenditure, the limit of delegation is Rs. 200 a year in any individual case—vide Rule 5 on page 47 of the Book of Financial Powers.

Order—No. 1293, Revenue (Special), dated 14th July 1920.

The Government are pleased to delegate to the Chief Conservator of Forests power to sanction grants to local bodies from Provincial revenues on account of buildings and communications subject to the following limits :—

Forest No. 43.

Recurring grants.—Not exceeding Rs. 200 a year in any one case.
Non-recurring grants.—Not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in any one case.

2. The contributions referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of the Chief Conservator's letter read above are sanctioned.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.
,, Accountant-General (through Financial Department).
Copy to the officer in charge of the Publicity Bureau.

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Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1297, 14th July 1920

Javadi Hills—North Arcot district

Recording, with remarks, report regarding the land revenue administration by the Forest Department of certain Javadi Hill villages, North Arcot district, and sanctioning the continuance of the scheme for another year.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 116, Revenue, dated 16th January 1917.

II

Petition—from the residents of Puttur, Nelvasal, etc., villages of Javadi Hills, Tiruppattur division, North Arcot district.
To—His Excellency the Governor in Council, Fort St. George.
Dated—January 1920.

1. There are about 1,000 houses in the villages aforesaid and its hamlets containing a population of about 5,000 and also 3,000 cattle belonging to them.

2. We own about 5,000 acres of dry patta lands and we pay also assessment of about Rs. 5,000 on the whole.

3. We respectfully beg to submit that we are greatly handicapped from attending to our own agricultural and other works on account of the services which we are forced to do by the Forest Department.

4. The Forest Department taking advantage of the fact that the villages in which we live are under their control and taking advantage of the fact that the patta lands belonging to us are situate under their administration, compel us to be their servants at all times for their departmental work. We submit that we hardly find time during the cultivation season to do the same. When we want to plough our own lands and sow, the Forest authorities also want to commence their cultural operations. If we refuse to work for them at the time, they at once on account of the power which is in their hands come and untie our bulls which are engaged in ploughing and even use force against us and they not only do all these but they do also various harms to us.

5. We are quite willing to work for the Forest Department in other seasons when we have little work to do of our own. But to force us to do other work in the cultivation season in preference to our work is the thing which we deeply deplore and further it has ruined us in the past and it is ruining us in the present.

6. The wages that are paid by the Forest Department are very very low and orders should be passed to pay the rate that prevails in the vicinity.

7. Last of all we submit that the Forest Officers should not worry us to do any work for them in preference to our own and for this purpose we pray that some superior officer not connected with the Forest Department be deputed to visit the

villages in question, to ascertain the feelings of the villagers on account of the worry caused by the Forest Department and to issue orders to the Forest authorities not to meddle with us when we have work of our own to do.

III

Endorsement No. 34-I/20-1, Revenue (Special), dated 20th January 1920.

Referred to the Chief Conservator of Forests for consideration and report when he sends the report called for in paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 116, Revenue, dated 16th January 1917.

L. D. Swamikannu,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.

IV

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox, Chief Conservator of Forests.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department (through the Board, Settlement Department).
Dated—Madras, the 2nd February 1920.
No.—Ref. 2283/19-2.

With reference to paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 116, Revenue, dated 16th January 1917, I have the honour to forward the report of the District Forest Officer, West Vellore, on the land revenue administration by the Forest Department of the Javadi Hill villages noted in the margin.

(1) Pungampatti nad.
(2) Pudur nad.
(3) Nelvasal nad.

2. In G.O. No. 1680, Revenue, dated 13th June 1917, Government sanctioned the introduction of this scheme with effect from 1st July 1917. As, however, the deputy ranger appointed for the special work entered on his duties on 15th September 1917, the District Forest Officer's report covers the period from 15th September 1917 to 15th September 1919.

3. *Paragraph 3 and 4 of the Report.*—The work of delimitation has been practically finished, and it appears to have been carried out generally on the lines indicated in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 116, Revenue, dated 16th January 1917. In some cases, however, the District Forest Officer has included so-called 'objectionable lands' within the delimited boundary with a view to straighten the boundary; but he has taken care to indicate in the adangals that such areas should be permanently reserved from cultivation. Provided there are no sandalwood trees on these lands, there is perhaps no great danger in including them within the delimited boundary. The District Forest Officer will be separately requested to report, through the Collector, the number and extent of lands on which cultivation is forbidden falling within the prohibited line; and it can then be settled whether the departure from a strict interpretation of the principles laid down by Government is justified. Neither the Collector nor Conservator has commented on the question.

4. *Paragraph 5 of the Report.*—The District Forest Officer has allowed the cultivation of objectionable lands in cases in which the lands have been under sivayi-jama cultivation for a long time. Although this again contravenes the principles laid down by Government of prohibiting cultivation and occupation of 'objectionable areas' (paragraph 2 (*a*) of G.O. No. 116, Revenue, dated 16th January 1917), the reasons adduced by the District Forest Officer for his action seem valid. It seems, however, desirable for the Collector to look into the matter and make sure that the course adopted by the District Forest Officer is justified.

5. *Paragraphs 6, 8 and 9 of the Report.*—The attention of the Board, Settlement Department, will be invited to the questions of assessment, issue of pattas and survey, dealt with in these paragraphs.

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6. *General.*—The results of the Revenue and Forest administration compare as follows during the past four faslis :—

Faslis.	Under whose control.	Extent of patta holdings.	Assessment collected.
		acs.	rs.
1326 (1916-17)	Revenue Department	6,427	2,503
1327 (1917-18)	Forest Department	6,516	2,557
1328 (1918-19)	Do.	6,505	2,552
1329 (1919-20)	Do.	10,255	3,827

The figures show some development under the management of the Forest Department. The Collector states that he received no complaints from the ryots during his visit to the villages, and recommends the continuance of this system of Forest Administration of the revenue villages for another year. A petition addressed to His Excellency the Governor has recently been received and purports to represent the hardships which the Malayalis of certain Javadi villages suffer under the administration of the Forest Department. In view of the Collector's remarks, there is probably little credence to be given to the petition, but the matter will be inquired into. A copy of the petition is attached to this report.

The results of the management appear, on the whole, to be satisfactory and I accordingly support the Collector's recommendation.

7. The District Forest Officer proposes that, on account of the additional work involved, the range officer and the District Forest Officer may be given a local allowance of Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 respectively, and that an additional clerk on Rs. 25 may be sanctioned for the District Forest Office. The Collector and the Conservator consider that a clerk on Rs. 25 may be appointed temporarily, but that there is no case for the grant of local allowances. I agree with the Collector and Conservator. The employment of a clerk on Rs. 25 on the temporary scale will be sanctioned under section 8 of the Forest Code. The District Forest Officer, who is in charge of the division, has already been drawing an allowance of Rs. 50 for holding major charge and no further remuneration is called for in his case.

Enclosures.

(1)

Letter—from M.R.Ry. K. A. Chengappa Avargal, District Forest Officer, West Vellore.
To—the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras (through the Collector of North Arcot, Vellore, and the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, Salem).
Dated—the 19th September 1919.
No.—58 R.A.

With reference to G.O. No. 116, Revenue, dated 16th January 1917, communicated in B.P. Forest No. 21, dated 12th February 1917, sanctioning the proposals for placing the Land Revenue Administration of the Tiruppattur-Javadi Hill villages under the control of the Forest Department, I have the honour to state, that a report on the subject is due to Government for the two years period ending 15th September 1919—vide paragraph 4 of the above Government Order. I therefore submit below a brief summary of the work done by the Forest Department of this division under this head.

2. The Land Revenue Administration of the hill villages was practically transferred to the control of the Forest Department from the 15th of September 1917, when the Deputy Ranger specially posted for this work joined this division. Till April 1918, he was mainly engaged in the collection of assessment for fasli 1327. He also did some delimitation work during the period, which, however, was found to be erroneous and had to be redone. The Deputy Ranger being in indifferent health all through, and practically not suited for Javadi Hill work, had to be sent away on medical leave from the 4th of May 1918. The work of revenue delimitation and collection of land assessment being new to all concerned, this could not be pushed through faster and on the 6th of July 1918, K. S. Ramasesha Ayyar, a clerk of the District Forest office, who was once a classifier in the Settlement Department, was put on to this work as Land Revenue Deputy Ranger. Effectual work on this was taken up from the 6th of July 1918, as explained in this office C. No. 399/South Vellore Supr. of 1916, dated 18th May 1918, and S.C. No. 153, dated 3rd April 1919, to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

3. The first work done was to mark out the delimitation boundary of each village and to cut this line and erect cairns at the corners to confine the Malaiyali cultivation from straying beyond this line. Simultaneously with this, the existing sivaijama cultivation was surveyed, settled, classified and mapped and arrangements made to issue pattas for the same. As work was taken up, it was found that the work of delimitation, survey, settlement, classification and mapping took much more time than was anticipated, and accordingly, Ranger G. Devanayagam Nayudu was also put on to this work from the 26th July 1918 to work in the Pudur Nad. Up to the end of August 1919, the two men have, between them, completed the delimitation of 31 out of 32 villages, while the work in the last village of Kilanur is nearly half finished and will be completed by the end of this month.

4. The actual work done on this followed the lines indicated in this office C. No. 399/South Vellore Supr. of 1916, dated 18th May 1918. The main object of the whole scheme is the efficient control and protection of the unsurveyed and unassessed tracts containing valuable sandal forests comprised within the limits of the unreserved areas round each village as allowed during the original settlement. There were only little blocks of surveyed and assessed lands round each village centre, with vast areas of unsurveyed and unassessed lands beyond it, wherein shifting cultivation was being practised without any check. It was contemplated to prevent the extension, without prior authorisation, of cultivation beyond the assessed waste and to transfer unassessed to assessed waste of portions of the former, deemed unobjectionable. This object has been kept in view steadily and a line known as the delimitation line 6—10 feet wide with stone cairns has been cut round each village cultivation including within its limits all unobjectionable lands fit for immediate cultivation and future extension. To facilitate cutting straight boundaries, objectionable lands in some cases have been included within the delimited boundary but in the adangals these objectionable survey numbers have been permanently kept back from cultivation with a proper statement of reasons. The entire periphery of the delimited area was surveyed as well also each of the individual survey numbers comprising it, and plans of both prepared as far as possible according to settlement rules and adangals prepared. The Malaiyalis have been definitely given to understand that cultivation, without prior authorisation, beyond the delimited demarcated boundary is objectionable and will be visited with heavy penalties, as also the cultivation of area held objectionable within the delimited boundary. Thus while every facility is given to grant on patta new holdings considered unobjectionable within the delimited boundary, as also the conversion of old sivaijama holdings to patta, they are prevented from extending cultivation beyond it.

5. It has not been possible or would it have been expedient to rigidly exclude all areas from cultivation, on the score of its being objectionable from a forest point of view, because in some cases, the lands which may otherwise be considered objectionable, have been under sivaijama for very many years and have been regularly cultivated as such with plough and bulls and the non-grant of the same hitherto on patta was purely a matter of delay. In such cases it would be clearly a hardship and set up the Malaiyali against the department, if he were evicted out of his ancestral holding as it were and hence I have always taken a middle course during settlement. While evicting from even sivaijama holdings in extreme cases as in Chittoor, Molalai and Nellivasal, other cases have been settled generally to the satisfaction of the Malaiyalis, as our chief object in taking up the revenue administration is to secure the goodwill of the hillmen and to obtain their co-operation in working the valuable sandal forest. This has been the underlying principle observed in these settlements, as the question of a particular survey number being objectionable or not is in most cases a matter of opinion.

6. The assessment for the unsurveyed unassessed survey numbers now included within the delimited boundary and brought on as assessed, has been fixed with reference to the already surveyed, settled and assessed lands round about them and a suitable assessment fixed and not exceeding the settlement rates fixed for these tracts during the settlement in fasli 1317, B.P. No. 212, Settlement, dated 8th June 1906 and No. 1, Settlement, dated 2nd January 1907. There are some wet cultivations on the Javadis, but for these during the original settlement no special rates have been fixed and all lands have been classed as dry. These being very little in extent, and as the irrigation is carried on precariously by jungle streams, no separate charge will be levied as hitherto. Darkhasts for lands included within the delimited boundary have been received orally during the present settlement and, after due inquiry of the village people, the village headman and the village munsif, assignments have been made and orders recorded in the original adangal prepared after delimitation.

7. Lands not taken up on patta during the present settlement have not always been taken up by the village as a whole for communal purposes at the composition rate, because the villagers maintain that they do not want them for communal purposes, as they have the free run of even the reserved forests under the forest village system. This is a fact and excepting those which they did not want to be assigned on patta to any individual, as containing thatch grass, etc., for communal purposes, which they have taken up at the composition rate of As. 2 per acre, the rest have been reserved for future extension of cultivation when required. To press the taking up of all the available land fit for cultivation within the delimited boundary, for communal purposes or for cultivation at a composition rate, would have been a hardship in

these days of scarcity and high prices, and would have set the Malaiyalis against the department, if rushed. Hence I have had to defer the point for the time being and, I am sure, this could be gradually introduced in course of time.

8. Orders have been passed on the original adangals themselves for the issue of rough pattas under the following terms and they are under preparation :—

The patta is issued subject to the following four conditions :—

(1) This rough patta is issued subject to any revision of area or assessment that may be found necessary in a resurvey.

(2) All sandal and other trees reserved in this patta field as per separate list, are the absolute property of Government and the pattadar has no claim whatsoever.

(3) Nothing in this patta shall be deemed to confer on the pattadars the power of transferring the land comprised in it to any person, who is not a Malayali without the express sanction of the Deputy Collector in revenue charge of the villages. If the lands are transferred without such sanction or attached by any legal process, they shall be liable to resumption by the Deputy Collector in revenue charge of the villages, without payment of any compensation whatever.

(4) Roads, cart-tracks, foot-paths, streams and channels included on the patta field should not in any way be interfered with by the pattadars.

9. A word has to be said about the accuracy of the survey now made. The work has been done by a trained ranger and by a deputy ranger, who was once a field surveyor in the Settlement Department. I believe they have done the work to the best of their abilities and as accurately as possible. The survey had to be done amidst dense jungle and bamboos and in a hilly country and that too in the quickest time within a fasli. Their work has, in some cases, been checked by the range officer, Tiruppattur, and by myself and mistakes rectified. It has not been possible to overcheck the work in detail field after field as in the Survey and Settlement department, because we have not the necessary staff for the work and neither the time, and because the extension of cultivation beyond certain limits had to be stopped almost at once. While not meaning in any way that the survey work is absolutely unreliable, as it has been only a rough and ready forest survey work, accurate for all practical purposes, I must say that it answers our purpose for the time and if any elaborate survey and settlement work is to be insisted on as in the plains villages, a trained separate settlement establishment has to be maintained for this and it will take at least a surveyor for each couple of villages and some years to complete the work, as seems to have been the case in the original settlement of portions of the areas now included in the delimited boundary. Even here mistakes have been made and had to be rectified during the present survey. The present survey is however a vast improvement on the unchecked karnam's work of the past, from the time of the original settlement in 1906. I would therefore recommend that since extension of cultivation has been stopped by a delimited boundary and our valuable forests saved, which after all have been the main objects of the scheme, the present survey may be accepted as sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes of Forest Land Revenue Administration, as we may have a more detailed survey, if necessary at any time, now that the delimited boundary has been fixed on the ground. After all our main object in the Forest and Land Revenue Administration in these Javadis, is protection of the valuable sandal forests and not collection of land revenue which however is negligible compared to the value of the forests saved.

10. For the present rough stone cairns have been placed at all corners in place of field stones, where these could not be had and these will be replaced with regular field stones in the course of the year and, with more leisure, the Revenue deputy ranger will be made to check once again each field in the course of his ordinary duties after the first rush of work and set right any mistakes that may have been committed.

11. The plan of the delimited boundary of each village so far completed, has been transferred to the Survey of India map for permanent record.

12. Simple revenue accounts as contemplated in G.O. No. 116, Revenue, dated 16th January 1917, are being maintained.

13. Out of these 31 villages completed delimitation in all details, formal jamabandi has been completed for 21 villages and after personal inquiry by the District Forest Officer, into the claims for unobjectionable lands fit for cultivation orders have been passed fixing the assessment and for the issue of rough pattas to rightful owners. Opportunity was also taken to transfer pattas whenever desired and to accept relinquishments in rare cases. The pattadars' names as per printed adangals of the three nads, were antiquated in some cases, as the persons were long dead and pattas had not been transferred previously and according to the wishes of the legal heirs pattas have now been ordered to be transferred. The records for ten more villages are complete and under check and formal jamabandi will be completed before the end of October 1919 and finally for all the 32 hill villages.

14. Thus in all between July 1918 up to date 31 out of 32 hill villages about 10,349 acres = 16 square miles have been practically surveyed, settled, classified and mapped. A length of 74

miles of delimitation boundary was cut and 1,371 cairns erected along the line. An amount of Rs. 3,605-6-8 was collected during fasli 1328 (1918-19) as land revenue assessment, as against Rs. 3,903-14-8 during 1917-18 and Rs. 3,133-1-5 of the year previous to it, when the administration was under the Revenue Department. The collection during 1918-19 was short of the collection during 1917-18 by Rs. 298-8-0, as no penal assessments were collected during the year pending the issue of formal pattas. There were no remissions during the years 1917-18 and 1918-19 when the administration was under the control of the Forest Department.

15. Finally, it must be said that the Malaiyalis themselves are comparatively happy and contented under the altered regime, as there is a fixity in the land assessments and demands and as they are free from the petty worries and exactions of the karnams previously. They have also the assurance that any acts of injustice on the part of the lower Forest subordinates or any grievances can immediately be brought to the personal notice of the superior officers, who, from being more frequently about the locality are, in a far more advantageous position than Revenue officials to redress their grievances.

16. Closely connected with the Land Revenue Administration of the Tiruppattur-Javadis is the forest village system under which the Malayalis of the Javadis of this division are being brought under. The Malaiyali village of Mambakkam on the plains at the foot of the hills in the Tiruppattur-Javadis, which was hitherto not under the Forest village system, has during 1918-19 put itself under the benefits of the Forest village system of *its own accord* and this conclusively shows how the Malaiyalis themselves value the system and similarly the Land Revenue administration.

17. The lands assigned for communal purposes—vide statement III at the composition rate of two annas per acre, are held collectively in the name of the Uran for the village as a whole, and there has been no complaint about their management so far. The lands and the produce thereon are collectively enjoyed by the concerned villages as a whole in accordance with their customary rights of distribution among the individuals of the village.

18. The following enclosure statements show the details of work done under the various heads.

19. This revenue work in all its details of both office and field inspections has been additional to the range officer and the District Forest Officer and the leisure hours of both have to be sacrificed to this work to keep clear of arrears. The Malayali must have his third appeal before he is satisfied and in any case of land dispute or grievance, he first goes to the Revenue deputy ranger, then to the ranger and finally to the District Forest Officer before he accepts the decision as final. Each of these has to inspect the same locality as it is very necessary that the department should retain the confidence of the Malayali and hence any orders based on mere reports will not satisfy him. Thus in camps in addition to Forest inspections, the field inspections of the Malayalis keeps one out for a longer period each day. The Malaiyali has his quarrels and petty disputes to be settled amicably and thus even at the camps in the evenings a lot of talking has to be done before matters are settled to the satisfaction of all. Without being too lenient, one has to be firm at the same time, as the Malayali is far backward in civilisation and would avoid manual labour as much as possible for himself.

20. On an average the District Forest office has to deal with about 320 currents annually from this source alone. The Government have sanctioned a local allowance of Rs. 10 to the Revenue deputy ranger in G.O. No. 116, Revenue, dated 16th January 1917. Considering that there is a net increase of about 1,200 annually both from revenue and savings in the pay of karnams, etc. I request that Government may be moved to sanction a local allowance of at least Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 with retrospective effect to the range officer, Tiruppattur, and the District Forest Officer, West Vellore division, respectively, for the extra labour involved by these duties. The office work in connexion with this is increasing daily and while the taluk and divisional offices in the revenue branch were proportionately lightened of their work clerically, the Forest Office has been made heavier without a corresponding addition of a clerk for this work. The non-entertainment of one up to now has reacted on the routine work of the Forest Office, and it is not fair to run on the already heavy office at this high pressure of work for long. Three fair copies of the adangals and other records connected therewith of the three nads have to be made for the use of the District Forest Officer, Range Officer and the Revenue Deputy Ranger. Patta forms have to be copied in about 700 cases. The Revenue Deputy Ranger after his field work cannot do much and he is besides employed on other odd forest works in the interval. The field sketches of each of the fields have also to be made into three copies. All these add considerably to the usual work of the office. I therefore request that sanction may also be accorded for the entertainment of a clerk on Rs 25 for this branch of work to the District Forest Office. In this connexion, it may also be said that more work awaits the staff, when the question of introducing the co-operative credit system among the Malaiyalis to free them from debts is taken up in right earnestness as outlined in this office C. No. 1180, dated 17th October 1918 when submitting proposals for the refund of grazing revenue for 1917-1918 under the Forest village system.

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(2)

Statement I.—Comparative extent of cultivation and assessment thereon on the Tiruppattur javadis.

Name of nad.	1326	1916-17	1327	1917-18	1328	1918-19	Number of pattas or number of probable pattas that will be issued.
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.	
(a) Patta holdings—							
Pungampatti ..	2,009·06	743 9 0	2,095·19	795 13 0	2,086·74	792 10 0	112
Pudur	2,381·56	810 7 0	2,381·56	810 7 0	2,381·56	810 7 0	133
Nellivasal	2,036·76	949 13 0	2,039·31	950 12 0	2,038·76	949 13 0	175
Total ..	6,427·38	2,503 13 0	6,516 06	2,557 0 0	6,505·06	2,552 14 0	420
(b) Sivaijama holdings—							
Pungampatti ..	313·24	103 1 0	699·42	242 5 0	663·59	264 12 0	90
Pudur	428 19	113 11 0	966·64	251 2 0	724·85	187 3 0	107
Nellivasal	465·10	205 3 0	977·08	600 0 0	966·10	364 9 0	116
Total ..	1,206·53	421 15 0	2643·14	1,093 7 0	2,354·54	816 8 0	313
(c) Tree tap on patta trees—							
Pungampatti ..	..	11 13 0	..	11 13 0	..	11 13 0	5
Pudur	..	13 2 0	..	13 2 0	..	13 2 0	1
Nellivasal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	24 15 0	..	24 15 0	..	24 15 0	6
(d) Land cess—							
Pungampatti ..	..	54 14 6	..	64 15 11	..	6 3 8	..
Pudur	..	57 5 11	..	66 7 5	..	62 8 2	..
Nellivasal	..	72 2 0	..	97 1 4	..	82 5 10	..
Total ..	..	182 6 5	..	228 8 8	..	211 1 8	..
(e) Grand totals—							
Pungampatti ..	2,322·30	911 5 6	2,794·61	1,114 14 11	2,750·33	1,135 6 8	207
Pudur	2809·75	994 9 11	3,348·20	1,141 2 5	3,106·41	1,073 4 2	241
Nellivasal	2,501·86	1,227 2 0	3,016·39	1,647 13 4	3,002·86	1,396 11 1	291
Total ..	7,633·91	3,133 1 5	9,159·20	3,903 14 8	8,859·60	3,605 6 8	739

(3)

Satement II.—Probable extent of cultivation and assessment for fasli 1329 (1920).

Name of nad.	Lands held on patta.		Lands to be assigned on patta.		Number of Pattas
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	
	Acs.	Rs. A.	Acs.	Rs. A.	
Nellivasal	2,034·76	949 13	1,697·14	622 10 0	250
Pudur	2,381·56	810 7	1,061·42	255 0	200
Pungampatti	2,086·74	792 10	991·81	398 4*	220
Total ..	6,505·06	2,552 14	3,750·37	1,275 14	670

* This figure excludes that for Kilanur the probable extent being 120·00 acres and Rs. 35.

(4)

Statement III.—Lands assigned for communal purposes on the Tiruppattur Javadis.

Name of nad.	Name of village.	Extent of land assigned for communal purposes.	Assessment at concessional rate of annas two per acre.
	Nil.	Acs.	Rs. A. P.
Pungampatti		Nil.	Nil.
Pudur	(1) Pudur	6·95	0 14 0
	(2) Chittoor	9·07	1 2 0
	(3) Kiloor	46·10	5 12 0
Nellivasal	Puliyanur	31·09	3 14 0
Total ..	4	93·21	11 10 0

(5)

Endorsement from the Collector of North Arcot, D. Dis. No. 4104, dated 15th October 1919.

Forwarded.

2. During the two years the new system has been worked, the preliminary delimitation work which is the first essential thing to be done, is said to have been almost completed. Considering the hilly nature and the un-healthiness of the tract, I think that as the survey and settlement work is reported to have been done, so as to be accurate for all practical purposes further work in this direction is unnecessary. I had been recently to the Javadi Hills and I received no complaints from the ryots although I may state in this connexion that the ryots of Polur Javadi Hill villages strongly objected to the extension of the system to their villages. I recommend that the system may be tried for another year. With reference to paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 110, Revenue, dated 16th January 1917, there is not much to be said as the area entrusted to panchayat management is very small. As regards the allowances claimed for the District Forest Officer and Ranger, I doubt whether a strong case can be made out for the grant of permanent allowances. The clerical work involved in writing up of the pattas, in the preparation of sketches, and in the disposal of correspondence will be great for some time, and I recommend that the temporary appointment of a clerk on Rs. 25 may be sanctioned until such time as the preliminary work is completed.

(6)

Endorsement from the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, R.O.C. No. 2260, dated 3rd November 1919.

Forwarded.

2. I imagine the Collector should have reported on the Revenue Administration but perhaps the procedure adopted brings more details to light.

3. Paragraphs 7 and 8 of the District Forest Officer's report are not "Forest" matter but I am under the impression that a specially favourable "composition rate" had been allowed under certain conditions and that these allowed of cultivation but were to cover all the unreserved lands and there is nothing to show what the area of these lands is. I am also not sure whether the conditions of the rough patta allow of any revision of the assessment other than one based on area.

4. There are only three and will only be four ranges in the West Vellore division and I think the District Forest Officer can normally do the work—much of his trouble arises from the fact that he had a bad office and apparently shied at getting rid of useless men though it is also a fact that the range clerical establishment in the district seems to be usually sick somewhere partly perhaps because the work is continuous and heavy with sandalwood accounts and partly because they have no prospects.

5. The Collector recommends an extra clerk temporarily pending the issue of final pattas.

V

Reference from the Board of Revenue (R.S., Sur., L.R. and Agri.), No. 656/Gl./20-1, dated 23rd April 1920.

Ll. E. Buckley, Esq., C.S.I.,
Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture.

M. E. Couchman, Esq., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue.

Read—the following paper:—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox, Chief Conservator of Forests.
Dated—the 2nd February 1920.
No.—2283-19-2.

Reference—*No.* 656-*Gl.*/20-1, *dated* 23*rd April* 1920.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Board accepts the principles on which the present assessment has been fixed and thinks that sivaijamadars should be induced to take out permanent pattas as far as possible.

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3. The Board also accepts the conditions subject to which rough pattas are to be issued, but considers that the following should be substituted for condition (3) of the rough patta :—

"(3) Nothing in this patta shall be deemed to confer on the pattadars the power of alienating the land comprised in it to any person who is not a Malaiyali without the express sanction of the Deputy Collector in revenue charge of the villages. If the land is so alienated whether by way of sale, gift, mortgage or lease in perpetuity without such sanction to a non-Malaiyali, or is attached by any legal process and sold to any such person, it shall be liable to resumption by the Deputy Collector in revenue charge of the village without payment of any compensation whatever".

The attention of the District Forest Officer will be drawn to paragraph 2 of the Board's Reference No. 1948-18-2, dated 12th April 1919, disposed of in G.O. No. 1148, Revenue, dated 14th May 1919, viz., that future assignments of waste lands in the hill villages should be confined to Malaiyalis.

4. The Board agrees with the Collector in considering that the survey work may be taken to be sufficiently accurate for practical purposes and that further work in this direction is unnecessary.

P. Narayana Menon,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department (with the papers in original).
Copy to the Chief Conservator of Forests (with reference to paragraph 3 of the Reference).

Order—No. 1297, Revenue (Special), dated 14th July 1920.

Recorded.

Forest No 44.

2. The Government accept the Collector's recommendation that the scheme should continue for another year from the end of its present term.

3. The Government await a report from the Chief Conservator in regard to the question referred to in paragraph 3 of his letter read above. The Chief Conservator's remarks on the memorial referred to him for report in Endorsement No. 34-I/20-1, dated 20th January 1920, are also awaited.

4. The Board's remarks in its Reference No. 656/Gl. 20-1, dated 23rd April 1920, are approved. In regard to paragraph 3 of the Reference however the Government consider that it would be well to make provision in condition (1) of the rough patta that it will be subject to revision at resettlement as well as at resurvey.

5. The Chief Conservator's attention is drawn to the Board's remarks and in particular to its suggestion that sivai-jamadars should be induced to take out permanent pattas as far as possible.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.
" Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).
" Copy to the Publicity Officer.

F40

Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1298, 14th July 1920

Agency forests

Regarding management of—.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Official Memorandum No. 1605/I.-19-1, Revenue (Special), dated 25th August 1919.

The attention of the Chief Conservator of Forests is drawn to paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 946, Revenue (Special), dated 12th May 1919, regarding the selection of a successor to the late Mr. G. H. Welchman, Special Forest Officer for the Parlākimedi Maliahs, and he is requested to state when a reply may be expected.

(By order)

S. WADSWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox, Chief Conservator of Forests.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 27th August 1919.
No.—1076-19-10.

In reply to Government Memorandum No. 1605/I.-19-1, dated 25th August 1919, enquiring when a report regarding Mr. Welchman's successor may be expected, I have the honour to state that I am awaiting a further report from the Agent to the Governor, Ganjām, who has expressed the desire that the post of special officer of Parlākimedi Maliahs shall in future be recruited from the regular forest establishment.

2. I saw Mr. Cotterell personally on the subject at Chatrapur last week and his report is expected at once.

I will then place the matter before Government.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox, Chief Conservator of Forests.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 28th October 1919.
No.—Ref. 1211/19-2.

I have the honour to address Government on the subject of the appointment of a successor to the late Mr. Welchman, Special Forest Officer, Parlākimedi Maliahs, as promised in my letter No. 1076/19-10, dated 27th August 1919.

2. Soon after the death of Mr. Welchman, the Board addressed the United Planters' Association, and the Secretary, Labour and Employment Bureau, and invited suggestions as to suitable candidates for the post of Special Forest officer. The Secretary, United Planters' Association, replied that he could suggest only one name, viz., E. H. A. Travers Drapes, and that candidates with necessary qualifications for

the post cannot, under present conditions, be secured for the starting pay of Rs. 350 per mensem. Even the single nominee suggested by him could not be accepted, as his nomination was once before the Board, when Mr. Welchman was appointed, and he (Mr. Travers Drapes) refused the post.

3. The Secretary, Labour and Employment Bureau, advertised the vacancy among Military officers and also reported the vacancy to the Central Employment Board, Simla. In response to these invitations several applications have been received from Military officers who are either in the active list or have been demobilised. But the general results are rather unsatisfactory. Most of the applicants are young officers, unsuitable for an appointment with a salary reaching only a maximum of Rs. 750 after eight years' service, with no outlet thereafter. No applicant of the type of Mr. Welchman is forthcoming.

4. Sir E. F. Barber, whom I consulted, states that he is unable to secure a suitable candidate, as the salary offered is not sufficiently attractive for good men of the type we require, while private companies offer a pay of Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 1,000 with an additional prospect of commission on profits. In such circumstances, it seems difficult to secure satisfactory applicants to take up the post of Special Forest officer on the present salary.

5. Meanwhile, however, the Agent to the Governor, Ganjām, has, in consultation with the District Forest Officer, Ganjām, pointed out that the existing arrangement of a special staff of rangers for the Parlākimedi Maliahs has not proved successful, and suggested that the ranger staff should be recruited from the regular cadre of the Northern Circle, the Special Forest officer's division being treated as a separate forest charge under the control of the Conservator. The conditions of Agency forests in the Vizagapatam district being similar to those prevailing in the Ganjām district, I referred Mr. Cotterell's suggestion to the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam. Mr. C. A. Henderson states in reply that the greater part of the Agency forests in his district are not State forests, but that even so, he would prefer to leave the Special Forest Officer, Madgole, directly under the Conservator.

6. The matter of the development of the Agency forests has, for some time, been engaging the attention of Government. A start has already been made towards opening up of the forests of Rampa, Golgonda, Hill Madgole, Parlākimedi Maliahs and Balliguda and there is likely to be considerable development in course of time. The time has really come, therefore, to examine the whole question of control over the Agency forests with special regard to the supervising staff.

7. The most suitable agency, in my opinion, for the work at present is a special staff of young trained rangers with special qualifications and aptitude who may be promoted to the rank of acting Extra Assistant Conservators or Extra Assistant Conservators, so long as they hold these appointments satisfactorily. As work in Agency tracts involves considerable hardship and risk to health, the officers selected should be young and unmarried and should hold the posts for a definite period. It is not possible to detail for such duty any Extra Assistant Conservator from the regular cadre as the Provincial Forest Service has not been designed to meet such special posts, nor are there enough of officers to spare for the purpose. I suggest, therefore, the creation of special temporary appointments of Extra Assistant Conservators for the purpose.

8. The Agents to the Governor, Ganjām and Vizagapatam, have suggested that the areas in charge of the special officers should be constituted special forest divisions in the Northern Circle like ordinary divisional forest charges, and that the special officers should be controlled in their professional work by the Conservator. This arrangement may probably be advisable ultimately provided the number of Conservators be increased, but at present there are several strong objections to its acceptance. The most important objection is that the Conservator, Northern Circle, has already a charge which is larger than he can manage and which is a great tax on a senior officer owing to the difficulty of inspection and feverish character of many of the forests. Apart from this consideration, it is advisable in the early stages of dealing with hillmen that there should be the full weight of the Agent's authority at the back of the administration. I consider, therefore, that the officers in charge of the

forests of Parlākimedi Maliahs, Balliguda and Madgole should remain directly under the Agent's control while the Rampa forests should be managed by a special officer working under the District Forest Officer, Lower Gōdāvari.

9. I have indicated above the lines on which, I consider, the future administration of the Agency forests should be run. The question, however, is one of general policy and involves the immediate creation of additional appointments of Extra Assistant Conservators and I therefore solicit the orders of Government on the subject. On receipt of orders, I shall submit detailed proposals as regards the number of Extra Assistant Conservators' posts required.

IV

Endorsement No. 1605-I/19-2, Revenue (Special), dated 5th November 1919.

Referred to the Accountant-General for early remarks.

(By order)

H. R. Uzielli,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General, with copy of the Chief Conservator's letter.

V

Letter—from the Accountant-General, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Fort St. George, the 15th November 1919.
No.—G.A. 66-Mis. 17682.

With reference to your Endorsement No. 1605-I/19-2, dated the 5th November 1919, referring to me for remarks Ref. No. 1211/19-2, dated the 28th October 1919, from the Chief Conservator of Forests regarding the question of control over the Agency forests and the creation of special temporary appointments of Extra Assistant Conservators for the purpose, I have the honour to state that, in the absence of information as to the actual number of appointments of Extra Assistant Conservators proposed to be created, I find myself unable to advise as to the authority competent to sanction the proposals.

Order—No. 1298, Revenue (Special), dated 14th July 1920.

Forest No. 45

Recorded.

2. The policy to be adopted in the management of the forests in the Agency tracts will be taken up by the Agency Commissioner in his general scheme of Agency administration.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.
" Accountant-General.
Copy to the Agency Commissioner with copy of notes.
" Revenue Department.
" Agent to the Governor, Ganjām.
" Officer in charge of Publicity Bureau.

FU2

Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1299, 14th July 1920

Podu Cultivation

Regarding staff for the demarcation and survey of lands selected for — in the Bhadrachalam division, Gōdāvari district.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from S. Cox, Esq., Chief Conservator of Forests.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Chepauk, the 15th July 1919.
No.—Ref. 1262/19-1.

With reference to the correspondence ending with G.O. No. 155, Revenue (Spl.) dated 28th January 1919, regarding the selection of areas for podu cultivation in the Bhadrachalam division, Gōdāvari district, I have the honour to submit herewith a letter from the Government Agent, Gōdāvari, and to state that I am unable to support the Agent's proposal as I do not think that the survey of the blocks selected from time to time by the Revenue Divisional officer and the District Forest officer by a single temporary surveyor is a practical scheme.

2. The Bhadrachalam country is unsurveyed and a temporary surveyor capable of using only a compass cannot fix his position, nor, if the circumference of the block be considerable, is there much hope of his being able to close his traverses.

3. Blocks have to be selected and surveyed in over 400 villages and assuming that, to avoid fudging, the surveyor's books are to be plotted by the draughtsman in the District office it will probably be found that the latter cannot prepare sketches from the data supplied and that constant resurvey will be called for.

4. In the similar case of the survey of forest blocks in Rampa it was found impossible to prepare sketches for 10 out of 14 blocks from the circumferenter field books although the latter were the work of two trained surveyors from the Survey Department; with a temporary surveyor, the result would certainly be even less satisfactory.

5. The main object at present is to get the blocks reserved for podu cultivation, selected and demarcated; and the demarcation should be of sufficiently permanent nature to make alteration or obliteration difficult.

I suggest that this part of the work should be proceeded with at once with the aid of such Forest staff as may be necessary and that the survey of the blocks should lie over until sufficient progress has been made to provide work for a survey party including a head surveyor to fix position by theodolite and to check the traverses on the ground.

6. If Government are pleased to agree in this view, instructions will be issued accordingly to the Government Agent, Gōdāvari.

Enclosure

Letter—from M.R Ry. Rai Bahadur U. Rama Rao Avargal, B.A., Acting Government Agent, Gōdāvari.
To—the Secretary to the Board (Land Revenue).
Dated—the 13th June 1919.
No.—Ref. C. 225-Ag.

With reference to paragraph 3 of Board's Reference No. 1992/18-3, dated 11th November 1918, and Forest Mis. No. 30, dated 9th January 1919, I have the honour to state that the Divisional officer, Bhadrachalam, and the District Forest officer, Upper Gōdāvari, have agreed to take up the work of selection of areas for podu cultivation in the Bhadrachalam division next cold weather, i.e., from November next, as already reported in my D. Dis. No. 449-Ag., dated 6th December 1918. But they are of opinion that the work cannot be completed in one year and that it would be convenient to spread it over a period of two years, dividing each year into two halves and reserving the half-year commencing with November and ending with April in each year for the work. I agree with them as there are nearly 408 villages where demarcation of podu has to be done and summer months are least suitable for undertaking such a work and recommend that this proposal may be approved in view also of the fact that the services of a competent surveyor cannot easily be secured.

2. If the Board be pleased to approve of the above proposal, I recommend that the following establishment may be sanctioned at a very early date :—

(1) One surveyor on Rs. 80 without local allowance.
(2) One clerk on Rs. 30 without local allowance.
(3) Two lascars on Rs. 10 each without local allowance.

II

Endorsement No. 1466 I/19-1, Revenue (Special), dated 31st July 1919.

Referred to the Government Agent, Gōdāvari, for remarks. He is requested to send in his reply through the Chief Conservator of Forests.

2. The Chief Conservator is requested to report whether there is a prospect of his being able to get a survey party, such as he describes, as soon as it is wanted, if his present proposal is sanctioned. Otherwise there appears to be a danger of the work of selection and demarcation being largely wasted.

(By order)

S. Wadsworth,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Government Agent, Gōdāvari, with the copy of Chief Conservator's letter (paragraph 1 only of the endorsement).
,, Chief Conservator of Forests (paragraphs 1 and 2 of endorsement).

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox, Chief Conservator of Forests.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 18th October 1919.
No.—Ref. 1262/19-2.

With reference to paragraph 2 of Government Endorsement No. 1466-I/19-1, dated 31st July 1919, inquiring if I could get a survey party as soon as it is wanted, after the selection and demarcation of the blocks to be set apart for podu cultivation, I have the honour to state that I understand from the Director of Survey that a survey party can be provided for the special purpose from 1st January 1922, before which it is doubtful whether sufficient progress can be made in selection and demarcation to justify the commencement of survey operations. The latter work can only proceed slowly and, to obviate the risk that the demarcation may not be plainly visible when survey operations begin, the following instructions may be issued by the Government Agent, Gōdāvari :—

"Flat rocks or boulders over which a theodolite can be set up should be selected at each bend on the cleared boundary so as to be distinctly visible from one another, and such rocks or boulders should be distinguished by the erection of cairns with rough stones beside them, as is usually done in the case of forest reserves."

FW

IV

Letter—from G. T. H. Bracken, Esq., I.C.S., Government Agent, Gōdāvari.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department (through the Chief Conservator of Forests).
Dated—Cocanada, the 19th October 1919.
No.—D. Dis. 486/Agency.

With reference to Government Endorsement No. 1466-I/19-1, dated 31st July 1919, referring for remarks the Chief Conservator's letter Ref. No. 1262/19-1, dated 15th July 1919, regarding the selection of areas for podu cultivation in Bhadrachalam taluk, I have the honour to state that I consider that the work should be carried out by the Revenue Department.

2. Selection and demarcation does not appear to require technical or expert advice from the Forest department, as only land fit for cultivation will be selected in the first instance and the remaining portion will be reserved as forest. The areas selected for podu cultivation will be under the management of the Revenue officials and the Forest Department will manage the balance which is unfit for cultivation. The Revenue Department has up-to-date information regarding the areas under 'podu' cultivation in each village, as the local revenue inspectors inspect and measure them every year. It may be noted that in 1918 Government appointed a Special Deputy Collector for this purpose and not a Special Forest Officer—vide B.P. Forest Mis. No. 288, dated 15th July 1918. But the chief reason for preferring an officer of the Revenue department is that rightly or wrongly, the people have more confidence in Revenue officials and consequently the work is likely to proceed with less friction under their superintendence than under the superintendence of the Forest Department.

3. The question then arises as to who should do the work. The Chief Conservator is under the impression as per reply given in this office D. Dis. No. 449/Ag., dated 6th December 1918, that the work could be done conjointly by the Divisional officer and the District Forest officer. Both officers are agreed that considering the large number of villages (over 400 in all) to be dealt with, it is impossible for them to make joint inspection without serious detriment to their ordinary work. I agree with them and recommend that a Special Deputy Collector with the establishment sanctioned in B.P. Forest Mis. No. 288, dated 15th July 1918, be sanctioned for the purpose.

4. As to the time when the work should begin, the people of the Agency have recently gone through a period of hardship owing to the failure of the rains and are only now beginning to recover. They are conservative and regard any innovation with grave suspicion. The introduction of the Abkāri Act from 1st October is already causing a certain amount of excitement: I fear that the demarcation of podu cultivation on top of it might give rise to serious trouble. I would, therefore, strongly recommend that operations be in any case deferred until October 1920.

V

Endorsement Ref. No. 1262/19-3, dated 25th November 1919.

Forwarded.

2. The suggestion to employ the Revenue Divisional officer and the District Forest officer conjointly to select and demarcate the podu areas in the Bhadrachalam taluk originated with Mr. Couchman when Forest Commissioner and was accepted by Mr. Burkitt and by Mr. Rama Rao when Government Agents.

3. It is now stated that both the Revenue Divisional officer and District Forest officer are averse from joint action as it will seriously affect their normal work and the present Government Agent, Mr. Bracken, who supports this view, suggests the appointment of special officer if the work is to be done at all.

4. The suggestion brings the subject back to Mr. Rice's original proposal in 1918 to employ a deputy collector on special duty, a proposal which for various reasons given in the Government Agent's letter, dated 1st August 1918, was not accepted. I do not agree with the main objection advanced by Mr. Rice, namely, that the work of selection and survey should proceed simultaneously. In fact for

reasons given in my previous letter to Government No. 1262/19-1, dated 15th July 1919, I consider that selection (provided certain measures are taken) should always be considerably in advance of survey.

So far therefore as the method of carrying out the work is concerned, the appointment of the special officer suggested seems to me the best course.

5. The Government Agent, however, deprecates the commencement of the work until October 1920 at earliest, as the people of the Agency have recently undergone a period of hardship and the introduction of the Abkāri Act is already causing local excitement.

6. It is a question on which I cannot express an opinion, though if the matter is tactfully handled and the requirements of the hill tribes are fairly considered by a responsible officer, I do not know why any trouble should arise.

7. If the work should be postponed until October 1920 and then be carried out by a special officer, the original proposal for appointing a survey party from 1st January 1922 will hold good.

S. Cox,
Chief Conservator of Forests.

Order—No. 1299, Revenue (Special), dated 14th July 1920.

Forest No. 46.

Recorded with reference to G.O. No. 1298, Revenue (Special), dated 14th July 1920.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.
Copy to the Agency Commissioner.
" Revenue Department.
" Government Agent, Gōdāvari.
" Officer in charge of Publicity Bureau.

F44

Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1300, 14th July 1920

Forest reservation

Regarding — in the Rampa agency.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from S. Cox, Esq., Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—the 20th June 1919.
No.—Ref. 923/19-2.

I have the honour to make the following report on certain questions relating to the selection and management of forests in the Rampa Agency.

2. During the three years 1914–15, 1915–16 and 1918–19 nineteen blocks of forest were provisionally selected for reservation in accordance with the general policy laid down in G.O. No. 140, Revenue, dated 15th January 1914, and one block was partly selected by Mr. Seager, the District Forest Officer of the Lower Gōdāvari division.

3. Fourteen of these blocks have since been demarcated, namely—

1. Noorupudi.
2. Paliem.
3. Vemulakonda.
4. Bandapalli.
5. Beerampalli.
6. Kannaram.
7. Velagalapalli.
8. Lakshmipuram.
9. Bolagonda.
10. Velamalakota.
11. Peesukonda.
12. Choppakonda.
13. Thunnuru.
14. Ithalapadu.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 of the above have been surveyed by boundary traverse, mapped and notified under section 4 of the Forest Act. Nos. 4, 6, 8, 9 and 10 have been traversed but the work was very inaccurate and is now being corrected as far as possible by a specially deputed Surveyor from the Survey Department, while the rest, namely, Nos. 7, 11, 12, 13 and 14, remain to be surveyed.

4. The following blocks although provisionally selected have not yet been demarcated :—

15. Sithapalli.
16. Kalimamidi.
17. Dutcherla.
18. Addatigala.
19. Vedullakonda.

5. The work of demarcation and survey during the last four years has suffered much interruption and the progress has been slow and intermittent. To complete the initial stages of forest reservation in the southern half of Rampa the District Forest Officer has to undertake the selection of one more forest block; the preliminary demarcation of six blocks, the resurvey in part of five blocks; the original survey of the boundaries of eleven blocks and the preparation of skeleton maps to accompany the notification under section 4 of the Forest Act in the case of sixteen blocks. There is therefore a great deal of work to be done.

6. With a view of making more rapid progress the Collector of Gōdāvari in his letter No. R.C. 244/Sup. of 1918, dated the 31st March 1919, a copy of which is attached, accepts Mr. Seager's proposals as a tentative measure and requests sanction for the employment of the following establishment for a period of six months form 15th November 1919 :—

(1) A Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 150 plus Rs. 25 local allowance. — Sanctioned in G.O. No. 140, Revenue, dated 15th January 1914.
(2) Two Deputy Surveyors on their grade pay plus 50 per cent local allowance.
(3) One clerk for the Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 25 plus Rs. 5 local allowance. — Sanctioned in G.O. No. 660, Revenue, dated 15th March 1915.
(4) Four peons on Rs. 10 each per mensem.
(5) Four lascars on Rs. 10 each per mensem.

The above staff is exclusive of the one Revenue Inspector and two peons sanctioned in G.O. No. 1049, Revenue, dated the 11th April 1917.

7. Since receipt of the Collector's letter I have discussed the whole subject with Mr. Seager.

The latter had originally proposed to the Collector the appointment of a ranger in charge of forest operations in Rampa assisted by some trained Forest subordinates from the regular service, as a permanent staff; but owing to some doubt whether it was advisable to introduce Forest subordinates into the country, the proposal was whittled down to the appointment of two Deputy Surveyors on loan from the Madras Survey Department leaving the work of demarcation, timber marking and supervision of fellings and export to a special Deputy Tahsildar assisted by the present Special Revenue Inspector. The Collector has further modified the District Forest Officer's later proposals by asking for the retention of the establishment as a tentative measure only.

8. It appears to me that the present proposals do not meet the case and that the time has come for a reconsideration of the subject if progress is to be made.

9. The forest problem in Rampa is two-fold.

In the first place we have to deal with the selection, survey and settlement of a very considerable area of forest, a process which brings us into direct contact with the hillmen and requires the exercise of a great deal of tact and care.

I frankly distrust the present method. No doubt the two Deputy Tahsildars of Yellavaram and Chodavaram may be trusted to look after the interests of the hillmen so far as they are able; but they have many other duties and cannot really give the time to control forest operations satisfactorily.

At the present rate of progress no great difficulty is probably experienced but to carry through the settlement, final demarcation and survey of 300 square miles of scattered blocks of forest really requires the undivided attention of a special officer. Especially is this the case in regard to settlement proceedings. Difficulties are bound to arise and must be settled promptly and we want on the spot an officer who can give undivided attention to details while commanding the confidence and co-operation of the hillmen.

10. In the second place there is the regulation of felling and export and the control of the low country trader against whose activities the hillmen require some protection. This is a bigger problem than exists in any other Agency forest tract in the Presidency.

The following figures giving the revenue derived from seigniorage fees on forest produce exported from Rampa gives an idea of the extent of trade involved :—

Year.	II (*a*) Timber.	II (*b*) Fuel.	II (*c*) Bamboos.	II (*d*) Grazing.	II (*e*) Minor produce.	Total.
1909-10	24,147	1 215	30,662	5,437	16,080	77,541
1910-11	11,901	1,140	28,155	5,540	16,620	63,356
1911-12	17,908	1,595	42,183	4,574	19,388	85,648
1912-13	23,147	902	28,371	2,542	21,207	76,169
1913-14	25,965	1,333	33,025	4,182	22,471	86,976
1914-15	26,415	860	33,988	5,279	17,328	83,870
1915-16	24,280	404	52,478	5,291	14,567	97,020
1916-17	19,541	183	46,444	4,713	19,661	90,842
1917-18	15,337	563	40,601	4,791	28,910	90,202
1918-19	9,559	486	19,250	3,370	36,722	69,387
Total ..	198,200	8,981	355,157	45,719	212,954	821,011
Average ..	..	..	..	..	..	82,000

11. Mr. Seager informs me that the work of marking timber, checking the fellings and generally controlling the low-country timber or bamboo-trader within the Agency is altogether beyond the capacity of the Special Revenue Inspector, who is moreover handicapped by want of technical knowledge, and by the fact that he cannot count on much practical assistance from a busy Deputy Tahsildar and that he is out of touch with the Forest Department across the border. Illicit felling and smuggling is rife and with the increase of the seigniorage fees is likely to increase.

12. Whether therefore the problem is considered from the point of view of progress of reservation, of the interests of the hillman, or of the need to control the trader within the hills, I think there is a strong case for the appointment of a permanent special officer in subordinate charge; and I suggest that he should be a trained Forest official.

13. I recommend the entertainment of the following establishment working under the orders of the Collector and the District Forest officer:—

(1) One specially selected ranger on grade pay and allowances plus 50 per cent.
(2) Two foresters on grade pay and allowances plus 50 per cent.
(3) Two peons
(4) Six forest guards } all on Rs. 10 and to be recruited from local hillmen or residents of the Agency.

14. This establishment would confine itself entirely to work within the Rampa Agency; the Agency ranger would collect no revenue nor have any responsibility for the check of produce at the thanas outside the Rampa boundary. His business would be to get into close touch with the hill men, to attend to the demarcation of the reserves, and to supervise the felling and extraction of timber and bamboos. He would also pay to the muttadars the rewards they earn for the successful protection of their forests. To assist him two foresters and a few forest guards would be necessary.

15. I have no fear of trouble with the hillmen. The relation of the Forest Department with the Agency tribes is everywhere satisfactory and provided men with the proper qualifications are selected and are under the direct control of the Agent and the District Forest Officer there is no reason to expect anything else. I should however maintain the present system and forbid the entry into Rampa of all other Forest officers, except those of administrative rank, without the written permission of the Agent.

16. The chief obstacle to progress is the survey. The class of surveyor required is that of a Head Surveyor of the Madras Survey Department who can work with a theodolite.

The long traverses which the forest boundaries provide cannot be carried out with any accuracy by a circumferenter or compass which are the only instruments a Deputy Surveyor or a temporary Forest Surveyor is capable of using. But the Madras Survey Department cannot spare a Head Surveyor nor is Mr. Hasted willing, naturally enough, to lend Deputy Surveyors for work which they are not capable of. The department is moreover very short-handed.

I had some hope that the Government of India Survey might come to our assistance but find that its operations will not reach the Gōdāvari district until the season 1922–23.

The Forest Survey on the other hand will not undertake to survey forests until they have been selected and finally demarcated.

The department is therefore thrown on its own resources and the only alternative is to advertise for a capable surveyor on Rs. 150 per mensem for a period of two years employment. We may even have to pay more (Rs. 200) to obtain a really reliable man.

17. For the rest, the cost of the scheme as outlined including the pay of a surveyor at Rs. 200 would amount to Rs. 497-4-0 per mensem during the first two years and Rs. 297-4-0 per mensem thereafter. The ranger and foresters' posts should be special appointments outside the regular cadre of the department which is too weak to provide special appointments. Quarters for the Agency ranger, one forester and lines for six men would be required at Chodavaram and quarters for a forester and lines for three men at Addatigala. No office staff would be required. The ranger and foresters would be given work outside Rampa during the feverish season of November, December and January.

18. The scheme if sanctioned should not be brought into force until the return of Mr. Seager from leave in January 1920. Mr. Seager has taken great interest in the Rampa country and its hillmen and may be trusted to see that the work is carried out in the right spirit. He desires to be allowed to spend the last two years or so of his service in Gōdāvari in order to undertake it.

Enclosure

Letter—from H. H. Burkitt, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Gōdāvari.
To—the Secretary to the Commissioner of Land Revenue and Forests, through the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Waltair.
Dated—the 31st March 1919.
No.—R.C. 244/Sup. of 1918.

Adverting to B.P. Mis. No. 599, dated 4th December 1918, and Board's special reminder dated 25th March 1919, I have the honour to report that the traverse plots of the four blocks (1) Noorupudi, (2) Paliem, (3) Vemulakonda and (4) Beerampalli were sent back for correction and supply of certain omissions noticed in them to the Director of Survey, Vizagapatam. They have been received recently (20th March 1919) and the preparation of the draft notification under section 4 with necessary maps is in hand and will be pushed through with as little delay as possible. They may be expected to be despatched from this office by about the 15th April 1919.

2. As regards the reservation of (1) Bandapalli, (2) Kannaram, (3) Velagalapalli, (4) Lakshmipuram, (5) Bolagonda and (6) Velamalakota blocks referred to in paragraph 3 of the Conservator's letter read last in the above Board's Proceedings, it is submitted that my District Forest Officer proposes an establishment consisting of—

(1) A Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 150 plus Rs. 25 local allowance. — Sanctioned in G.O. No. 140, Revenue, dated 15th January 1914, communicated with B.P. Forest No. 34, dated 20th February 1914.

(2) Two Deputy Surveyors on their grade pay plus 50 per cent local allowance.
(3) One clerk for the Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 25 plus 5 per cent local allowance.
(4) Four peons on Rs. 10 each per mensem.
(5) Four lascars on Rs. 10 each per mensem.
— Sanctioned in G.O. No. 660, Revenue, dated 15th March 1915, communicated with B.P. Forest Mis. No. 203, dated 20th March 1915.

The above staff is exclusive of the one Revenue Inspector and two peons sanctioned in G.O. No. 1049, Revenue, dated 11th April 1917, communicated with B.P. Forest Mis. No. 130, dated 20th April 1917.

3. The Deputy Tahsildar is required to check the work of Surveyors, prepare draft notifications under section 4 of the Forest Act, supervise and localize the fellings, regulate the transport of timber, bamboos and minor forest produce and also to disburse rewards to hillmen, etc.

4. I support the proposal of the District Forest Officer and recommend that the above establishment may be sanctioned for a period of six months (15th November 1919 to 15th May 1920) in order to see how far the work progresses within the time allowed.

5. The Board's special reminder, dated 25th March 1919, is herewith resubmitted.

R.C. No. 515/18-5, *dated* 13*th May* 1919.

Forwarded.

2. I have already discussed this subject with the Commissioner of Forests at Madras.

S. Cox,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

II

Endorsement No. 2352 B-1, Home (Judicial), dated 18th July 1919.

Referred to the Government Agent, Gōdāvari, for remarks.

R. Ramachandra Rao,
Secretary to Government.

To the Government Agent, Godavari.

III

Letter—from G. T. H. Bracken, Esq., I.C.S., Government Agent, Gōdāvari.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Judicial) Department.
Dated—the 26th September 1919.
No.—D. Dis. 465/Agency.

With reference to Government Endorsement No. 2352 B-1, dated 18th July 1919, calling for remarks on the Chief Conservator's report on certain questions relating to the selection and management of Rampa forests, I have the honour to state as follows.

2. The Assistant Agent, Polavaram, who has been consulted in the matter, holds a different view altogether. He prefers the Revenue Department to the Forest Department to work the Rampa forests until the hillmen get accustomed to the

working of the Forest Act. He recently had some conversation with the hillmen and muttadars in his visits to Chodavaram and Addatigala in connexion with abkāri sales and was enabled to feel the pulse of their opinion in regard to these operations. They unequivocally expressed their dread of Forest subordinates having anything to do with their forests. Ducherty and Anigeru muttadars explained to him that many people from the low country came to their muttas on account of oppression of Forest subordinates. Whether this fear was well founded or not, he says that there is no denying it. From his report R.C. No. 847, dated 11th September 1919 (copy enclosed), it is clear that the muttadars and hillmen preferred Revenue subordinates to Forest subordinates.

3. The reservation of Rampa forests is in itself a step disliked by the muttadars and hillmen. When the scheme of reservation was introduced in 1914 for the first time into the Rampa forests, Mr. Elwin, the then Collector and Government Agent, proposed Revenue establishment for the purpose in view of the orders contained in paragraph 9 of G.O. No. 108, Revenue, dated 10th February 1894, that no Forest officer, except the Conservator himself, should enter the Rampa country without permission from the Government Agent—vide paragraph 6 of his report R.C. No. 3261/Revenue, dated 21st May 1913, embodied in G.O. No. 140, Revenue, dated 15th January 1914. He was strongly opposed to the idea of allowing the Ranger to go to the Rampa country.

4. This view of Mr. Elwin coupled with that of the present Assistant Agent, Polavaram, as stated in his report, referred to above, strongly urges the entertainment of Revenue establishment for the reservation purpose and not the Forest establishment. In these circumstances it is not desirable to appoint Forest establishment as proposed by the Chief Conservator. The Revenue establishment as recommended by Mr. Burkitt in his R.C. No. 244 of 1918, dated 31st March 1919, copy of which was enclosed with the Chief Conservator's letter, may be sanctioned.

5. As regards the appointment of a surveyor on Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 per mensem, referred to by the Chief Conservator, the Assistant Agent, Polavaram, proposes the entertainment of three Land Records Inspectors on a salary of Rs. 40 plus Rs. 20 local allowance each. The Assistant Agent is under the impression that the survey work can be done by the Land Records Inspectors with circumferator or theodolite, but it is doubtful whether the traverse work referred to by the Chief Conservator in paragraph 16 of his report can be done by the Land Records Inspectors. The survey work may be entrusted to the surveyor as proposed by the Chief Conservator.

6. The enclosures received with the endorsement of Government quoted in paragraph 1 supra are herewith resubmitted.

Enclosure

Letter—from the Assistant Agent, Polavaram.
To—the Collector and Government Agent, Gōdāvari.
Dated—the 11th September 1919.
No.—R.C. 847.

With reference to your R.C. No. 55 G.B./Ag., dated 8th August 1919, received on 11th August 1919, I have the honour to report as follows.

The Chief Conservator remarks that the work of surveying, mapping and settling blocks of the Rampa forests into reserves has been very tardy and proposes to strengthen the establishment. I agree that the Deputy Tahsildars of Chodavaram and Yellavaram cannot give sufficient attention and time to this additional work, and that the services of a special establishment are necessary, if the work should be pushed through at a more rapid pace.

Then as regards the special staff, the Chief Conservator recommends Forest subordinates both for the preliminary operations of selection, demarcation and settlement and also to work out the forests after they are 'reserved' by way of marking timber, checking and regulating the fellings, and control of the low country trader from affecting the hillmen. It is not clear from his report why he prefers Forest officials. Perhaps on account of the technical knowledge they are credited with. On administrative grounds I would prefer men of the Revenue Department at both the stages until the hillmen get accustomed to the working of the Forest Act. I have had conversations with the hillmen and muttadars on my visits to Chodavaram and Addatigala in connexion with the abkāri sales, and was enabled to feel the pulse of their opinion in regard to these operations. They unequivocally expressed their dread of Forest subordinates having anything to do with their forests. Ducherty and Anigeru muttadars explained that many people from the low country and from the Jaddangi side came over to their muttas on account of

oppression from the Forest subordinates. Whether this fear was well founded or not, there it is, and there is no denying it. I have tried to ascertain from the muttadars and hillmen their grounds for such fear, and to assure them that the Forest subordinates would be sympathetic to them, but they do not appear to be in a mood to believe it. They generally stated that they preferred Revenue subordinates. The reservation of forests is in itself a step disliked by them; to add to it, if an establishment for whom they have an aversion is sanctioned to work it, I fear there would be trouble from the hillmen. I consider, in the initial stages, we have to proceed cautiously and tactfully; and for this men of a department with varied interests and with a broad outlook and in constant touch with the hillmen and their feelings should be preferred to men of special interest who would therefore be tempted to be rigorous. As to the question of technical knowledge I do not consider it serious, for as a matter of fact Revenue peons in the Agency portion are not worse off than the forest guards in this knowledge and with some experience and instructions from time to time from superior Forest officers, Revenue officers can post themselves with the required knowledge. No more cogent proof of this is needed than the admirable work turned out by the Special Revenue Inspector, which was also, I understand from the Deputy Tahsildar, Yellavaram, appreciated by the District Forest Officer in his last visit to that division. He has done all the spade work in this direction in the Chodavaram and Yellavaram divisions, and made four blocks in the former ready for forest settlement. I would therefore strongly urge that the special establishment should be recruited from the Revenue Department.

As regards the difficulty of getting Head Surveyors from the Survey Department, I submit that in their absence Revenue Inspectors with land records training would do very well. Instead of one Surveyor on Rs. 200 three Revenue Inspectors on Rs. 40 plus Rs. 20 local allowance may be appointed. This arrangement would expedite the work also. I believe knowledge of survey by circumferator or theodolite is all that is required; and the Revenue Inspectors selected may be given a special course of training in this by the Land Records Tahsildar. The present Special Revenue Inspector may be one of the inspectors as he has been the pioneer in this work. He is intelligent enough to have the special training.

The special officer may be one preferably with the training of a Land Records Tahsildar, in the initial stages of survey and settlement, though for the working of the reserve forests later on this qualification may give room for tact and sympathy and an officer chosen accordingly, if need be.

The special establishment I propose is as follows:—

A Tahsildar on Rs. 150 plus Rs. 30 local allowance

Three Revenue Inspectors with land records training on Rs. 40 plus Rs. 20 local allowance.

One clerk for the Tahsildar on Rs. 25 plus Rs. 10 local allowance.

Two peons on Rs. 10 plus Rs. 2 local allowance each for the Tahsildar.

Three peons on Rs. 10 plus Rs. 2 local allowance each for the three Revenue Inspectors.

Six chainmen on Rs. 10 plus Rs. 2 local allowance each.

This establishment may be sanctioned for a year for the present for working the preliminaries for reserving the forests. Thereafter to work the reserves also they may be continued except one Revenue Inspector, the other two Revenue Inspectors being appointed one for each division and his peon added on to the Tahsildar's establishment and the six chainmen becoming forest guards. When this establishment is sanctioned there would be no more need for the Revenue Inspector and two peons sanctioned in G.O. No 1049, Revenue, dated 11th April 1917, and the forest clerk now working in the Deputy Tahsildar's office, Addatigala. I propose local allowance of Rs. 20 to each of the Revenue Inspectors as in these forests he should get more than a Land Records Inspector in the plains; and the Government also sanctioned 50 per cent local allowance to the Deputy Surveyors whose place the Revenue Inspectors are proposed to take. Without any additional pay the special officer may be of the grade of a Tahsildar, as an officer of that status commands better respect and readier obedience and it should be also an incentive for one to take up the post. I propose local allowance for the peons and chainmen on account of uncongenial work they are required to do in the forests and also in view of the high cost of living. An ordinary Agency peon now gets Rs. 13 including war allowance. Practically the establishment according to my proposals does not cost more than what was already sanctioned by Government in their orders of 1914, 1915 and 1916

I had intended to submit my report after consulting the necessary parties and the Deputy Tahsildars in person and so I could not submit it earlier.

IV

Endorsement No. 1348-I/19-3, Revenue (Special), dated 7th November 1919.

The Agent's letter read above last is referred to the Chief Conservator of Forests for remarks.

(By order)

H. R. Uzielli,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.

V

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox, Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—the 25th November 1919.
No.—Ref. 923-19-3.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 1348/19-3, dated 7th November 1919, regarding Forest operations in Rampa, I have the honour to state that I am unable to agree with the Government Agent in regard to the establishment required to carry out the selection and control of the Rampa forests.

2. The arguments used by Mr. Bracken and by the Assistant Agent against the employment of Forest officers in the Agency are similar to those which one used to hear so frequently in the early days of the department. Want of varied interests and absence of a sufficiently broad outlook is like an echo from the past, when applied to demonstrate the inadvisability of Forest officers pursuing their profession among hill tribes.

3. We have, I hope, got beyond the reproach of narrow-mindedness. The Parlakimedi Maliah forests have been managed for ten years by the Forest Department, the Khonds of Pondakkol are now the friends of the department although in the early days of forest conservancy, a suggestion was made forbidding a Forest officer to have any dealing with them. We have Forest officers now working in every part of the Northern Circars Agencies and I could multiply instances of the satisfactory handling of jungle and hill tribes from Kanara to Ganjām. But it will be sufficient to mention that in the opinion of the Agents to the Governor in the districts of Ganjām and Vizagapatam, the time has come when the control of the forest work now being carried on in the Balliguda, Golgonda, Madgole and other Agency tracts should be transferred to the ordinary staff and system of the Forest Department.

4. With all the experience we have gained of hill tribes in the Agency, I have no fear of the results of forest administration in the Rampa provided the Forest Department is supported in a difficult task by the Revenue officers, and provided the safeguards suggested by me with regard to special selection of officers, recruitment of staff within the Agency, and retention of the rule forbidding the crossing of the boundary by Forest officials in Lower Gōdāvari are adhered to.

5. The employment of the Revenue Department to deal with a purely forest problem on the ground of incapacity of the Forest Department is a proposition I can hardly be expected to accept.

Order—No. 1300, Revenue (Special), dated 14th July 1920.

Forest No. 47.

Recorded with reference to G.O. No. 1298, Revenue (Special), dated 14th July 1920.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.
Copy to the Agency Commissioner with copy of notes.
" Revenue Department.
" Government Agent, Gōdāvari.
" Officer in charge of Publicity.

Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1301, 14th July 1920

Forest rules

Regarding introduction of — and game rules into the Jeypore estate.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox, Chief Conservator of Forests.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 15th September 1919.
No.—Ref. 1574/19-1.

I have the honour to submit herewith a set of revised rules forwarded by the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, for the management of forests and waste lands in the Jeypore estate.

2. The existing rules are those revised in G.O. No. 2684, Revenue, dated 3rd December 1915, and introduced tentatively into four of the estate thanas. On the Agent's report that the rules had worked satisfactorily, they were extended to the remaining thanas in G.O. No. 896, Revenue, dated 26th March 1917.

3. The present revision has been undertaken within three years of the complete introduction of the rules revised in 1915. In addition to several minor alterations the Agent has proposed an elaborate game law for the control of hunting, shooting and fishing in the estate forests. Such of the rules as call for remarks are dealt with below :—

(i) *Rule* 2.—The Agent proposes the addition of a clause to the existing rule, in order to ensure that sufficient land is left after the formation of protected forest for the use of the villagers.

It is not clear what is meant by the words 'should be set apart'. The clause probably means that no land shall be declared protected unless there is, in the opinion of the Agent, sufficient additional land in the neighbourhood to meet the domestic and agricultural wants of the villagers. As it stands, however, the clause would appear to demand a definite selection of land for a definite purpose. It appears desirable to alter the proposed additional clause as follows :—

" provided that no land shall be demarcated as 'protected land' until the Agent has satisfied himself that there is sufficient land outside the demarcated area to meet the reasonable domestic and agricultural requirements of the locality."

(ii) *Rule* 3 (*a*).—The Agent proposes to specifically debar the clearing of land for purposes of cultivation. As podu cultivation is the chief danger to these forests, it seems desirable to prohibit cultivation, despite the fact that the rule as it stands makes damage to a single tree an offence under the Act.

In this rule 'Agent' is replaced by 'Chief Forest Officer.' This amendment may stand. The 'Chief Forest Officer' is the proper authority to grant permission as he is the person on the spot who knows the local conditions.

(iii) *Rule* 3 (*b*)—is entirely new. The existing rules make no provision for the regulation of shooting or fishing in estate forests. Nore do the rules for the management of any other zamindari forests. The Agent has given no reasons for their introduction.

Jeypore is a wild forest country very sparsely populated in most parts, and full of game which interferes very little, if at all, with cultivation in the localities to which the rules are intended to apply. In view of the Maharaja's apparent desire to protect game in his estate and of the exceptional conditions prevailing therein, the introduction of special shooting rules seems desirable.

It is suggested, however, that the reference to shooting at night on water should be excised from the rule and its prohibition notified under a special rule framed under section 26 (*f*) of the Act.

It is also questionable whether the practices at the Chaitra festival referred to in the latter part of the rule should not be described as 'privileges' rather than as 'rights.' If they constitute a 'right,' the practices cannot be governed by the condition suggested in the last sentence of the rule.

(iv) *Rules* 3 (*c*) *and* (*d*)—are also new, and seem to involve not only the principle of ownership of fishing rights but the application of the Forest Act throughout the estate so far as water is concerned.

The general rules for regulating the pursuit of game in State reserved lands, to which the Agent refers, permit the Collector to declare all or any rivers, streams or lakes within any land in the district *at the disposal of Government* closed against fishing without a licence. The Agent's draft rule seems to go much further. It is perhaps desirable to substitute 'within any land at the disposal of the estate' for 'within any land in the estate.'

(v) *Rule* 5 (1).—The omission of the words 'or protected' in the revised rule seems justified.

(vi) *Rule* 5 (3)—follows rules IX and X of the general rules framed under section 26 of the Forest Act. These were adopted in the Madgole Estate Forest rules in G.O. Mis. No. 781, dated 28th November 1918. As the Agent states that this rule is calculated to enable the exploitation of forests by intelligent villagers or contractors, I consider its introduction is desirable.

(vii) *Rule* 5 (4).—The substitution of the words 'any forest or revenue official of the estate' for 'the forest ranger or other forest officer not below the rank of a forester' is necessary as pointed out by the Agent.

The words 'protected and unreserved' have been inserted in the last but two lines of the rule. As remarked by the Agent, this rule is only auxiliary to rule 5 (3) which deals with felling, etc., in reserved, protected and unreserved lands and it is necessary to adopt the same wording in the two rules.

(viii) *Rule* 6.—The Agent proposes that any official of the estate duly authorized for the purpose may grant a pass for transport of timber or forest produce and receive the amount paid thereon, instead of 'the amin or the forest officer of the thana.' As the latter are reported to be touring officers, the amendment seems reasonable.

4. With regard to the draft rules for the regulation of shooting, I have little criticism to offer as I do not know the local conditions; but I may remark however that clause 6 of the licence does not forbid, as it should, the shooting of an immature female of wild buffalo, and that long experience of the working of the Nilgiri Game rules proves the impossibility of enforcing the conditions laid down in clause 10 unless a security deposit is taken when the licence is purchased.

5. A copy of the existing rules as amended with reference to the foregoing remarks is submitted herewith to facilitate reference.

Enclosure

Letter—from H. A. B. Vernon, Esq., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.

To—the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue and Forests (through the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle).

Dated—the 20th April 1919.

No.—R.C. 20 of 1918.

I have the honour to state that the Jeypore Forest rules were last revised in 1915 in G.O. No. 2684, Revenue, dated 3rd December 1915, and were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th July 1916.

Certain modifications have been found desirable in the existing rules and a copy of the proposed revised rules is now submitted for the Board's consideration. Separate draft rules to be issued under section 26 (*f*) of the Forest Act to regulate pursuit of game in reserved areas are also submitted. The rules represent the result of conferences between the Agent and the Estate Forest department and the Maharaja and I request that the Board may therefore be pleased to obtain the approval of Government for the revision of the Jeypore Forest rules and the rules under section 26 (*f*) to regulate persuit of game.

2. The chief alterations that are proposed in the rules are as follows :—

Rule 2.—Under this rule a clause has been added to ensure that ample unprotected forest is left for the use of the villagers when any land is protected.

Rule 3 (*a*).—In this rule there is no provision prohibiting podu within the notified reserve forests. To include a specific provision against cultivation of any kind within such area the words 'and to clear lands for cultivation', have been proposed to be inserted between 'thereon' and 'unless' in the last sentence of the rule.

According to the existing rule when a land is notified as reserved it shall be unlawful for any person to fell, remove, lop, tap, damage any trees, etc., *unless* he is permitted to do so by the *Agent* or by some one duly authorized by the Agent to grant such permission. The substitution of the words 'the Chief Forest Officer' for 'Agent' is proposed as under rule 5 (3) (*b*) the Chief Forest Officer is authorized to issue permits.

Rule 3 (*b*).—There is no provision in the existing rules for prohibiting hunting, beating and shooting in reserved forests. A new rule 3 (*b*) has therefore been drawn up prohibiting all kinds of hunting, shooting, beating, game at night over water, etc. Recognized rights of the hill-men to hunt and shoot, during the Chaitra festival are allowed. A provision has been added that such right of the hill-men shall not include the slaughter of females of any species of non-predatory animals as if this is not done game will cease to exist.

Rule 3 (*c*) *and* (*d*).—As the destruction of small fish in tanks, nullahs, etc., assists the development of the malarial mosquito it has been found necessary to prohibit netting, use of fish trap, etc., and for this purpose new rules 3 (*c*), 3 (*d*) and 3 (*e*) have been drawn up on the lines of game rules framed under section 56 (*f*) of the Forest Act for Government forests.

Rule 3 (*f*).—The existing rule 3 (*b*) is marked as 3 (*f*).

Rule 5 (1).—In the first sentence 'Rule 3 (*f*)' for 'Rule 3 (2)' and the word 'list' for 'lists' are substituted.

As there is no provision in the rule to prohibit free grazing of cattle, by cattle breeders the word 'grazing' is inserted before the words 'the grass' in the proviso in the first sentence.

Under this rule privilege holders are permitted at present to cut and remove free even reserved trees less than two feet in girth from all 'protected lands'. As it is necessary to often protect lands with a view to their future reservation, the privilege has been proposed to be curtailed as otherwise there would be no scope for reproduction.

Rule 5 (3).—By the words 'cut or remove any unreserved trees from unreserved lands' removal of reserved trees and minor forest produce from 'unreserved lands' by the people becomes free.

In course of time the Jeypore Forest Department should undertake scientific working in some of the notified reserves to supply timber and fuel to some of the advanced villagers, but there is no provision in the rules for such departmental operations except the last sentence of rule 10 which is not definite and clear. Forests are now being leased out for sleeper contracts, etc., with the sanction of the Agent, but there is no provision for such leases in the rules.

The Jeypore forest rules contain provision for opening permit issuing stations under rule 5 (*b*) but there is no provision for opening thanas to check and recover permit like rule 10 of the Government forests. The town and boundary gates opened under rules 5 (*b*) and (6) of the Jeypore rules are intended to check removals into the few notified towns and for export but some thana stations at convenient centres are required to check removal of timber, etc., to villagers other than notified towns.

To remedy the defects and to make necessary provision for all this it is proposed to substitute rules 9 and 10 of the rules framed under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act for rule 5 (3). In the opening sentence the words 'and protected land' have been inserted as the sub-paragraphs (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) apply equally well to protected lands as the reserved or unreserved lands.

Rule 5 (4).—Rule 5 (3) is intended to deal with reserved, protected and unreserved lands but rule 5 (4) which is an auxiliary to rule 5 (3) is defective in that it speaks of only reserved lands. The addition of the words 'protected' and 'unreserved' has therefore been made between 'reserved' and 'lands' in the fourth line of rule 5 (4).

Again the words 'checked by the forest rangers or other forest officers not below the rank of a forester' occurring in lines 1 and 2 are inconsistent with the words 'by any forest or Revenue official of the Estate' occurring in the last sentence. As the products and permits are checked even by officers below the rank of a forester the words 'by any forest or Revenue official of the Estate' are substituted for the words 'the forest rangers or other forest officer . . . . . forester . . . . . removed.'

Rule 6.—The words 'the amin or forest officer of the thana, etc.' in lines 3 and 4 of the rule are proposed to be substituted by the words 'a duly authorized official' as it would not be possible for exporters to always obtain permits from the amin or Forest officer of the thana who are touring officers. The words 'at the thana office' in lines 5 and 6 after the words 'the amount paid therein to such official' are omitted to remove the technical objection, for, fees may be paid and received at any place and not necessarily at the thana office.

NOTIFICATIONS.

I

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26, 32, 35 and 55 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, the Governor in Council makes the following revised rules in regard to the management of the forest and waste lands in the Jeypore Estate in the district of Vizagapatam :—

1. Land at the disposal of the Estate may, for the purposes of these rules, be classed as follows :—

(*a*) Reserved land, (*b*) Protected land, (*c*) Unreserved land.

2. Protected land includes all such areas as may be declared by the Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George, hereinafter referred to as the Agent, to require protection and as may have been durably demarcated with his sanction.

When any land is proposed for "protection", waste land sufficient, in the opinion of the Agent, to satisfy the domestic and agricultural requirements of the villagers should be set apart.

'Reserved land' includes all lands notified under the next following rule No. 3. Land at the disposal of the Estate which is not set apart as "Protected Land" or 'Reserved Land' will be held to be 'Unreserved Land.'

Explanation.—Land in the lawful occupation of a tenant or ryot is not land at the disposal of the Estate.

3. (*a*) Provided that there is left as unreserved land in the neighbourhood of any adjoining village an area of forest or waste land sufficient, in the opinion of the Agent, to satisfy the domestic and agricultural requirements of the villagers, the Agent may, subject to the sanction of the Government, and 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 those 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 or to graze any cattle within such areas, or use, injure or remove any forest produce found thereon, and to clear lands for cultivation unless he is permitted to do so by the Chief Forest Officer or by some one duly authorized by him to grant such permission.

(*b*) Within the limits to which the rule 3 (*a*) applies no person shall at any time of the year hunt, shoot, beat, trap, snare or shoot game at night over water or fish except in accordance with such rules as may from time to time be issued under section 26 (*f*) of the Forest Act. Any recognized rights of the hill-men to hunt, shoot, during the Chaitra festival will not be extinguished by this rule, but such right shall not include the slaughter of females of any species of non-predatory animals.

(*c*) The Agent, with a view to prevent malaria, may from time to time by notification in the District Gazette declare all or any rivers, streams, nullahs, lakes, or ponds situated within any land in the Estate and not included in a reserved land to be closed against fishing without licence. No licence is required for fishing in water not closed by special order, but fishing by nets and rods is alone permitted and the Agent is authorized to regulate the size of the mesh of the former.

(*d*) The use of poison and of dynamite or other explosive in water and the setting of the cruives or fixed engines or snares for the capture or destruction of fish are absolutely prohibited anywhere within the limits to which the above rules apply.

(*e*) Against any order issued by the Agent under the above rules an appeal shall lie to the Board of Revenue if filed within three months of the date of order appealed against. The Agent's reports on the appeals shall be sent through the Chief Conservator of Forests.

(*f*) The Estate may with the previous consent of the Agent in writing prohibit for such period as the Agent may prescribe grazing, felling or other removal of forest produce from any specified protected land, such prohibitions being reported annually by the Agent to the Government.

4. Trees of the following species are 'reserved trees' wherever found, whether upon reserved, protected 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 Agent in the District Gazette, but nothing in this rule shall prevent privilege holders from exercising any privileges which they may have customarily enjoyed in respect of tamarind, mango, jack or other fruit trees standing on unreserved or protected land.

Subject to the sanction of the Government, the Agent 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—

Number and botanical names.	English names.	Telugu names.	Oriya names.
1. Tectona grandis	Teak	Teak	Teak.
2. Dalbergia latifolia	Blackwood	Ittegi	Sisuva.
3. Pterocarpus marsupium	Kino	Tegi	Bija.
4. Hardwickia binata		Yepi	....
5 Terminalia chebula	Myrabolam	Karakai	Haruda.
6. Tamarindus indica	Tamarind	Chinta	Tontuli.
7. Shorea robusta	Sal	Guggilam	Sorigi.
8. Bassia latifolia		Ippa	Mhowa.
9. Mangifera indica	Mango	Mamidi	Ambo.
10. Artocarpus integrifolia	Jack	Panasa	Ponoso.
11. Chloroxylon swietenia	Satinwood	Billu	Bhiru.
12. Xylia dolabriformis	Iron wood	Kondathangedi	Tangini.
13. Sapindus emarginatus	Soapnut	Kunkudi	Muktamenja.
14. Pongamia glabra	Indian beech	Kanuga	Koranju.
15. Terminalia tomentosa		Nallamaddi	Saj.
16. Diospyros ebenum	Ebony	Taki	....
17. Adina cordifolia	....	Pandara	Holundho.
18. Anogeissus latifolia	....	Yella or chirimana	Dhon.
19. Lagerstraemia parviflora	Venteak	Chenugu	Chinangi.
20. Stephegyne parviflora	....	Battaganapa	Mundimundi.
21. Soymida febrifuga	....	Sombi	Sohun.
22. Terminalia arjuna	....	Tellamaddi	Arjuno.
23. Schleichera trijuga	....	Busi	Kusam.
24. Cedrela toona	Red cedar	....	Mahalimb

5. (1) On all unreserved land in any village and on all protected land unless excepted under rule 3 (*f*) the grazing of cattle, the cutting of grass, the collection of minor produce, such as tamarind, shekai, honey, edible fruits, roots, dry wood, thorns, and the leaves of trees and shrub that are not reserved, and the felling of trees other than those included in the list of reserved trees, will be permitted free of charge, provided that grazing, the grass, minor produce, wood, thorns, leaves or trees are required by the inhabitants of that or of an adjoining village for agricultural or domestic purposes. Heads of villages will be held responsible for seeing that the above privileges are not abused, and in cases of disputes the Agent or any officer authorized by him will decide which are adjoining villages within the meaning of this rule. Privilege-holders shall also be permitted to cut free of charge without permit on unreserved land for their own house consumption reserved trees which are less than two feet in girth provided that the Agent, may, if he thinks fit, from time to time, absolutely prohibit the felling within any area of any or all of the reserved trees. When clearing unreserved land for cultivation with the permission of the Estate officials such ryots may also cut free of charge any unreserved trees and reserved trees less than two feet in girth.

(2) No fresh clearing for cultivation shall be permitted on protected land. Land under cultivation within a protected area at the time when such area is declared to be protected and subsequently uncultivated for two seasons shall not be recleared.

(3) The felling, conversion or removal of trees and timber, the collection or removal of other natural produce and the use of the pasturage on reserved land and except as provided for in rule 5 (1) on unreserved and protected lands, also, may be effected in one or other of the following ways, but in no other way :—

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

(*b*) By persons holding permits duly issued by a forest officer or other authorized person.

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

The Agent 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 tanas 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.

(4) Timber or other forest produce obtained under such permit may be checked by any forest or revenue official of the estate at any time either in the forest itself or in transit; and the person cutting or removing timber or other forest produce or grazing any cattle on reserved, protected and unreserved lands shall produce the permits when demanded by any forest or revenue official of the estate.

(5) Timber or other forest produce cut or collected under permit in reserved lands shall be removed from such reserved land only by way of one of the gates which may hereafter be notified by the agent for each reserve and the permit shall be produced at each gate for check by the officer in charge of the gate, who shall be authorized to seize and detain timber or produce which is being removed from such reserve without a permit.

(6) Subject to the privileges of privilege holders reserved in clause (1) supra all persons bringing timber or forest produce for consumption or sale into any town in the estate which may be notified by the Agent under this rule shall pay at such gate and to such officer as may be notified by the agent the fees prescribed in the schedule of rates under rule 7, and such officer shall forthwith grant a permit for the same.

Note :—By 'privilege holder' is meant any person of the following tribes or castes permanently resident within the limits of the Jeypore Estate.

1. 'Bagata.
2. 'Bhumia.
3. Bondo porja.
4. Bottada.
5. 'Chandal.
6. Dhuriya Poraja.
7. Domb.
8. Gadaba.
9. Ghasi.
10. Gond.
11. Jatapu.
12. Jhodiya Porja.
13. Kammar.
14. Kond.
15. Kondadora.
16. Koya.
17. Mattiya.
18. Meragani.
19. Mukadora.
20. Omanaito.
21. Paidi.
22. Pengu Porja.
23. Pentia.
24. Rona.
25. Savara.
26. Uriya Kummara.

Provided that the Agent may add either classes or individuals to the privileged list or authorize the Special Assistant Agent to do so subject to his confirmation.

'Own house consumption' includes consumption for private, domestic and agricultural purpose and denotes only such firewood, timber for houses, cattle sheds, agricultural implements and fences as would reasonably be required by a man in the position of a genuine hill-ryot (privilege holder) as above described.

Timber or other forest produce, for which a permit has been taken out on payment under clause (3) supra, shall be exempted from payment of fees under this clause and timber or forest produce of any forests other than those of the Jeypore Estate shall be similarly exempt provided that the person bringing it produces either a permit from the officials of such other forests or other sufficient evidence to show the place from which the timber or other forest produce was brought.

If the officer in charge of the gate is not satisfied with the evidence so produced, he shall, after recording his reasons in writing, seize and detain the produce and report at once to his superior officer or a magistrate.

6. From and after the date of this notification it shall be unlawful for any person to export from the Jeypore Estate any timber or forest produce of the reserved or protected or unreserved lands without having first obtained from a duly authorized official of the estate a pass showing the nature and quantity of such produce and the amount paid thereon to such official in accordance with the rates prescribed in the schedule of rates under rule 7 infra. In the case of timber or forest produce covered by permit issued under rule 5, clause (6) or exempt from payment under 'explanation' to that clause, such pass shall be granted without payment of any fee. Such exports shall be made only by one of the routes notified by the Agent from time to time in the District Gazette and shall be subject to examination at the gate in the estate boundary prescribed by the Agent for such route and to seizure and detention at the gate if not covered by a proper pass.

7. The Agent to the Governor, shall, by notification in the District Gazette, fix such rates from time to time for each kind of produce and for the grazing of cattle under rule 5, clause 3, rule 5, clause 6, and rule 6 as he shall think fit and may specify the areas within which such rates shall be in force. Such fees shall not exceed the maxima prescribed for Government lands in the district of Vizagapatam. Nothing herein stated shall, however, prevent the officer in charge of the forest accepting, with the sanction of the Maharaja, any lower rates than those fixed by the Agent for all or any produce as may be deemed necessary for any special reasons provided always that such reductions are notified to the Agent from time to time and published in the District Gazette.

8. The collection without special licence previously obtained from the officer authorized in this behalf by the Agent shall be absolutely prohibited of such produce of the reserved protected or unreserved lands as may from time to time be, with the previous approval of the Government, notified by the Agent in the District Gazette, e.g., dammer (salwood resin), rella bark or lac. But nothing in this rule shall prevent privilege holders from exercising their customary privileges.

9. The Agent may select any areas that are reserved lands to be placed under special protection for any purpose. After the limits of these areas have been clearly indicated and duly notified in the District Gazette no person shall, within such areas, either directly or indirectly, set fire to the trees, timber, grass or other forest produce or shall kindle or keep burning any fire except at such places and subject to such precautions as may be prescribed by the Agent by notification in the District Gazette.

10. Any breach or infringement of rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 or 9 will 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 two hundred rupees, or to both, but nothing in this rule shall be held to interfere with such working of the forests as may be ordered by the Chief Forest Officer.

11. Any forest officer of the estate, who may be duly empowered by Government under section 55 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, may, with the sanction of the Taluk Magistrate to be obtained in each case, accept from any person reasonably suspected of having contravened rules 3 to 6 or 8 a sum of money by way of compensation for the offence. Such sum shall not ordinarily exceed twice the amount of the rate, if any, payable by the offender under the schedule of rates notified by the Agent under rule 7. Such forest officer shall submit monthly to the Divisional Assistant Agent on such date and in such form as may be prescribed by the Agent, a return of all cases compounded by him under this rule.

II

Rules to regulate shooting of game in the reserved lands of the Jeypore Estate, Vizagapatam district.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 (*f*) of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of hunting, shooting and fishing and to prohibit the poisoning of water and the setting of traps or snares within the limits of all reserved lands situated in the Jeypore Estate, Vizagapatam district.

I. Subject to the provisions of Madras Act I of 1873, any person who may desire to hunt or shoot within the limits of any reserved land shall be bound to take out a licence therefor from the Estate Forest Department which it will issue after obtaining the approval of the Agent to

the Governor, Vizagapatam. Hunting or shooting without such a licence is prohibited. The following are exempted from being required to take out a licence :—

(1) The Maharaja of Jeypore, K.C.I.E.

(2) Kumara Raja of Jeypore.

(3) All officers of the Jeypore Revenue and Forest Department of and above the ranks of Amins and Foresters within their respective jurisdiction.

(4) Members of the Government, Chief Conservator of Forests, Agent to the Governor and Special Assistant Agents.

II. Such licence shall not be transferable. It will be valid only to the end of the calendar year to which it relates at whatever time in the year it is taken out.

III. The Maharaja may refuse to grant a licence to an applicant for reasons stated in writing and may refuse if the applicant is convicted of an offence against the rules relating to hunting, shooting or fishing. The Agent may also refuse to allow shooting parties in any area if he considers that their presence will in any way endanger the public peace.

IV. Beating and the setting of traps or snares is forbidden except by the special permission of the Maharaja.

V. Within the limits to which these rules apply no person shall at any time of the year shoot at, trap or snare any of the insectivorous birds that will be notified.

VI. No licence taken out under the foregoing rules will be held to give authority to hunt or shoot in contravention of the above rules.

Fishing.

VII. The Agent may from time to time by notification in the District Gazette declare all or any rivers, streams, or lakes situated within all or any reserved lands in the estate to be closed against fishing without licence.

VIII. The use of poison and dynamite or other explosive in water and the setting of cruives or fixed engines or snares for the capture or destruction of fish are absolutely prohibited anywhere within the limits to which these rules apply.

Special conditions to be attached to licences granted to shoot in the reserved lands of the Jeypore Estate.

Direction.—It would save time if applications for licences are made to the Maharaja through the Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.

1. (*a*) For the issue of shooting licences the reserves in the estate will be divided into blocks. The reserves in each Forest Range will form one block. A list of Forest Ranges in the estate is given in the schedule.

(*b*) The licence must be shown on demand to any Forest Officer or any Revenue Officer not below the rank of Revenue Inspector.

2. (*a*) As a rule not more than one party will be allowed to shoot in a block in any calendar year, but the Maharaja may relax this rule at his discretion.

(*b*) A party will be limited to two guns.

(*c*) Blocks will be allotted in the order of applications. If applicants do not mention in their applications in what order they prefer the blocks the Chief Forest officer will allot what he considers the best block to the first applicant and so on.

(*d*) A party vacating a block for ten days or more will lose their lien on it.

(*e*) Licence-holders will have a lien upon the block allotted them subject to (*d*) above but they will not have an exclusive right to the block as against touring officials of the district holding licences or the permanent residents of the estate holding licences who may shoot in any block whether allotted or not subject to the etiquette usual among sportsmen.

3. Persons permanently resident in the Jeypore Estate will be considered residents for the purpose of 2 (*e*).

4. The expression 'touring officials of the district' shall mean all officials who are required or permitted to tour in the estate on duty.

5. The fee for a licence will be Rs. 10 for permanent residents and touring officials, and Rs. 15 for visitors.

6. No one shall shoot elephant, Nilgai or the females or immature males of bison, sambour, spotted deer, antelope or immature males of wild buffaloes. The expression 'mature males' in the case of sambour and spotted deer shall mean stags in hard horn measuring 25 inches length or over.

7. A licence-holder will only be permitted to shoot up to the following limits :—

Wild buffalo	2
Bison	3
Sambour	4
Deer	5
Antelope	2

No limit is fixed at present in the case of other species. The limit fixed is strictly individual and if two licensees shoot in a party one of them cannot exceed the limit on the ground that the other licensee is short of it.

8. The Maharaja may at any time close any part of any forest area to shooting entirely or for certain species whether such area is included in a block for which licences have been given or not.

9. Licence-holders are forbidden to shoot in the areas specially preserved for the Maharaja. A list of such areas will be attached to the licence.

10. Whenever any animal is shot the licence-holder must present his licence for endorsement to the nearest forest officer not below the rank of a forester and at the conclusion of the year or when the licensee finally quits the shooting block the licence must be returned to the Chief Forest officer with a statement of what has been shot. Trophies must be produced for inspection whenever required by a forest officer not below the rank of a forester. In the case of sportsmen, whose status has been certified to by the Agent, a report of the fact of his having shot an animal may be considered sufficient.

11. Licence-holders will be bound to give to the nearest forest officer without delay information which they may possess regarding the commission or intention to commit any forest offences or regarding the occurrence of fire.

12. Nothing in this licence shall be deemed to permit the capture or removal of any living animal.

13. Infringement of any of these rules may entail the cancellation of the permit and the confiscation of all trophies.

Schedule.

Shooting blocks.

1. Jeypore Range.
2. Koraput Range.
3. Nandapur Range.
4. Nowrangapur Range.
5. Umarkote Range.
6. Ramagiri Range.
7. Kotpad Range.
8. Malkangiri Range.
9. Motu Range.
10. Alamanda Range.
11. Rayaghada Range.
12. K. Singapore Range.
13. Gunupur Range.
14. Gudari Range.

Order—No. 1301, Revenue (Special), dated 14th July 1920.

Forest No. 48.

Recorded with reference to G.O. No. 1298, Revenue (Special), dated 14th July 1920.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.
Copy to the Agency Commissioner with copy of notes.
" Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam.
" Revenue Department.
" Officer in charge of Publicity Bureau.

Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1315, 17th July 1920

Conference of Conservators

Recording, with remarks, letter from the Chief Conservator of Forests submitting the resolutions passed at the — held in January 1920 in Madras.

READ—the following paper;—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox, I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—the 17th March 1920.
No.—Ref. 883-G1./20-1.

I have the honour to submit to Government copy of the proceedings of a conference held by me with the Conservators of Forests at Madras on the 12th, 13th and 15th January 1920. My remarks with reference to the resolutions passed at the conference are set forth below.

2. *Resolution II—Supply of books to Forest officers.*—(1) The resolution explains itself and I have little to add thereto.

A scrutiny of the list of books and publications supplied to the officers, both superior and subordinate, of the Forest department shows that no definite principle has been followed in sanctioning their purchase. The same remark applies to the distribution of Government publications received in this office.

It is proposed therefore to adopt in future the principles laid down in the resolution in the matter of supplying technical books to Forest officers This will, it is hoped, secure uniformity of distribution.

(2) In G.O. No. 692, Revenue (Special), dated the 11th April 1919, the Chief Conservator has been empowered to sanction the purchase of books required for reference in subordinate offices, but not of those required in his own office. In consequence, Government have to be addressed on every occasion that a publication is required for his office library. As the Chief Conservator's technical library is at present hardly existent, the difficulty is somewhat pressing. I agree, therefore, with the recommendation of the conference contained in the last paragraph of the resolution, and request that Government will be pleased to authorize the Chief Conservator of Forests to purchase books required for his official use.

(3) As for the question of empowering Conservators to purchase technical literature, I support the proposal of the conference and consider that the provisos mentioned in the resolution are sufficient safeguards against any misuse of the power thus delegated. It is an anomaly that an officer in the very responsible position of Conservator of a circle is unable to purchase professional literature when required.

3. *Resolution III—Devolution of authority to the Chief Conservator and Conservators of Forests.*—Steps are being taken to circulate for comparison to other provinces the statements compiled at the conference and referred to in the resolution; and on receipt of replies Government will be addressed in due course.

4. *Resolution IV-A—Clerical staff of the Forest Department.*—(1) The clerical establishment of the Forest department is the only branch to which reform has not recently or is not being applied, although the question has been engaging attention for some years.

(2) The Inspector-General of Forests, when he was last at Madras, drew attention to this subject, and Mr. Stokes, as Collector of Kurnool, submitted detailed proposals to the same end about the middle of 1918.

The subject was also included in the agenda of the Conservators' Conference of June 1919. After some discussion, it was resolved that references should be made to the heads of other Government departments in this Presidency, and that the practice prevailing in the Forest department of other provinces should also be ascertained.

(3) Replies received from the former show that, in the Police department, the establishment of each office forms a separate cadre, that, in the Salt and Abkāri department, the clerical establishments are borne on a circle cadre; while in the Land Records and Jail departments the clerks form a single establishment for the whole province. The position in the Forest department of other provinces is equally divergent. In Bombay, the Central Provinces and Burma the establishments of the divisional and Conservators' offices are borne on a separate list for each circle, the establishment of the Chief Conservator forming a distinct cadre by itself.

In the United Provinces the same system prevails with a slight modification, in that the Head Assistants on Rs. 200—10—300 (corresponding to Managers in Conservators' offices in this Presidency) attached to the offices of Conservators and Chief Conservator form a separate cadre from the rest of the clerical establishment.

(4) Dealing first with the range clerks, the conference desires to bring them into direct connexion with the District Forest offices and thereby with the Collectorate staff.

These men at present draw from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20, live at range headquarters in often malarious tracts and have to accompany rangers on tour. They live a hard life, and it is difficult to recruit them. There are ranges at present with no clerks at all and there is a constantly changing staff in all circumstances. Forest work suffers greatly from the discontent and inefficiency of this class of subordinates.

The proposals involve an increase of pay, a higher standard of education than is possible at present, and the placing of these men on a general list in common with the lower revenue and forest clerical staff in the district. The details require to be worked out.

(5) The next question to be settled is that of the District Forest offices. This is a subject on which there is some disagreement among experienced officers in the department itself.

One school would prefer to separate the forest office from the Collectorate entirely and form, of the various forest offices throughout the Presidency, a single clerical cadre. The arguments in favour of this proposal are mainly that forest clerical work is a speciality; that, although forest clerks are now on the same list as other clerks in the Collectorate and have in theory equal opportunities of promotion, in practice they do not benefit, because they work out of sight of the Sarishtadar and do not usually come under the Collector's personal notice.

The other school, with which the Conservators in conference were in agreement, is in favour of retaining the forest office as part of the Collectorate, provided that certain reforms suggested by Mr. Stokes were introduced.

The two main arguments which weighed with the Conservators in favour of keeping to the present system are the difficulty of obtaining an efficient staff in any District Forest office unless the members of it have prospects of promotion outside the department, and the difficulty of providing any satisfactory general forest cadre for clerks whether for the whole Presidency or for the circle. The plums of office and the numbers concerned are too few.

My own view is that the present system, with modifications on the lines of Mr. Stokes' proposals, is the only practicable one. The forest clerical staff is too small, too scattered and too low-paid to form a satisfactory Presidency or circle cadre.

I am also against anything which tends to separate further the Collector from the Forest department as the removal of the forest office from his control would inevitably do. Theoretically the Collector's control over the clerical establishment and the Conservator's control over the executive establishment may be an anomaly. In practice it brings the Collector and the Conservator together officially, a result which, in the present state of the department, is eminently satisfactory.

(6) Mr. Stokes' proposals to meet the present difficulties were as follows:—

(i) The Revenue Inspector's training, insisted on in the case of Revenue subordinates drawing over Rs. 35, should be introduced in the Forest branch.

(ii) The incremental pay in District Forest offices, which now militates against a free interchange of clerks between Revenue and Forest branches, should be changed to fixed rates at the recognized figure, nearest the present average pay of the incremental post.

(iii) Clerks should be posted to the District Forest office from any Revenue office under the control of the Collector.

(iv) Such posting should be compulsory, but the clerk will have the option of returning to the revenue line after three years' service in the first instance, and thereafter, at intervals of two years until the ninth year of service, when he will cease to have the option of returning, though there is nothing to prevent his transfer to a clerical post or as Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate at the Collector's discretion.

(v) While in the Forest branch a clerk will have such acting or permanent promotion as he might chance to get, he would miss acting or pakka promotion in the Revenue side, but on his return to the Revenue branch he will come on a pay or salary not less than what he was drawing in the Forest office.

(vi) A clerk who has served satisfactorily for three years in the Forest department and reverted to the Revenue line will be entitled to preference—

(*a*) for promotion to the next grade in the Revenue branch at the first vacancy; and

(*b*) for subsequent vacancies on higher pay in the Forest branch in preference to his juniors working at the time in the Forest branch, and to his seniors or contemporaries in the Revenue line who have not had forest experience.

(vii) Forest head clerks and accountants should be compelled to qualify for divisional office head clerks, or other higher posts by passing Revenue tests.

(viii) Inducements should be offered to Revenue subordinates by grant of bonus to qualify themselves in the special tests of Forest Accounts and Forest Code, so that there may be no difficulty in free exchange of Revenue clerks for Forest clerks. For further details, please see Mr. Stokes' report enclosed.

All the Collectors and the Forest officers consulted, with the exception of Messrs McCarthy, Wood and Richmond, have agreed to Mr. Stokes' proposals. The Board of Revenue (Mr. Couchman at first and Mr. Harris later) has also accepted them, and I feel no hesitation in giving them my full support.

Should Government be pleased to approve of the general principles, details can be worked out later on, after the results of the Salaries Committee's inquiries are known.

(7) There is then the question of the offices of the Conservators, the Forest College, the Sylviculturist, and the Forest Utilization Officer.

These offices are at present blind alleys. There is some demand for posts of Conservators' accountants and managers as the pay attracts. For the lower paid posts there is little demand and the general efficiency of the offices suffers from difficulty of recruitment due to the want of reasonable prospects of promotion. Some improvement can be made by a reform in the scale of pay; but that does not touch the difficulty of the water-tight compartment.

A still greater improvement can be made by combining all the above offices into a single small cadre, and this measure, together with a system of graduated pay to make up for the absence of steady promotion, appears to be the only practicable course to adopt.

(8) Lastly, there is the question of the Chief Conservator's office. The Conservators were of opinion that this office might be brought into the general cadre referred to in paragraph (7) above.

There is, however, the difficulty that the class of work and the qualifications demanded of a Presidency office are widely different from those of the mufassal. Training in a Conservator's office or at the Forest College is of little use to a clerk in the Chief Conservator's office owing to the higher standard required there.

The present position of the Chief Conservator's office is most unsatisfactory. The staff composing it belonged to the Board of Revenue who referred the question to Government in paragraph 10 of its Proceedings Mis. No. 53 (Confdl.), dated 22nd January 1919, in the following words :—

"Though the cost of the clerical and menial staff of the Forest section is included in the Forest budget, the members of the staff are at present borne on the general establishment list of the Board's office, and clerks are posted from this list to the Forest section without regard to the pay they actually draw. By this arrangement it has been possible to post suitable clerks to the section and to enlarge their prospects. The obvious advantage which this arrangement secures both to the Forest section and to the individual clerks will be lost, if the section is transferred bodily to the Chief Conservator and becomes a detached office, and the Board would therefore urge that the clerical establishment of office should in future form an integral part of the Revenue Secretariat. An analogous arrangement is that under which the District Forest office forms part of the Collector's establishment."

The Government, however, declined to entertain the Board's proposal, and there the matter rests for the present.

In the present circumstances, the amalgamation of this office with the Revenue Secretariat is perhaps out of the question; but I do not know whether the same reasons would apply to an amalgamation with the other development departments of Government which are under the Revenue (Special) Department.

There is, I think, a proposal to bring the Fishery, Agriculture and Industries departments together into a single headquarter office. If this proposal matures, there would seem no difficulty in giving effect to the suggestion made above.

5. *Resolution IV-B—The establishment of the Forest College, Coimbatore.*—I support the recommendation of the conference to set apart three of the existing vacancies in the Ranger's cadre for the overseer, the store-keeper and the curator of the Forest College. There is great force in the argument that these posts will provide more or less sedentary posts for hard-worked and over-strained rangers. In no department are officers of this class so liable to physical strain and weariness and the entire absence of any sedentary or quasi-sedentary posts in which a deserving officer can recoup while still carrying on his professional work has been long felt.

Overseer.—The Government originally sanctioned a post on Rs. 25—vide G.O. No. 135, Revenue, dated 9th January 1918—but no suitable man could be secured for the post. On the Principal's representation, the Board recommended the creation of a temporary overseer on Rs. 50 for a year which was sanctioned by Government, the permanent post on Rs. 25 being abolished. The Board then anticipated that the planting operations would be over within a year, which, however, proved impossible as there are still considerable planting operations to be done on the estate, rendering it difficult to dispense with the services of the overseer. Besides planting operations, the overseer attends to several extraneous duties which require a whole-time officer; for instance, the superintendence of a large number of sweepers and malis, the supervision of building works that have been going on at the college estate, and supervision of fresh-water supply to students and the disbursement of wages to coolies and other labourers, besides multifarious duties that do not fall to the share of any other subordinate on the college staff. It is not possible, therefore, to terminate the overseer's services.

Store-keeper.—A post on Rs. 30 was sanctioned in 1912 when the College was started. In 1917, at the instance of the Principal, the Board recommended a grade of Rs. 30—2—50. Government however altered the scale to 25—1—35 and allowed the present incumbent to draw Rs. 30 plus a personal allowance of Rs. 3. He holds a responsible position, being in charge of stores worth Rs. 60,000, with Government tents worth Rs. 35,000, and miscellaneous timber, furniture, ironwork, engineering plant and general stock in store godowns worth Rs. 10,000. He is responsible also for the safety of all fittings and furniture, while the College is on tour.

In addition, he has to purchase and issue books, instruments, and stationery to students, and act as librarian and superintend five or six carpenters at the College carpenters' shop. It is needless to say that for a post of such responsibilities, the present pay is unattractive.

Curator.—The post was originally that of a temporary clerk on Rs. 30, when the museum was under the control of the Conservator. The pay was subsequently raised to Rs. 60 in 1905 on the ground that Rs. 30 was insufficient. In 1907 the post was made permanent on Rs. 60—2—90. This rate has continued to this date.

With the transfer of the museum to the College in 1915, the post of curator was also transferred to the College staff. The first incumbent was a graduate who, seeing no prospects in his line, qualified himself for a ranger. The present curator is also a graduate in botany. It is not possible to expect a young graduate in science to remain contented on a fixed pay, the maximum of which is Rs. 90, all his life time. The extension of the museum so as to render it more suitable for purposes of teaching is, as the Government are aware, now under consideration, and when this improvement is effected, the curator's work will be very largely developed, and one with a practical knowledge of botany who takes real interest in his work would be required.

(2) There has been dissatisfaction for some time past on the part of the subordinates holding these posts on the ground of insufficiency of pay or want of prospects owing to the isolated nature of their appointments. The present recommendation of the conference will remedy this grievance. It will afford the Principal and the Chief Conservator a large field for the selection of suitable men.

Those selected can, after a time, get back to the executive making room for new selections in their stead.

(3) In clause (i) of the resolution it is stated that the particular grade to which the present men should be drafted is a detail which can be worked out by the Chief Conservator in communication with the Principal. I have to add that, in doing so, care will be taken to see that men more or less equivalent in status to that of the present incumbents, are selected and that higher grade rangers are not unnecessarily chosen for these posts.

(4) The point that the clerical staff of the College should form part of the general cadre for the whole Presidency consisting of the establishments of the Conservators, the Forest Research officer, the Forest Utilization officer and the Forest Engineer has been dealt with already in my remarks on Resolution IV-A.

(5) The malis employed on the College estate draw the following wages at present:—

No.		Rate. Rs.		
14	1 on	8 + 4	War Allowance.	Permanent.
	1 on	7 + 4	„	
	12 on	7 + 4	„	Temporary.

There is no doubt that their pay, even when supplemented by war allowances, as shown above, is inadequate under present conditions. When unskilled labourers get annas 10 to 12 a day in the mills at Coimbatore, it is not possible to secure men to work full time on the College estate for Rs. 11 or Rs. 12. There seems to be no doubt therefore that the wages of these men will have to be raised so as to accord with the current market rate, as indicated in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 146, Financial, dated 18th February 1920.

6. *Resolution V—Details connected with the introduction of the reorganization scheme.*—The abolition of the deputy ranger class with effect from 1st October 1919 and the absorption of all existing deputy rangers as foresters introduced some complications in administration. Many practical difficulties were brought to notice by the Conservators and by the Principal of the Forest College.

(2) The more important difficulties pointed out are the following :—

(i) The question of the *cadre* on which the late deputy rangers should be placed—whether a circle *cadre* subject to the control of the Conservators or a Division *cadre* subject to the control of the District Forest Officers.

(ii) The provision to be made for the existing deputy rangers who have entered the department with the hope of rising to ranger posts after undergoing the College training, but who have been prevented from doing so for no fault of theirs.

(iii) The jurisdiction of the forester class whether there should be inter-district transfers or whether such transfers should be confined to districts and controlled by District Forest Officers.

(iv) The authority who should punish, suspend or dismiss a forester.

(v) The limit up to which forest *guards* can be promoted as foresters—whether they can have unrestricted promotion to the top of the forester class and whether their general standard of education will fit them for higher posts.

(vi) The class from which forest guard should ordinarily be recruited—labouring class or educated class. If the latter, the forest guard will discard manual labour ; if former, he will be unable to maintain accounts in English as a forester.

These difficulties arose mainly out of the fact that, under section 42 of the Forest Code, the deputy ranger was borne on a circle list, and was appointed, promoted and punished by the Conservator, while a forester belonged, under section 41 of the Forest Code, to the Division cadre and was under the orders of the District Forest Officer in all respects. When, under the reorganization, the deputy rangers were classed as foresters, Conservators ceased to exercise powers of appointment to the subordinate forest service.

(3) These points were considered by me and I issued a memorandum meeting the difficulties mentioned, preliminary to further discussion and settlement at the Conservators' Conference—please see the printed memorandum enclosed.

(4) The subject was fully discussed at the conference and the Conservators have mostly accepted the decisions indicated in this office memorandum quoted above.

(i) *The position of the late deputy rangers—Now foresters.*—The difficulty of the position is that these men were almost entirely recruited on an educational standard designed to qualify them for entrance to the Forest College. There was no direct promise that they should be sent to be trained as rangers, but the above fact as well as the openings as acting rangers which were constantly occurring, had a great deal to do with their recruitment. The reorganization scheme did away with the whole class for the reason that as stated by the Board, " experience has shown that the deputy ranger has been a failure and to contemplate leaving even minor ranges under such management is to accept inefficiency." This is quite true as a rule of untrained deputy rangers but is not true of deputy rangers as assistants to rangers nor of these men when they had been trained at the College.

However, the main idea of the reorganization scheme being to do away with this class, to revert them to the protective establishment and to make a clear-cut distinction between the executive and protective establishments, these men have fallen on evil days, and it is to relieve the situation that the Conference's Resolutions in paragraph 4 were devised and they seem to offer the only available solution.

(ii) *Foresters and forest guards.*—Although it is unlikely that the department will be able to recruit under the new scheme foresters of as much education as that of the late deputy ranger, still it is hoped that sufficient men of some education may be found. It appears to me that the Board of Revenue, when strongly advocating the abolition of the deputy ranger as inefficient for the purpose of range charge rather overlooked his usefulness in subordinate spheres where a knowledge of English is desirable. Experience will show whether the new scheme will work in this respect.

There is no objection to foresters remaining on a circle cadre, their promotion vesting in Conservators while their punishments and transfer within the divisions rest with the District Forest Officers. The treatment of rangers is analogous. Although the latter are borne on the Presidency list, their appointment vesting in the Chief Conservator, they are punishable by Conservators. This system has worked smoothly and may be followed in respect of foresters.

It seems desirable to retain the Conservator's control on the forester cadre until at least the reorganization scheme with its large addition to the number of this class is completely introduced. The onus of making promotions of foresters will no doubt add considerably to the work of Conservators, but it seems inadvisable that Conservators should be deprived of power to appoint to any grade of forest officer.

It is not necessary or desirable to restrict the promotion of forest guards to any particular grade of foresters. They should be allowed to rise to the top of the forester class provided they befit themselves for such advancement by probity and ability in the discharge of their duties.

(5) The question relating to the status of the present students undergoing training at the College, whether they should be treated as foresters or probationary ranger, was also discussed at the Conference, the Principal strongly recommending the latter course in the interests of the students and for the prestige of the College; a separate reference has been made to Government on this matter—Chief Conservator's Reference No. 2595-Gl./19-3, dated 24th January 1920.

(6) The above proposals entail some amendments to the Forest Code, and these will be carried out on receipt of orders on the present communication.

7. *Resolution VI.—Disafforestation of Conservancy areas.*—The question of setting apart conservancy areas from reserved forests originated with G.O. No. 569, Revenue, dated 13th August 1897, in which Government ordered that in cases of reserved forests where sufficient margin had not been excluded round *village sites* "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."

In 1901, this concession was further extended to irrigated fields, the Board having ordered that a working or conservancy boundary should be established by departmental order at a convenient distance from the irrigated fields, the intermediate space not being disafforested but being left available for the use of the cultivators of fields or other villagers.

(2) In accordance with this policy Collectors submitted from time to time proposals for setting apart conservancy areas in various forests in their districts which the Board approved or sanctioned such areas themselves without the Board's previous approval. In 1911 the Board further directed that the conservancy boundaries should be demarcated by a cleared line and lockspit or if the soil is hard and rocky, by a two-feet wide stone alignment in the cleared line.

In 1912 Mr. P. M. Lushington as Conservator, Central Circle, pointed out that conservancy areas should be disafforested, if they are a real necessity, since such areas soon get degraded by unlimited grazing and cutting of manure leaves. The Collector of Chingleput (Mr. Vibert) disagreed with Mr. Lushington on the ground that a disafforested area will soon be brought under cultivation which will steadily extend up to the reserve boundary and lead to fresh claims for further concessions. His successor (Mr. Rice), however, supported Mr. Lushington's view and the Board agreed that the conservancy areas should be disafforested.

A similar decision was arrived at in 1916 with reference to the conservancy areas in the Chittoor district and in 1919 in regard to such areas in Nellore.

(3) This was the policy adopted with reference to the existing conservancy areas.

With regard to future treatment of reserve boundaries found to be in close proximity to village sites, the Board decided that reserve boundaries ought not to be altered as a general rule and that in the case of reserves in classes I, II and IV, any

inconvenience felt by villagers can usually be removed by the grant of privileges on the lines suggested in the forest village scheme, while, in cases where very great inconvenience is caused, which will be very few, it may be necessary to alter reserve boundaries—G.O. No. 530, Revenue, dated 8th March 1916.

(4) The Conference was, however, of opinion that a compromise of this kind would not work in practice, and that, wherever conservancy areas are admitted to be necessary, such areas should be disafforested and transferred to poramboke so as to prevent future assignment for cultivation. This will meet the objection taken by Mr. Vibert, while safeguarding the reserved forests, and will prevent the frequent complaint that the boundaries of reserves are too close to cultivation. I support the views of the conference.

8. *Resolution VII—Division of the Presidency into six forest circles.*—I shall address Government separately on the subject of this resolution.

9. *Position of Mr. Marshall, Forest Engineer, in relation to the Chief Conservator and Conservators of Forests and the progress of works under his supervision.*—The resolution deals with certain practical details with the execution of works carried out by the Forest Engineer.

The latter's work takes him into more than one circle at present and it is therefore impossible to place him directly under the orders of any one Conservator.

On the other hand, the fact that the Forest Engineer's estimates are scrutinized by the Public Works Department and that the work is carried out on Public Works Department lines and by subordinates of that department lent to the Forest department, tends to diminish the Conservator's control which he should exercise over all forest works in his circle.

Enclosure.

Proceedings of a Conference of the Chief Conservator of Forests with the Conservators of Forests held at Madras on the 12th, 13th and 15th January 1920.

A conference of Conservators of Forests was held at Madras on the 12th, 13th and 15th January 1920 at which the Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox, Chief Conservator of Forests, presided. The following Conservators were present :—

(1) H. A. Latham, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
(2) H. Tireman, Esq. do. Western Circle.
(3) A. B. Jackson, Esq. do. Central Circle.
(4) C. M. Hodgson, Esq. do. Northern Circle.

2. The subjects discussed at the Conference and the conclusions arrived at are set forth below :—

I-A. Selection of Extra Assistant Conservators suitable for promotion to the Extra Deputy Conservator's Class.

The Chief Conservator took a note of the Conservator's opinions.

I-B. Selection of rangers suitable for promotion to the Extra Assistant Conservator's Class.

A list was prepared.

I-C. Preparation of prospective promotion list in the Class of Rangers.

A list was prepared.

II. Supply of Technical Books to Subordinates.

Resolution.—The Conference is of opinion that the methods of supply of technical literature in the department are thoroughly unsatisfactory.

The Chief Conservator has practically no technical library nor books of reference, nor is he empowered to purchase technical books for his own use without the previous sanction of Government.

The Conservator's libraries are irregularly supplied with a certain amount of current forest literature, but are very deficient in up-to-date standard works which the Conservators require not only for their own reference, but for the instruction of their Divisional officers.

The divisional officers' libraries are equally incomplete and in some cases owing to the subdivision of districts into two or more divisions, certain forest officers are without a library at all.

The Subordinate forest service has been supplied from time to time with a few books, but no definite principle has been observed in making the supply, with the result that some useless books have been supplied and others required for daily reference are wanting.

The Conference considers that, with regard to the subordinate service, it is only necessary to supply rangers and, in certain cases, foresters with technical books of purely local application such as the vernacular lists of trees, sandalwood rules, etc., and with College Manuals of sylviculture, botany, forest exploitation, timber measurement, etc., suitable for their use. For current forest literature the Forest College Magazine will suffice.

The District Forest Officers should have a somewhat more extensive library containing standard works of reference which have local application, such as Brandis' Flora, Gamble's Timber Trees, Bourdillon's Forest Flora of Travancore, etc., and should be supplied with current professional literature such as the Indian Forester and Journals of American, Australian and English forestry.

The Conservators' libraries should, in addition to the above, contain standard books of reference on Sylvicultural practice, Forest utilization, Entomology, Zoology, Botany, Geology, Soil Chemistry and Economics for the use not only of Conservators but of the Divisional Officers when desirable. They should also be supplied with Indian Colonial and English Trade Journals, in addition to the periodical literature supplied to Divisional Officers.

The Conference is of opinion that the existing restrictions on the purchase of Forest literature are not only hopelessly antiquated but unnecessary. Provided the general scope of the literature to be supplied to the various officers is defined as above and provided also there is sanctioned budget provision for the purchase of books and periodicals, Conservators should have the power to sanction supply within their circles without reference to higher authority.

III—Devolution of authority to Chief Conservator and Conservators of Forests.

Resolution.—The Conference has resolved that Government should be addressed for further delegation of powers to the Chief Conservator and the Conservators of Forests in respect of the several items indicated in the two lists, compiled at the conference, on a scrutiny of the powers exercised by Conservators and Chief Conservators in Bombay, Burma, and the Central and United Provinces.

Prior to addressing Government the lists should be circulated to other provinces for scrutiny and remarks, if any, with special reference to some of the items in respect of which the rules quoted are doubtful.

IV-A—Clerical Staff of the Forest Department.

Resolution.—After a careful consideration of the circumstances prevailing in the Departments of the Salt, Abkari, the Police, the Prisons, and the Land Records, and the practice obtaining in the Forest departments in outside provinces such as Bombay, Burma, the Central and the United Provinces, the conference is unanimously of opinion that clerical establishments of Forest Divisional offices should continue to remain as hitherto, an integral part of the Collector's Office establishments, the Range office staff being amalgamated with that of the Forest Divisional offices. The Conference is convinced that the adoption of a single presidency cadre for the whole clerical staff of the Forest Department would prove unworkable in practice and would result in stagnation and further discontent.

The conference is also convinced that the isolation of range clerks as a separate entity has resulted in general inefficiency, it being difficult to recruit suitable men for such appointments partly owing to the very hard life these men have to lead compared to the usual run of clerical posts; partly to want of any prospects of promotion, and partly to the small pay offered Rs. 15 or Rs. 20. The incorporation of the Range staff with that of the Divisional offices is an urgent reform which should be given effect to as soon as possible.

To secure a free flow of promotion to these establishments and to remove the great dissatisfaction now existing in the clerical service of the Forest Divisional offices, the Conference knows of no better remedy than fully to adopt the proposals made by Mr. Stokes in August 1918 as Collector of Kurnool. These proposals involve, among other conditions, a discontinuance of the present incremental scale of pay in the District Forest office and the introduction, instead of fixed pay as in Collector's office establishments revised, if necessary, with a view to secure adequate prospects; and further, provided that no clerk should serve against his wishes for more than three years in the forest branch. The details, if the principle be admitted, can be worked out after orders are passed by Government on the deliberations of the Madras Salaries Committee.

With regard to the clerical staff in the offices of Conservators, the Forest College, the Forest Utilization Officer, the Forest Research Officer and the Chief Conservator, the Conference is of opinion that these establishments might form a single *cadre* for the whole Presidency.

If these general proposals commend themselves to Government, a complete scheme should be drawn up by a Special Officer, if necessary, attached to the Chief Conservator's office.

IV-B. The establishment of the Forest College, Coimbatore.

Resolution.—On a careful consideration of the representations made by the Principal, the Conference has arrived at the following conclusions :—

(i) The Conference agrees with the Principal in considering that the pay attached to the posts of Overseer, Storekeeper, and Curator at the Forest College is insufficient to attract the right sort of men, and accordingly supports his request that these appointments should be abolished, and three posts in the Ranger's *cadre* should be attached to the Forest College instead.

This reform is, in the opinion of the Conference, most desirable. Not only will it render the posts in question attractive but it will secure 3 more or less sedantry posts for men who have rendered hard service in the executive branch, and physically are incapable of hard out-door work in the forests for the time being though capable of lighter duties. There is no post of the sort in the whole of the subordinate executive service, a fact which is one of the greatest objections to serve in the department and the proposal will not only benefit the College but the whole executive service.

Three Rangers' posts are now available having been left unfilled for the present at the instance of Government for want of charges. These may be utilized for the purpose in question, if Government approves.

The posts vacant are at present in the sixth grade (Rs. 80). To what grade the present men should be drafted, is a detail which can be worked out by the Chief Conservator in communication with the Principal. So long as the sanctioned number of posts is not exceeded, it is immaterial to what particular grade a Ranger who happens to be serving at the College belongs.

(ii) The Conference has further agreed as will appear from Resolution IV-A that the clerical staff of the College should be merged in the *Presidency cadre* proposed for the establishments of the Conservators and other officers, excepting, of course, those of the District Forest officers. An extract from the Principal's letter relating to the Accountant and tour clerk should, meanwhile, be forwarded to the President, Salaries Committee, through the Chief Conservator for the consideration of the Committee with other proposals.

(iii) The Conference also accepts the Principal's contention that the pay of the malis on the College estate should be improved, and that the substitution of a living wage is a necessity. The Principal will make the necessary representations to the Chief Conservator with the object of securing suitable malis on the temporary scale.

V. Details connected with the introduction of Reorganization Scheme.

Resolution.—The Conference, after a detailed discussion, arrived at the following conclusions in regard to the appointment and promotion of forest guards, foresters and the provision to be made for deputy rangers who were already in service and who have since become foresters.

2. *Appointment and promotion of forest guards.*—This should be left to the discretion of the District Forest officers provided that original appointments are made to the lowest grade and that promotions are only made on account of approved service, and in accordance with section 32 (2) and section 41 of the Forest Code.

3. *Appointment and promotion of foresters.*—The Conference resolved :

(1) that foresters should be on a circle list ;

(2) that appointments to the class of foresters should be made by the District Forest Officer in the lowest grade subject to the provisions of section 32 (2) of the Forest Code and to the control of the Conservator ;

(3) that promotions and transfers from division to division of foresters should be made by the Conservators, District Forest officers exercising similar powers within their own divisions and

(4) that District Forest officers may suspend, dismiss and grant leave to all grades of foresters.

4. *The provision to be made for Deputy Rangers already in service.*—The Conference agreed that this question presented great practical difficulties. In the Southern Circle alone there are no less than 29 permanent and 51 temporary Deputy Rangers—80 men in all—most, if not all, of whom entered service with the hope of, and the educational qualifications necessary for, becoming Rangers after undergoing training at the Forest College.

5. Other circles may return somewhat similar figures. Considering the limited number of men to be trained at the College every year, and age limit applicable to them, there is no hope that more than a few of these men will pass through the College course and become qualified as Rangers. No doubt some men will secure Rangers' posts without the College training but the number of such appointments will be limited, as this channel of promotion is confined to men of exceptional merit and to 10 per cent of the annual recruitment.

6. The future position, therefore, of these men who have entered service with the hope of getting a Ranger's post but have had no opportunity of qualifying themselves for it, is a serious problem.

7. Suggestions made at the Conference to remedy the present unsatisfactory state of things resolved themselves into the following :—

(i) *To permit men who are unwilling to remain in the service to retire.*—This suggestion neither meets the requirements of the department, nor the grievances of the men themselves.

(ii) *To grant a bonus to deserving foresters who have proved themselves capable, as Deputy Rangers, of holding range charges or who are in all respects eligible for training at the College were there studentships available.*—This suggestion has many drawbacks; while a man performs the functions of a forester, it is undesirable to increase his emoluments on account of his capacity to perform work which is not required of him. Besides, it is only a temporary palliative.

(iii) *To reserve all or a large proportion of additional posts which may be created in the Range cadre for these men.*—This seems the only practical method of meeting the difficulty; but its efficiency depends on the extent to which the range cadre is likely to be increased.

8. It may be noted with regard to this point that the Government of India, in opposition to the strongly worded recommendation of the Board of Revenue and of the Local Government reduced the leave reserve of the range *cadre* from 20 per cent to 14 per cent.

Should proof be forthcoming that a 20 per cent leave reserve is the minimum on which the strength of the executive establishment can be maintained, there is a strong case to move for a reconsideration of the order.

9. The second ground for a probable increase of Rangers is the fact that when the Board submitted its reorganization scheme, no large development of forest activities was contemplated. Provision was made (1) to fill the then existing range charges, (2) to create 20 additional posts for research and working plans duty, and (3) to establish a sufficient leave reserve.

As noted above, the leave reserve was cut down by 11 posts and the research and working plan rangers were reduced to 10.

10. Since then the department has undertaken new works on the West Coast, is likely to develop work in Tinnevelly and Madura and may have to provide additional staff for the forests in the Northern Circars and elsewhere.

It was elicited at the Conference that there was probably scope for thirty additional ranges in the Western Circle, ten in the Northern Circle and ten in the Southern Circle within the next few years.

Sanction will have to be solicited from Government to create some new rangers' posts in the immediate future, and it was the opinion of the Conference that advantage should be taken of the opportunity to provide for the older foresters who are qualified for range charges by already having held charge in a satisfactory manner and for some of the younger men who have educational qualifications fitting them for admission to the Forest College.

VI. Disafforestation of Conservancy areas.

Resolution.—The Conference is of opinion that conservancy areas now set apart in some of the districts between reserved forests and village or field boundaries should be disafforested, but that after disafforestation such areas should be transferred to 'Poramboke' and entered in the Collector's prohibited list. This will preclude their assignment for purposes of cultivation while throwing them open for the exercise of all communal privileges. Government may be moved to issue general instructions to the Collectors on this behalf.

VII. Division of the Presidency into six forest circles.

Resolution.—The Conference is of opinion that a redistribution of the existing circles into six circle charges is a reform that is most urgently required for the proper management and development of the forests of the Presidency.

The redistribution should be on the lines indicated in the annexed statement.

VIII. Position of Mr. Marshall, Forest Engineer, in relations to the Chief Conservator and the Conservators of Forests.

Resolution.—The Conference was agreed that so long as the Forest Engineer is employed on work within more than one circle, it is advisable that he should be under the direct orders of the Chief Conservator.

But it is considered that the Conservator of the Circle must retain general control over all forest works carried out in his circle and for this reason he must be kept much more fully informed of the progress of the work of the Forest Engineer in his circle than is the case at present.

It was decided that the Forest Engineer should submit to the Conservator of the circle concerned together with his financial statement a note on the progress of each work during the month and a rough forecast of the future months' work. He should also submit to the Chief Conservator with his travelling allowance a memorandum showing briefly the general progress of forest works.

IX. Introduction into this Presidency of the rule in section 19 of the Government of India Code regarding the submission of a special report on the suitability of an officer for Conservator's post after a service of 15 years.

Resolution.—This has been deferred for consideration to the next Conservators' Conference.

X. Placing Conservators of Forests in the Madras Presidency on the all-India list.

Resolution.—This has been deferred for consideration to the next Conservators' Conference.

Sub-Enclosure (1)

Letter—from H. G. Stokes, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector of Kurnool.
To—the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue (Forests), through the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Waltair.
Dated—the 28th July 1918.
No.—D.Dis. 2872-Genl.

Adverting to B.P. Mis. No. 240, dated 18th August 1917, and No. 107, dated 14th December 1917, issuing instructions to Collectors in the matter of appointment of efficient clerks to the Forest branch of the Collector's office and to arrange for maintaining a constant flow of promotions in the Forest branch as much as in the main branch, I have the honour to point out that, under existing circumstances, there is considerable difficulty in giving effect to the Board's orders.

2. In the first place, service in the Forest branch is by no means popular. This, I think, is in part to be attributed to the frequency with which, in recent years, changes have been made in the system; the staff has at one time been declared independent of and distinct from the general district establishment and at another amalgamated with it, so that some uncertainty prevails as to what prospects are open to a clerk entering this special line. In itself, moreover, the Forest branch is unpopular; the work is as heavy as, if not more heavy than, in the ordinary line. It involves a knowledge of special rules and codes which are not ordinarily familiar to the average employee, and which require some effort to master; it is a small 'side-show'—if the phrase is permitted—offering very limited prospects of advancement. To some extent this advantage has been removed by the amalgamation that has now been ordered with the general staff, but though theoretically one establishment, the fact remains that, in practice, a man who goes into the Forest branch tends even now to be at a disadvantage. His work does not, for the most part, come under the eye of the Collector or the Divisional officers in whom the general patronage of the district is vested, and the knowledge he may acquire of the details of Forest administration, though not without a bearing on general administration, has yet a very limited usefulness to him as qualifying him for promotion to Deputy Tahsildar or Stationary Sub-Magistrate. A subordinate, in short, who is anxious to 'get on' loses nothing by keeping out of the Forest branch. He stands, on the contrary, to lose a good deal if he enters it.

3. These personal considerations apart, there are other sources of inconvenience in the existing system. The existing orders in the Revenue Department require, as a condition precedent to a man's confirmation on Rs. 40, that he shall qualify for, and put in actual service for a year in the post of Revenue Inspector. This is, I think, a salutary provision; for there is no doubt that the detailed knowledge of the practical working of the revenue system thus obtained is very useful, if not indispensable, to the discharge of the duties of the higher appointments in the clerical line of the Revenue Department, as well as of executive posts such as Deputy Tahsildar or Tahsildar. And the line is drawn at Rs. 40 in order to ensure that a man shall go through this part of his training at a stage of his service when he is of an age to learn and to endure the distinctly arduous duties of a Revenue Inspector. But for the Forest branch no such qualification is necessary and a man may enter it on Rs. 25 or 30 and remain in it until he rises to be Head clerk on Rs. 70 at the age of 38 or 48. A Forest Accountant or a Head clerk drawing Rs. 50, 60 or 70 would consider it a hardship to go out as a Revenue Inspector on a lower pay; if it is desired to transfer him, therefore, he can only be put into one of the limited number of higher paid clerical posts in the Treasury or the General branch of the Collector's office. For the latter he is probably not qualified by past experience; while the number of suitable posts in the former is limited.

4. The Forest branch also has its own special qualifications which a man is required to attain before being permanently appointed as Forest Accountant or Head clerk. These are probably indispensable; but the fact remains that their existence operates to prevent the free interchange of personnel between the two branches which is so much to be desired.

5. Lastly, the existence in the Forest branch of an incremental scale of pay differing from that of the General branch is another obstacle to free interchange between one and the other. The object of it, no doubt, was to prevent men in a small specialized branch with very slow promotion from vegetating for years together on the same emoluments. If a free exchange between the departments, and a better flow of promotion can be secured, the necessity for this incremental scale disappears.

6. It is with a view to secure such a free exchange and to improve the conditions of service in the Forest section that the following suggestions are put forward for consideration.

Stated more in detail, the main objects to be aimed at appear to be as follows:—

(1) It is essential that the Forest branch men shall have sufficient knowledge of Revenue work to enable them to return to the Revenue line, either as higher paid clerks, or as Deputy Tahsildars or Sub-Magistrates and to do useful work in that branch thereafter. The rule therefore in the Revenue Department requiring qualification and experience in Revenue Inspector's work should apply to men in the Forest branch. Seeing that the Forest men will thus have thrown open to them the whole field of patronage in the district, I see no hardship in this stipulation.

(2) It is essential, if willing and contented service in the Forest branch is to be secured, that those entering it should be assured as far as possible that in the long run they will not suffer. It is, of course, true that we can order and theoretically compel a clerk to enter the Forest branch, but no one familiar with the practical exigencies of administration would, I think, be content to rely solely on such compulsion.

(3) It is essential that a minimum period of continuous Forest branch service should be fixed, such as will secure that men do not quit it just they have begun to be of use.

(4) If special departmental qualifications are to be retained for the posts of Forest Accountant and Head clerk, inducements should be held out to qualify: otherwise a man will simply omit to pass, thereby securing his reversion to the more popular branch. You can take a man to a test, but you cannot easily compel him to qualify.

7. My suggestions thorefore are the following:—

(1) Incremental pay in Forest offices to be changed to fixed at the recognized figure nearest the present average pay of the incremental post.

(2) Clerks to be posted from any Revenue office under the control of the Collector to the District Forest office.

(3) Such posting to be compulsory but the clerk to have an option of returning to the regular line after three years in the first instance., and thereafter at intervals of two years, until he has nine years continuous service in the Forest branch (periods to include acting periods); if he elects to stay longer than nine years, he will cease to have the option of returning, though of course he may still be transferred back either to a clerical post or on promotion as Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, etc. (assuming that he is qualified for such posts).

(4) While serving in the Forest office, he would be given such acting or permanent promotion as he might chance to get in that office. He would miss acting or pakka promotion in the Revenue side, but on his return to the Revenue line he would be entitled, unless reverted on reduction for bad work, to come in on a pay or salary not less than what he was getting in the Forest office.

(5) A clerk who has served satisfactorily and continuously for not less than three years, acting periods included, in the Forest branch, and reverted, would have a claim to be considered for subsequent Forest branch vacancies on higher pay (provided he has necessary qualifications, if any, under Forest rules) in preference to his juniors working at the time in the Forest branch and to his seniors or contemporaries in the Revenue line, who have not had Forest experience. This may result in giving special promotion to a man, say, on Rs. 30 or 35 in the Revenue line to Rs. 40 or 45 in the Forest branch, but such special promotion may be taken as a set off against the chance of missing promotion in the Revenue line by joining or rejoining the Forest branch. This rule would not give him an absolute right to be preferred, but entitles him to be first considered only. On reversion from the Forest department, moreover, he should be entitled to preference for promotion to the next grade in the general line at the first vacancy, e.g., a man goes into the Forest department as a Rs. 30 clerk and reverts at the end of three years to the Revenue line; he would (if his work, etc., had been good) be entitled to promotion to Rs. 40 at the next vacancy.

(6) The rules or orders requiring special qualifications for promotion in the Revenue department, e.g., that a man must not be promoted above Rs. 35 unless he has undergone survey training and revenue inspector's training for a year, would apply to posts on pay exceeding Rs. 35 in Forest offices. Forest head clerks and accountants should be compelled to qualify for Divisional office head clerk, etc., by passing Revenue test. Otherwise a Forest head clerk may stick in his post until death or retirement and completely block the free interchange which it is desired to attain.

(7) Special tests of Accounts and Forest Code to be still required for posts of forest accountant and head clerk, inducements to qualify being offered as suggested below.

8. The following explanations are put forward in respect of these suggestions :—

Rule 1.—The scale of fixed pay suggested for the three District Forest offices in this district is shown below .—

Forest West.

	Present pay.	Average	Proposed fixed pay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Head clerk	60—2—70	67½	70
Accountant	50—2—60	57½	60
Second clerk	30—2—40	37½	40
Third clerk	25—1—30	28¾	30
Fourth clerk	20—1—25	23¾	20
Fifth clerk	20	20	20
Typist	20—1—25	23¾	20—1—25

Forest South.

Head clerk	50—2—60	57½	60
Accountant	40—2—50	47½	50
Second clerk	30—2—40	37½	40
Third clerk	25—1—30	28¾	30
Fourth clerk	20—1—25	23¾	20
Fifth clerk	20	20	20
Typist	20—1—25	23¾	20—1—25

Forest East.

Head clerk	50—2—60	57½	60
Accountant	40—2—50	47½	50
Second clerk	30—2—40	37½	40
Third clerk	20—1—25	23¾	30
Fourth clerk	20	20	20
Fifth clerk	20	20	20

Rule 2—will give a free hand to the Collector to select suitable men with Taluk and Divisional office experience to work in the Forest branch.

Rule 3—requires a clerk transferred to the Forest section to remain there for three years and to claim the option of returning to the regular line at the end of that period. I am aware that in G.O. No. 3669, dated 29th October 1917, the Government have suggested that a service of two years in the Forest branch should entitle the clerk to claim this privilege, but I should think that a clerk will not fully learn his work and become useful in two years. I would therefore adhere to three years' service in the Forest section.

Rules 4, 5 *and* 6—do not require further comment.

Rule 7.—Under the existing Forest rules, Accounts and Forest Departmental tests are necessary for appointments to accountant and head clerk of a Forest office. These tests—if considered necessary from the forest point of view—would be retained, but inasmuch as, at the outset, it may not be possible to find men in the general line already qualified for these posts, it should be ruled that a man may be selected who does not already possess these special qualifications but he should be required to qualify within, say, one year; if he fails he would be reverted to the regular line and would go back on the pay he was on when he was taken from the regular line. He would also forfeit any special claim to promotion and will be liable to stoppage of acting or permanent promotion in the regular line for such time as the Collector may order. On the other hand, if he did so qualify and his work were otherwise satisfactory, he would be given a bonus of two months' pay or salary; provided that this rule might be relaxed in the case of men appointed to act as accountants or head clerks for periods of 12 months or less. If a man acts for more than 12 months, he may reasonably be required to qualify himself subject to the conditions stated, within such period as the Collector may direct. I suggest further that men in the general line might, even before they are selected for a vacancy in the post of Forest Accountant or Head clerk, be encouraged by the grant of this bonus to qualify themselves, provided the Collector having regard to their abilities and past record, grants them permission so to qualify. The object is to obtain a reserve of men qualified for these special posts on which to draw in case of need. It will be observed that while I propose to require clerks in the Forest branch to qualify for higher revenue promotion over Rs. 35 by passing the Revenue Inspector's test and serving as Revenue Inspectors, I do not propose the converse, i.e., to compel all men in the Revenue line to qualify by the Forest tests. To do so would be unfair, I consider, to the general branch, since it would impose on a large number of subordinates at least one, if not two, extra special tests as a condition of promotion, and this merely to provide men for a very limited number of posts. At a time when we are trying to minimize special tests of all kinds, I think such a general requirement is specially to be deprecated.

The rules I have suggested would have only future application to men holding Forest branch posts on Rs. 40 and over. Existing incumbents would be gradually shifted to such clerical posts in the Accounts or Collectorate as they might be suited for. I do not think there would be anything unfair in applying the rules straight off to the lower paid Forest branch posts.

Endorsement of the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, No. 2025/18-1, dated 9th August 1918.

Forwarded.

2. The Collector appears to have drawn up what I think is a workable scheme for improving the prospects of the clerks in Forest offices and amalgamating the cadre in the Revenue and Forest office establishments.

3. There is no doubt that at present there is slow promotion in many cases as in most cases the men have not undergone the training as Revenue Inspector prescribed for promotion to Rs. 40 in the regular line: they have no prospect of raising higher than Forest head clerk on Rs. 70. This means that the class of men obtained is not as good as it might be.

4. I agree that the clerks in the Forest offices should be made to undergo Revenue Inspector training when the pay they draw exceeds Rs. 35 (the limit will be Rs. 30 if the incremental scale is abolished) and I think that clerks in the other branches of the Revenue establishment should be allowed to appear for the (Forest) departmental examinations needed for appointments as accountant or head clerk, such men do apply occasionally even now perhaps the pay limit for such applicants might be fixed at not more than Rs. 40. I do not think we can dispense with these tests.

5. The holding out of an inducement to pass our departmental tests is an innovation but will undoubtedly tend to efficiency and should as pointed out enable the Collector to have a choice in filling vacancies in the Forest branch. Kurnool with three and a potential four forest districts is in rather a difficult position in this respect.

6. Section 69 of the Code provides that clerks who have not passed the Revenue tests must pass a departmental test in certain Board's Standing Orders specified in section 66. As the Revenue test is necessary for promotion in the regular (Revenue) line it might be possible to make the Revenue test compulsory instead of the Departmental test.

7. It will be noticed that the proposed introduction of a fixed scale gives enhanced pay.

8. Unless some such system as Mr. Stokes has evolved with much trouble is introduced or a completely separate scale worked out by circles—a system that was considered and rejected I think previously when the introduction of highly paid accountants was proposed—there will always be complaints about the work and want of prospects in the District Forest offices.

Sub-Enclosure (2)

Reference from the Chief Conservator of Forests, No. 2595-19-1, dated the 22nd November 1919.

I attach, for your perusal, a memorandum on certain questions connected with the recruitment, training and promotion of the Subordinate Service, together with copies of letters from the Conservators of Forests, Northern and Southern Circles. I would ask you to consider the subject carefully in order that a definite decision on several difficult questions may be arrived at during the next Conservators' Conference.

S. Cox,
Chief Conservator of Forests.

To all Conservators of Forests.
" the Principal, Madras Forest College.

ANNEXURE

Memorandum.

Recruitment of foresters and forest guards.

Mr. Latham has raised this question with reference to the general scheme of re-organization which provides that foresters shall be recruited from forest guards where capable men are available. Mr. Latham suggests that the promotion of forest guards to foresters should not go beyond appointment to the lowest grade on Rs. 20.

2. There is much to be said for his view that a good forest guard will not necessarily make a good forester, and there is no doubt in these days of increased education, that a deputy ranger filled a useful position in the service especially if he could speak and write English. But the better class of deputy rangers joined the department in most cases in the hope of becoming a ranger and now that recruitment of foresters to rangers is limited to 10 per cent of the small annual recruitment, it seems unlikely that the pay will produce the same class of recruit as before.

3. The question is whether we should recognize this difficulty and rely on recruitment from the better class of forest guard who will be attracted to the department under the improved scale of pay or whether we should to some extent dissever the forest guard and foresters and recruit a different class of man to each branch.

4. The question is not immediately pressing as there are already a considerable number of deputy rangers to be provided for, and in many districts, a sufficiency of experienced forest guard to fill the lowest grade of forester. But as the re-organization proceeds and more posts are to be filled, the question will become acute and should therefore be settled as soon as possible. I am inclined to think

(1) that foresters should be appointed direct to the lowest grade whenever the vacancies cannot be satisfactorily filled by forest guards,

(2) that forest guards should be selected without reference to their educational qualifications provided they can read and write the vernacular and ;

(3) that no forest guard except in exceptional circumstances should be promoted forester unless he possesses a first-class certificate from Vernacular training school or in special cases, is strongly recommended on account of long service, general good work and conduct by the District Forest Officer.

Subject to these qualifications, I would not place any restrictions against the advancement of a forest guard to the top of the forester's grade by progressive promotions.

5. I do not agree with Mr. Latham's proposal that forest guards should be illiterate coolies. In my view they ought at least to take the position of gang-foreman, and to be able to direct labour, to give intelligible evidence in courts, and to have a standing in the villages. The last of these qualifications is perhaps the most important of all for effective protection of the forests. Exceptions may, of course, be made in the case of jungle tribes or where the type of forest guard referred to either cannot be obtained or would be of no use. With regard to the selection of men for direct recruitment to foresters it seems impossible to lay down any general rule until we know what class of men the new scheme will attract. One would like to prescribe a modicum of English if only to meet Mr. Latham's difficulties with regard to keeping accounts in the vernacular. But except perhaps in some of the more advanced Southern districts. I doubt whether the prospects of the service are sufficient to attract a class of men as well educated as the deputy ranger, and I think we shall experience considerable difficulty as time goes on in range administration. The real solution may be found in reducing the size of the range, and with such reduction the partial elimination of the English-speaking class of range subordinates with whom rangers and their offices often keep up an unnecessary volume of correspondence would not be a bad thing.

6. *Appointment and transfer of foresters within the circle.*—Under sections 33 and 42 (2) the Forest Code, appointments to the old class of deputy rangers vested with Conservators, and all deputy rangers being on one circle list, their promotions were regulated without reference to the district in which the particular officer was serving.

In the case of foresters the scale was fixed for each forest division and promotion and transfer was confined to the division.

7. Under the new conditions, the question arises whether all or any of the forester class should be appointed by the District Forest Officer and whether foresters should be liable to transfer beyond the district. For the present, the appointment of foresters has been left in the hands of the Conservators and until the re-organization scheme, with its large addition to the number of this class, is completely introduced, it seems desirable that this method should continue. Whether or no when the cadre is completed the power of promotion should revert to the District Forest Officer is a matter which requires careful consideration. On the one hand, the onus of making promotions will add considerably to the Conservator's work, and on the other hand, it seems inadvisable that the Conservators should be deprived of power to appoint to any grade of forest officer.

But it does not follow in any case that foresters should be either grouped on a circle list or should be necessarily liable to inter-circle transfer. The most suitable arrangement would appear to be to keep promotions from grade to grade within the division and with regard to transfer between divisions to give the Conservator power to direct them whenever necessary.

8. Mr. Latham suggests that foresters of the I and II grades only should be liable to inter-division transfers and that the officers of these two grades should be borne on a spesial circle list for that purpose, but there seems to me obvious objections to differentiate the treatment of the grades of a single class of officers and that there is no particular purpose to be gained by limiting the Conservator's powers of transfer.

9. *The provision to be made for the deputy rangers already in service.*—Mr. Latham points out in his letter of 25th October 1919 that he has in his circle 29 permanent deputy rangers and 51 temporary deputy rangers, in all 80 men : and wishes to know what is to be done in the apparent conflicting circumstances that under the old regulations deputy rangers could not be confirmed as such unless they had passed through the Madras Forest College, and that under existing orders foresters can only be appointed to the Rs. 20 grade.

10. The latter order refers only to the appointment of new men to the forester grade and does not refer to the grading of deputy rangers holding permanent or sub. *pro tem.* appointments as such in the old *cadre*. It was considered that there may not be sufficient forest guards fit for promotion as foresters and that the vacancies might have to be filled up by outsiders. In the latter case, as it is undesirable that these men should at once step into the vacancies which actually exist in the higher grades, it was ruled that all new appointments should be made to the lowest grade. This is the almost universal practice in Government departments and does not affect the ruling that deputy rangers and foresters now permanent, or acting, should be absorbed into the existing vacancies in the forester grade commensurate with their standing in the old *cadres*.

11. The following statement shows the corresponding grades in the old and new scales, and in the case of foresters only those in the old III grade on Rs. 15 benefit pecuniarily by the transfer to the new scale, but in other cases it is reasonably held that transfers from temporary or probationary posts in the old scale, to permanent posts in the new scale, and in the case of permanent men the increased flow of available promotion is sufficient compensation.

It was never intended that all temporary or probationary deputy rangers should be reduced on appointment to the new *cadre* to the lowest grade of forester; nor was it intended, as seem to be suggested in paragraph 6 of Mr. Latham's letter, that there should be all-round promotions in order to enhance existing pay.

Old scale.			Rs.	New scale.			Rs.
Deputy ranger,	I	grade	40	Forester,	I	grade.	40
,,	II	,,	35	,,	II	,,	35
,,	III	,,	30	,,	III	,,	30
Forester,	I	,,	25	,,	IV	,,	25
,,	II	,,	20	,,	V	,,	20
,,	III	,,	15	,,	V	,,	20
Forest guard,	I	,,	12	Forest guard,	I	grade	16
,,	II	,,	10	,,	II	,,	14
,,	III	,,	9	,,	III	,,	12
,,	IV	,,	8	,,	IV	,,	10

12. *Question of position of men under training at the College.*—Mr. Latham also s to know definitely whether men undergoing training at the College are supernumerary ... o not count against the *cadre* of the circle.

It will be observed from paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Government Order at page 6 of proceedings No. 33, dated 17th September 1919, that twenty posts of probationary rangers on Rs. 50 have been separately sanctioned for two years' preliminary training before going to College. These twenty posts are intended to be filled by men selected as probationary rangers by the Chief Conservator, who have had no forest training and are not intended to be filled by foresters now in service who are eligible for deputation to the College.

13. In fact, these appointments will not come into force until the present staff of qualified deputy rangers of suitable age have been absorbed into the cadre of rangers. As Conservators are aware no appointments of probationary rangers are at present contemplated in view of the difficulty of providing for deserving men who have hitherto been deputy rangers.

14. The answer to Mr. Latham's question is therefore that while the twenty foresters undergoing training at the College as probationers and the twenty probationers who may be appointed for training for two years before going to the College, are supplementary to the cadre, the latter class will not come into existence for the present.

15. *Selection of foresters for the 1920–22 course at the Forest College.*—Mr Hodgson in his letter has dealt with the deputation of five men, late deputy rangers from his Circle to College for the 1920–22 course. Other Conservators have also in direct correspondence with the Principal made similar suggestions.

As there are under the reorganization scheme ten posts open to Madras Government students each year, it is obvious that a large number of suitable men cannot be provided for at present. The difficulty was dealt with in paragragh 11 of my letter to Government printed at page 1 of Proceedings No 33, dated 17th September 1919. The question remains as to how the selection is to be carried out. The general allotment of studentships at the College rests with the Principal and the Chief Conservator, subject to the approval of Government. Within the allotment the selection of students for each circle vests with Conservators who have been requested to submit their nominations to the Chief Conservator by the 15th January (please see revised College Calendar, paragraph 7).

The Chief Conservator in consultation with the Principal of the College will then make a final selection. It seems to me that it is desirable at least in the present case, to discuss the Conservators' nominations at the Conference in January at which the Principal of the College will be present. We have to face the difficulty of providing for men who are over age : in fact 4 out of 5 of Mr. Hodgson's candidates are over 30 years of age, which was the limit given in the old rules and all are over 25 years of age, which is the limit under the new rules.

The latter, however, contemplate so far as Government students are concerned, the practice of direct recruitment which cannot at present be given effect to ; and there are therefore "special reasons" existing for over-stepping the limit while the present difficulty exists. We must face the fact that while foreign students will be 25 years old or younger, Madras students for the next few years will be older than 25 years. How much older is a matter to be discussed in Conference and some age bar must be applied.

It will at least be of some advantage if there is uniformity of age among the Madras students themselves and for this reason I would ask that Conservators in preparing their list of nominations should cover a fairly wide field of age from which a final selection can be made.

16. Opportunity will be taken at the next Conference to clear up any further difficulties which may arise and if Conservators have similar other questions to raise it is requested that a statement of them may be sent to this office for circulation before the meeting.

Sub-Enclosure (3).

No. I Circle—Headquarters, Waltair.

Serial number.	Divisional charges.	Area of reserved forests.	Area of reserved lands.	Total.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Number of ranges.
		Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ganjām	623	2	625	94,884	1,42,529	8
2	Vizagapatam	312	2	314	49,163	39,074	3
3	Upper Gōdāvari	435	400	835	51,615	70,454	10
4	Lower Gōdāvari	398	87	485	1,89,662	91,502	
5	Kistna	264	1	265	60,782	43,047	3
	Total ..	2,032	492	2,524	4,46,106	3,86,606	24

Note (1).—Above figures exclude—

Parlakimedi forests 300 sq. miles
Baliguda Malias with 200/300 sq. miles of Sal forests.
Madgole and Golgonda Agency forests (portion) the total area of forest country is about 1,500 sq. miles, and
Rampa forests of 300/400 sq. miles.

Note (2).—This circle is particularly difficult to travel in nearly all the forests lie in feverish agency tracts and that work of Conservator is exceptionally arduous.

Note (3).—There is a probability of great development of forests in the Agency and if a Commissionership is formed, it seems probable that the Conservator will be technical adviser on important forest matters to the Commissioner.

No. II Circle—Headquarters, Bellary.

Serial number.	Divisional charges.	Area of reserved forests.	Area of reserved lands.	Total area.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Number of ranges.
		Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Guntūr	806	..	806	1,72,529	63,136	4
2	Kurnool, East	970	..	970	56,666	81,534	6
3	Kurnool, South	760	..	760	66,694	77 223	5
4	Kurnool, West	859	..	859	1,25,689	1,23,573	7
5	Bellary	601	3	604	1,66,333	60,082	4
6	Anantapur	749	..	749	2 15,886	67,421	6
	Total ..	4,745	3	4,748	8,03,797	4,72,969	32

Note (1).—Kurnool has been divided into four divisions, but the division has not yet been given effect to owing to shortage of officers.

Note (2).—Bellary, as the headquarters is in touch by railway with all the divisions and accommodation for the Conservator and his office can be found there.

F60

No. III Circle—Headquarters, Vellore.

Serial number.	Divisional charges.	Area of reserved forests.	Area of reserved lands.	Total area.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Number of ranges.
		SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	RS.	RS.	
1	Cuddapah, North	595	1	596	54,645	57,402	4
2	Cuddapah, South	462	..	462	60,164	71,186	4
3	Cuddapah, West	747	5	752	1,09,994	78,874	6
4	Nellore	720	11	731	1,29,226	81,749	6
5	Chittoor	827	..	827	1,08,657	92,034	6
6	North, Vellore	461	1	462	1,17,067	72,895	3
7	Chingleput	207	..	207	64,435	58,419	3
	Total ..	4,019	18	4,037	6,44,188	5,12,559	32

Note (1).—It is probable that Nellore will have to be divided into two forest divisions.

Note (2).—Vellore is preferred to Madras as the latter is very expensive to live in and offices and residences are difficult to obtain. It has long been a difficulty with filling this post that in the absence of a Presidency allowance no Conservator willingly serves in this circle.

No. IV Circle—Headquarters, Salem.

Serial number.	Divisional charges.	Area of reserved forests.	Area of reserved lands.	Total area.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Number of ranges.
		SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	RS.	RS.	
1	Vellore, South	419	..	419	1,92,192	97,943	3
2	Vellore, West	328	..	328	1,68,774	88,857	3
3	Arcot, South	281	..	281	1,57,499	45,972	4
4	Salem, North	799	39	838	1,95,063	86,262	6
5	Salem, South	558	24	582	1,42,597	84,804	5
6	Trichinopoly	309	..	309	1,42,511	48,869	5
	Total ..	2,694	63	2,757	9,98,636	4,52,707	26

Note.—The circle will contain all the most important sandal bearing areas in the Presidency and there is likely to be considerable expansion of revenue on that account.

No. V Circle—Headquarter—Coimbatore.

Serial number.	Divisional charges.	Area of reserved forests.	Area of reserved lands.	Total area.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Number of ranges.
		SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	RS.	RS.	
1	Madura	660	..	660	1,51,766	1,22,753	5
2	Tinnevelly	428	2	430	1,54,749	82,459	5
3	Coimbatore-Kollegal	731	84	815	1,21,193	45,693	2
4	Coimbatore, North	917	..	917	3,47,035	93,676	4
5	,, Central	362	..	362	1,39,809	97,445	4
6	,, South	454	..	454	2,56,758	1,74,040	4
	Total ..	3,552	86	3,638	11,71,310	6,16,066	24

Note.—(1) It is proposed to take away from the Central Coimbatore division the Chenat Nair, Wailyar and Attapadi forests and form them into a separate division together with the Silent valley to be attached to the Sixth Circle as a third Malabar division. This scheme has not been fully worked out as it depends on the extent of the Attapadi forests which may come under management of the Forest Department. There would simultaneously have to be some rearrangement of the North and Kollegal divisions.

(2) There is likely to be considerable development in the Tinnevelly forests and perhaps in those in Madura during the next few years.

No. VI Circle—Headquarters—Ootacamund.

Serial number.	Divisional charges.	Area of reserved forests.	Area of reserved lands.	Total area.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Number of ranges
		SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	RS.	RS.	
1	The Nilgiris	465	20	485	1,34,672	1,64,794	4
2	Malabar, North	263	..	263	1,14,761	93,854	3
3	,, South	144	..	144	3,92,040	2,03,206	3
4	Mangalore, North	362	1	363	99,550	87,753	4
5	,, South	436	..	436	1,11,449	1,05,430	3
	Total ..	1,670	21	1,691	8,52,472	6,55,042	17

Note.—(1) It is proposed to add a fresh division to be called the Palghat division to this circle. The details have not been worked out.

It will certainly be necessary to form a third division in South Kanara.

(2) Although the area of forest in this circle is less than that in the others, the circle will, when development has been proceeded for some years, be exceptionally heavy.

(3) Work in the West Coast forests is so trying owing to climate, fever and leeches that no town on the West Coast is suitable as headquarters. When intensive work commences in the evergreen forests it will be necessary to make special arrangements for officers to recruit their health in a bracing climate and for this reason Ootacamund is proposed as headquarters. It is moreover as accessible to the forests as any other town in the circle.

Abstract for the Presidency.

Proposed.

Circle.	Headquarters.	Number of divisions.	Total area of forests.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Number of ranges at present.
			SQ. MILES.	RS.	RS.	
I	Waltair	5	2,524	4,46,106	3,86,606	24
II	Bellary	7	4,748	8,03,797	4,72,969	32
III	Vellore	7	4,037	6,44,188	5,12,559	32
IV	Salem	6	2,757	9,98,636	4,52,707	26
V	Coimbatore	6	3,638	11,71,310	6,16,066	24
VI	Ootacamund	5	1,691	8,52,472	6,55,042	17*
	Total ..	36	19,395	49,16,509	30,95,949	155

* The number will be largely increased within twelve months.

Existing.

Headquarters.	Number of division.	Area of forest.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Number of ranges.
		SQ. MILES.	RS.	RS.	
Northern Circle, Waltair	8	5,113	6,95,155	6,68,936	42
Central ,, Madras	9	5,784	10,81,869	6,30,303	43
Southern ,, Salem	9	4,309	14,22,218	7,30,814	39
Western ,, Coimbatore	9	4,239	17,17,267	10,65,896	31
Total ..	35	19,395	49,16,509	30,95,949	155

Order—No. 1315, Revenue (Special), dated 17th July 1920.

Forest No. 49.

Recorded.

2. Orders will issue separately on the proposals submitted by the Chief Conservator of Forests in regard to the resolutions passed at the conference, referred to in his letter read above.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.

Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1316, 17th July 1920

Indian Factories Act, 1911

Appointing the Sanitary Commissioner and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners as Inspectors under the—.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Memorandum No. 955-II/20-1, Revenue (Special), dated 6th May 1920.

A copy of the discussion on a resolution moved in the Bengal Legislative Council on the subject of legislation to provide better sanitary convenience to labourers in factories is forwarded to the Commissioner of Labour. It will be observed from the Hon'ble Mr. O. Malley's speech that the Sanitary Commissioner in Bengal has been appointed as an additional Inspector of Factories to enable him to deal with the sanitary arrangements of all factories. The Commissioner of Labour is requested to advise whether a similar arrangement should be made in this Presidency.

(By order)

H. R. UZIELLI,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Labour.

II

Letter—from G. F. PADDISON, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Commissioner of Labour.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 11th May 1920.
No.—C. 538/20.

Adverting to Government Memorandum No. 955-II/20-1, dated 6th May 1920, enclosing a copy of the discussion in the Bengal Legislative Council, I have the honour to state that I am strongly in favour of this proposal. The Sanitary Commissioner would not only be able to give authoritative orders on such questions as latrine accommodation, but also to give advice on the general health conditions of the coolies, their housing conditions, their addiction to malaria and hook-worm, all of which make a very material difference to the efficiency of the workmen and as a consequence to the profit of the employer and the wages and comfort of the workman. Many of his suggestions would therefore be taken up by the more enlightened employers and ultimately some of them might be made compulsory by the Factory Act.

2. I am also of opinion that the question of taking steps for the eradication of hook-worm in the Madras planting districts as has been done in Bengal and also in Ceylon might well be taken up. I have discussed the matter informally with some of the members of the United Planters' Association of Southern India and they quite admitted the need for action but doubted its utility in the light of the fact that the labour is mostly migratory and the worms destroyed in the hills would reappear in the plains. It is worth considering whether a combined campaign in the hills and the principal recruiting centres on the plains would not be possible.

3. The chief disadvantage of these proposals is the lack of men. There is at present no separate Sanitary Commissioner, and too few Deputy Sanitary Commissioners. If there were more of these officers they would form the needed frame work of the Health and Welfare Association. This body could be called on to give its assistance in the matter of a hook-worm campaign if one is to be undertaken.

The present Deputy Sanitary Commissioners may meanwhile be also appointed inspectors under the Factory Act.

Order—No. 1316, Revenue (Special), dated 17th July 1920.

Miscellaneous.

The informal conference of Sanitary Commissioners which met at Simla in May 1919 recommended that industrial hygiene should form the subject of careful investigation by public health officers and remarked that such investigations cannot be made until the Sanitary Commissioner and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners of the province concerned are given official status under the Indian Factories Act, 1911. The Government accept the recommendation of the conference and appoint the Sanitary Commissioner and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in this Presidency to be inspectors under the Indian Factories Act, 1911, within their respective jurisdictions. These officers are requested to bring to the notice of the Inspectors of Factories concerned any defects which they find in the factories they inspect and which require to be remedied so that the Inspector may take the necessary executive action.

2. The following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*:—

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, the Government appoint the Sanitary Commissioner and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners as Inspectors of Factories within their respective jurisdiction.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Commissioner of Labour.
,, Local and Municipal Department, with copy of paragraphs 2 and 3 of the letter from the Commissioner of Labour.
,, Publicity Officer.
,, Government of India (with C.L.).
,, Superintendent, Government Press (paragraph 2).
Copy to the Director of Industries.

Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1321, 17th July 1920

Trade

Board of Trade List regarding prohibitions on export from the United Kingdom, communicated to the Chambers of Commerce.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 1233, Revenue (Special), dated 6th July 1920.

II

Letter—from E. C. ANSORGE, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce.
To—the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
Dated—Simla, the 6th July 1920.
No.—3791.

In continuation of this department letter No. 3326, dated the 23rd June 1920, I am directed to forward a copy of Notification No. 3681, dated the 3rd July 1920, publishing the Board of Trade list, dated the 4th June 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom.

2. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, you will republish the notification in the local gazette and will inform the mercantile community through Chambers of Commerce and Association of its contents.

ENCLOSURE

Notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce (Customs—War), No. 3681, dated Simla, the 3rd July 1920.

The following Board of Trade List, dated the 4th June 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION, BOARD OF TRADE,
GT. GEORGE STREET, S.W.1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS.

4th June 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

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This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d.* per month to the end of the current year for each additional copy required.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Postal Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade, Gt. George Street, S.W. 1.

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council :—

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (See, however, page 4.)

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connexion with aircraft. (See, however, page 4.)

Alumina, see Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).

Apatites, see Phosphate Rock.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

(A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

Bran, see Offals of Corn.

(A) Bread.

Bullion, see Gold and Silver.

(A) Butter.

(A) Calfskins.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (See, however, page 4.)

Castings, see Armour Plates.

Cattle hides, see Hides.

Caustic potash, see Potash.

(A) Cheese.

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (See, however, page 4.)

(A) †Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives. (See however, page 4.)

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.

Coin, see Gold ; Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (See, however, page 4.)

(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.

Corn offals, see Offals.

Cows, bulls, etc., see Animals.

(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.

(A) †Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs. (See, however, page 4.)

(A) Eggs in shells.

Engines, see Aeroplane.

(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.

(A) Explosives, except the following.—Blasting Gelatine, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking Powder, Detonators, Electric Detonators, Monobel, Safety Fuses and Dynamite.

(A) Firearms and their component parts. (See, however, page 4.)

(A) Fish except the following :—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout.

(A) Salmon, tinned.

(A) Flax, raw.

Flour, see Rice ; Wheat.

Foodstuffs, see specific headings. (See also page 4).

Forage and food which may be used for animals, see specific headings, as, *e.g.*, Hay, etc.

(A) Forage, green.

Fuel, manufactured, see Coke.

(A) Fruit, preserved, the following :—

(i) Fruit, canned or bottled in water, the following :—
Pineapples.

(ii) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup, except Cherries.

(iii) Fruit Pulp.

(iv) Jam and Marmalade.

(A) Game.

(A) Gold, coin and bullion.

(A) Green forage.

(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.

(A) Guanos, except whale guano.

Guns, see Cannon, Firearms, Machine-guns.

(A) Hay.

(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.

(A) Husk meal.

(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.

(A) Indigo, synthetic.

Jam, see Fruit, preserved.

(A) Lard ; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.

(A) Lime phosphate, see Phosphate Rock.

(A) Linseed.

Livestock, see Animals.

* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L", copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes. | Drummer dyes. | Diamond dyes. | Dixon's home dyes.
Fairy dyes. | Dainty dyes. | Doll's household dyes. | Maypole dyes.

(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, see Fruit, preserved.
Meals, see Husk, Wheat.
(A) Meat, home produced fresh and frozen, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat, horseflesh, suet and marrow fat.
Middlings, see Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, sweetened, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
Mill dust and screenings, see Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
* Notes of the Bank of France.
Offals of corn which may be used as food for animals, the following :—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, see Cannon ; Carriages.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely :—Apatites ; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, see Firearms.
Pollard, see Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, see Fruit, etc.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
Rifles, see Firearms.
Salmon, tinned, see Fish.
(A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
Screenings, see Offals of Corn.
Seeds, see Cereals mentioned by name.
(A) Semolina.
Sharps, see Offals of Corn.
Sheep, see Animals.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, see Calfskins ; Hides.
Spirits, see Whisky.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, see also Confectionery.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, see Onions ; Potatoes.
Venison, see Game.
(A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.
(A) Yeast.

List C.

List C comprises All Goods not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

General Licences for Exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Import and Export Licensing section of the Board of Trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

Apomorphia Hydrochloride.
Bird Seed.
Cake mixture.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Cotarnine Hydrochloride.
Cotarnine Phthalate.
Disinfectant powders containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.
Gloy.
Marmite.
Mince meat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited
Ointments containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.
"Phosto" animal food.
Puddings.
Restorine.
Soaps containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.
Tooth-powders containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.

Samples.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all bona fide samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing section ; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are bona fide samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

Open General Licence for Coal Exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia (other than Esthonia, Lettland and Lithuania), Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to King's Lynn inclusive). ..	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports and all ports in Lancashire and Cumberland.	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive ..	Mr. H. Bamber, Cymric Buildings, Cardiff.

Open General Licence for the Export of Smooth-bore Guns and Munitions for use therewith.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Import and Export Licensing Section.

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).
French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).
United States of America.
South America.
Japan and Korea.
France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland Iceland, Czecho-Slovakia, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, San Salvador, San Domingo, and Hayti.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the 'Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition,' all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the prohibited areas set out below will require a specific export licence.

The Prohibited Areas are —

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas' Island and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

Open General Licence for the Export of Aircraft, etc.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

Open General Licence for the Export of Parcels containing Miscellaneous Foodstuffs.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

Notes regarding Export to certain Countries.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to *Esthonia*, *Jugo-Slavia* (except *Dalmatia*), *Lettland* (*Latvia*), *Lithuania*, *Poland*.

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes, provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 oz.) of tobacco.

Russia (European).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Syria.—A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Acre to Alexandretta, and west of Aleppo, including Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna will only be accepted if they are fully addressed "c/o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," (and/or Smyrna), and parcels must be *called* for at the British Post Offices.

Urgent Orders.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Derestim, London." They should give in each case, in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant, the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S.W.-1.

Transhipment in the United Kingdom.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S.-90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea).
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Ergot.
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.

C. A. Innes,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Order—No. 1321, Revenue (Special), dated 17th July 1920.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Chambers of Commerce.

2. The notification will be republished in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
" " Tuticorin.
" " Cochin.
" Godavari Chamber of Commerce, Cocanada.
" European " "
" Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
" Copy to the South India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association, Madras.
" Madras Trades Association.
" Chairman, Madras Port Trust.
" Presidency Port Officer.
" Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
" Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
" Revenue Department.
" Director of Industries.
" Publicity Officer.
" Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of notification).

Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1332, 21st July 1920

Indian Agricultural Service

Revised rules regarding emoluments and conditions attached to appointments in the—communicated to the Director of Agriculture.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 1002, Revenue, dated 4th May 1916.

ABSTRACT.—Recording circular from the Government of India forwarding revised rules relating to the Indian Agricultural and Veterinary Departments.

G.O. No. 339, Financial, dated 7th April 1920.

ABSTRACT.—Definition—Passage to England—Term explained.

G.O. No. 340, Financial, dated 7th April 1920.

ABSTRACT.—Allowance—Overseas—Treated as part of pay.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. HULLAH, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Agriculture).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
Dated—Simla, the 3rd July 1920.
No.—Cir. 734-145.

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Governor in Council, a copy of the rules regarding the emoluments and conditions attached to appointments in the Indian Agricultural Service and also a form of application as recently revised by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

2. I am to invite attention to the following points which have not been dealt with specifically in the revised rules and to request that they may be borne in mind and brought to the notice of prospective candidates for the service. Meanwhile the Secretary of State is being asked to make the necessary additions to the rules, and if this is done, copies of the rules as revised will be sent to you.

(1) In rule 7, penultimate line, the term 'a first-class passage to England' includes travelling allowance at first-class rates from the station in which the officer was last serving to the port of embarkation—*vide* Government of India, Finance Department, Circular letter No. 461-E.B., dated the 18th March 1920.

(2) The overseas allowance referred to in rule 10 will be treated as part of pay for the purposes of the Civil Service Regulations, vide Government of India, Finance Department, Circular letter No. 338-C.S.R., dated the 17th March 1920.

(3) Officers in the Indian Agricultural Service are eligible not only for Directorships of Agriculture but also for the post of Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India which carries with it a pay of Rs. 2,750 per mensem with a free house at Pusa.

(4) Pusa allowances (rule 11) are classified as 'duty allowances' and as such count towards leave allowances and pension.

(5) Supernumerary officers at Pusa are not eligible for Pusa allowances.

(6) The local allowance of Rs. 150 admissible under rule 12 to Principals of Agricultural Colleges, is classified as a 'duty allowance'.

(7) The principle of compulsory retirement of officers of proved inefficiency is applicable to the Indian Agricultural Service.

ENCLOSURE

Appointments in the Indian Agricultural Service.

1. The appointments in the Indian Agricultural Service include those of Deputy Director of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemist, Economic Botanist, Mycologist, Entomologist, Bacteriologist, Professors of Agriculture, Chemistry, and Botany at Agricultural Colleges and the like. Some of these are included in the Imperial Department of Agriculture under the direct control of the Government of India, but the majority are included in the Departments of Agriculture of the

several provinces of India. In some cases candidates will be appointed direct to these posts, but in most cases they will undergo a further course of training in India in Indian agriculture, and will be appointed to posts, for which in the opinion of the Government they are considered suitable, on the regular establishment as vacancies occur.

2. Appointments are made by the Secretary of State for India as occasion may require, and inquiries regarding them should be addressed to the Revenue Secretary, India Office, London, S.W. 1.

3. Candidates must, as a rule, be not less than 23 nor more than 30 years of age. Exceptions will be made as regards the maximum limit only in the case of appointments requiring special qualifications. Candidates must furnish evidence of having received a good general education, and of possessing a thorough knowledge of the science of agriculture or of the particular science required for the appointment applied for. Preference is given to distinguished graduates of Universities in the British Empire. Every candidate must be a natural born British subject, and at the time of his birth his father must have been, and must since have continued to be, a British subject, but the Secretary of State for India reserves the power to relax this rule in special cases.

4. Preference will be given to candidates who have served in His Majesty's Forces during the war. Completed years of combatant service rendered after the age of 23 will, subject to a maximum of four years, count for pay, promotion, and pension, but not for leave.

5. Applications should be submitted upon the printed form provided for the purpose, and should be accompanied by testimonials setting forth fully the candidate's personal and professional qualifications and practical experience. He must produce evidence of good character.

6. Candidates whose applications are selected for consideration will be required to present themselves for an interview at the India Office at their own expense. In selecting candidates for appointment to administrative posts (those of Deputy Director of Agriculture), weight will be given to the possession of (*a*) a University degree in honours in science or the diploma of a recognized school of agriculture or other like distinction; (*b*) practical experience of farming. Candidates for research and teaching posts must possess a University degree or other similar qualification in the special science concerned, and preference will ordinarily be given to those who have spent a period of two years in research work under a scientist of established reputation and have studied the science from an agricultural point of view. Importance is also attached to bodily activity and ability to ride, and selected candidates are required to undergo an examination by the Medical Board of the India Office as to their physical fitness for service in India.

7. Newly appointed officers are required, before leaving this country, to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State embodying the conditions of their appointment. They are provided at the expense of Government with a first-class passage to India, the cost of which they will be required to refund if they voluntarily relinquish the service of Government before the close of three years from the date of appointment. If an officer's service be determined at the expiration of the term of three years, or if prior to the expiration of that term he be compelled by ill-health (certified to the satisfaction of Government) to give up the service, a first-class passage to England will be provided at the expense of Government. Pay commences from the date of arrival in India.

8. An officer appointed to the Agricultural Service will be on probation in India for three years. He will be required to pass an examination in a vernacular language within two years of his arrival in India. His appointment may be cancelled for failure to pass this examination, or at any time for unfitness or misconduct. At the end of his three years' term of probation the Government of India will decide whether to retain or dispense with his services.

9. Officers of the Agricultural Service are expected to give their whole time to the duties of the service, and are liable to transfer from one appointment or province to another.

10. The salary attached to posts in the Indian Agricultural Service is as follows:—

Years of service.	Pay.	Overseas allowance.	Total.	Years of service.	Pay.	Overseas allowance.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	350	150	500	15	950	250	1,200
2	400	150	550	16	1,000	250	1,250
3	450	150	600	17	1,050	250	1,300
4	500	150	650	18	1,100	250	1,350
5	550	150	700	19	1,150	250	1,400
6	550	200	750	20	1,200	250	1,450
7	600	200	800	21 and onwards	1,250	250	1,500
8	650	200	850				
	Efficiency bar.						
9	700	200	900	Selection grade.	1,250	250	1,500
10	750	200	950		1,300	250	1,550
11	800	200	1,000		1,350	250	1,600
12	800	250	1,050		1,400	250	1,650
13	850	250	1,100		1,450	250	1,700
14	900	250	1,150		1,500	250	1,750

Free quarters are not provided.

The overseas allowance is admissible only in the case of officers of non-Indian domicile.

Officers are eligible for the selection grade as a reward of merit after fifteen years' service. This grade is limited to 15 per cent of the Imperial service officers on the provincial cadres. Officers are also eligible for Directorships of Agriculture on a scale of Rs. 2,000—50—2,250 a month.

11. In addition to this scale of pay, officers holding appointments of heads of sections at Pusa or other permanently sanctioned posts in those sections, directly under the Government of India, as distinguished from provincial appointments, will receive local (or Pusa) allowances. The normal allowance is Rs. 150 a month, but heads of sections will receive Rs. 200 a month, which, on completion of 15 years' total service, will be increased by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month, subject to maximum of Rs. 400 a month. Officers of less than three years of completed service or on a scale of pay less than that of an officer in his fourth year of service under the normal time scale are not entitled to Pusa allowance.

The grant of local allowances is, in each case, conditional on approved service, and the Government reserves to itself full discretion as to granting, withholding, or withdrawing them.

12. An officer appointed to be Principal of an Agricultural College under a Local Government will be entitled to a local allowance of Rs. 150 a month in addition to the emoluments otherwise admissible to him. An officer serving in Burma will be entitled to a local allowance varying from Rs. 90 to Rs. 165 a month according to salary, in addition to the other emoluments admissible to him.

13. Members of the Indian Agricultural Service draw travelling allowances for journeys on duty as officers of the first class under the Civil Service Regulations.

14. On being confirmed in his appointment, a probationer will become eligible, as from the date of his arrival in India, for leave allowances and pension, under the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations applicable to the department. These regulations are liable to be modified by the Government of India from time to time. A copy of an abstract of them will be supplied on application to the Revenue Secretary, India Office, London, S.W. 1.

15. Retirement is ordinarily required at fifty-five years of age, but an officer may, for special reasons, be retained after attaining that age.

India Office,
February 1920.

Sub-Enclosure.

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

Form to be filled up by candidates for appointment

1. Name in full, surname first in capitals.

2. Present address in full. (*Any subsequent alteration to be notified to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office.*)

3. Exact date of birth, and age last birthday. (*A birth certificate will be required in event of the candidate's selection; or if this is not obtainable, other satisfactory evidence.*)

4. Place of birth.

5. Nationality at birth.

6. Whether married or single.

If married, number and ages of children, if any.

7. Father's place of birth, nationality at birth, and present nationality.

8. Profession or occupation of father; and whether, at the time of candidate's birth, his father was a British subject.

9. Mother's place of birth and nationality at birth.

10. Schools in order, giving dates of entering and leaving.

Any position of authority held, any distinction attained in school work, games, school societies, etc., any University scholarship won.

11. University (if any) with dates of entering and leaving. Degree (if any) and any other distinctions.

Name of college and college tutor.

Particulars of course of instruction undergone at any special college or institution (with dates).

12. Particulars of any experience or training in Agriculture, or of special qualifications, theoretical or practical.

13. Record of service during the war from start to finish, with dates, including any decorations or distinctions.

Rank, regiment, and (if not commissioned) regimental number; or similar complete means of identification.

Name and address of superior officer or other suitable referee as to services.

14. Any time since entering school not otherwise accounted for should be accounted for here.

15. Whether candidate has on any former occasion applied for a Government appointment. If so when and for what appointment.

16. Names, full postal addresses, and professions of three persons (of whom one at least should be connected with the Institution at which the candidate has last studied), who will testify, if applied to, as to conduct and character. (References will not be accepted from persons who are related to or have no personal knowledge of the candidate.) The name and address of a former Commanding Officer should be given to whom reference may be made regarding conduct and capacity. (*N.B.*—This should on no account be omitted).

17. Particulars of any physical impairment suffered through the war.

18. Particulars of any examinations by Medical Boards as a result of wounds, injuries, illness or the like, giving dates and places.

19. Whether trained at the public expense in any Training College in England and Wales.

20. Enclose a photograph of yourself.

Signature of Candidate——————

Date——————192 .

Order—No. 1332, Revenue (Special), dated 21st July 1920.

Miscellaneous.

Communicated to the Director of Agriculture.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Agriculture.
Copy to the Revenue Department.

F 67

Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1362, 26th July 1920

Imperial Forest Service

Probationers—Regulations for the appointment of—recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

Endorsement of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests), dated Simla, the 17th July 1920, No. 855-142.

A copy of the undermentioned papers is forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue (Special) Department, for information.

(By order)

W. A. THRELFALL,
for *Under Secretary.*

ENCLOSURES

(1)

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

Special regulations as to the appointment of probationers.

These special regulations apply only to candidates eligible under Regulation 2 below.

The ordinary regulations are applicable to all other candidates.

1. The Secretary of State for India is prepared to consider applications for about 40 appointments in the Indian Forest Service, which will be made in August 1920. Applications for appointment must be received not later than the 1st July 1920 on a printed form obtainable from the Revenue Secretary, India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W. 1.

2. Candidates for appointment under the special regulations must be officers or men who have served in His Majesty's Naval, Military, or Air Forces during the war for not less than one year. One year's service, however, is not required in the case of those discharged owing to wounds or other injuries or sickness arising out of the war. Candidates who have been prevented from serving in His Majesty's forces by causes which the Secretary of State for India accepts as adequate will also be eligible.

3. Candidates must have been born on or after the 2nd July 1893 and on or before the 1st July 1901.

4. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Secretary of State—

(i) That, save as hereinafter provided, he is a British subject.

(ii) That if he (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance, then at the time of his birth his father was a British subject or the subject of a State in India, and that such father still is or continued to be until his death a British subject or the subject of such State in India.

Provided that a ruler or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96-A of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, may be considered eligible.

5. Candidates may be married or unmarried.

6. Candidates must produce evidence of good character in both civil and military life.

7. It is essential that candidates should have received a good general education such as would ordinarily enable them to pursue a course of study at a University and obtain a degree. Preference will be given to those who have had some University training in natural science or forestry, and whose course of studies has been interrupted by military service. An elementary school education is insufficient. Army certificates of education do not represent an adequate standard of attainment.

8 Candidates must satisfy the India Office Medical Board as to their physical fitness for the strenuous work of the Indian Forest Service. Particular stress is laid on good vision and hearing. Men discharged owing to ill-health are unlikely to be suitable. Special consideration will be given to candidates who have been wounded, but (1) injury to the head, (2) deafness, (3) loss of an eye, (4) loss of a leg above or through the knee, must be regarded as disqualifications.

9. Candidates who appear from their forms of application to be *prima facie* eligible for appointment will be interviewed by a Selection Committee, on whose advice the Secretary of State for India in Council acts.

10. Selected candidates who have no special qualifications will be placed on probation for a period of two years, during which they must undergo special courses of instruction in Forestry at Cambridge, Edinburgh, or Oxford University, supplemented by theoretical and practical instruction during the vacation under the Director of Indian Forest Studies. Selected candidates with special qualifications, such as a degree or diploma in Forestry, may spend a shorter period on probation (*see* paragraph 11).

11. *Period of probation.*—Before appointment to the Indian Forest Department a probationer is required—

(i) to have obtained, either before selection as probationer or within the period of two years' probation, the degree or diploma in Forestry at Cambridge, Edinburgh, or Oxford University. Probationers may elect to spend the probationary period at any one of these Universities;

(ii) to have undergone a special course of instruction in Forestry, under the direction and supervision of the Director of Indian Forest Studies appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(iii) to have passed an examination in Forest Engineering, and in certain special subjects, namely, Systematic Botany of Indian trees, Indian Geology, Forest Law, Indian Working Plans, and, if required, an Indian vernacular language;

(iv) to have undergone a final competitive examination in Forestry (*see* Appendix I);

(v) to have satisfied the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be determined, of his ability to ride.

The Director of Indian Forest Studies instructs probationers in each case as to the order and manner in which they should fulfil these various requirements.

12. *Charges.*—The probationers are required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and excursions to forest centres in the United Kingdom while at the University.

13. *Allowances.*—The Secretary of State for India in Council makes payments to each probationer at the rate of 200*l.* a year, not exceeding a total of 400*l.* These payments are ordinarily made on the following dates in each year:—

	£
On the 1st December	60
On the 1st March	60
On the 1st June	80

The cases of probationers whose probation does not extend over the full period of two years will be specially considered.

For tours on the Continent under the instructions of the Director of Forest Studies, subsistence and travelling allowance will be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council, at such rates as he may from time to time fix. The fees of the local forest officers at the centres visited will also be paid by the Secretary of State.

The grant of the allowances is subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) that the progress of the probationer in his studies is satisfactory;

(*b*) that the probationer gives security to refund the payments in the event of his failing to qualify for an appointment in the Indian Forest Service, or not signing the articles of agreement as specified in paragraph 16, or failing to join the Indian Forest Service at the end of the period of probation.

14. *Conduct.*—Every probationer is required to conduct himself during the period of probation in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in his studies in such a manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he is liable to have his name removed from the list of probationers.

15. *Appointment and Seniority.*—Probationers who comply with the requirements of Regulation 11 within the sanctioned period of time, and also satisfy such other tests as may be prescribed, are appointed Assistant Conservators in the Indian Forest Department, provided they are of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Indian Forest Service. No probationer will be confirmed as a member of the Indian Forest Service who fails to profit by the course of training, or who appears, in the light of the experience acquired as to his capacity and qualifications during the probationary period, to be unsuited for the work of a Forest officer. The position of the Assistant Conservators in the Provincial Forest Lists is determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the report of the Director of Indian Forest Studies.

Probationers are allowed at the end of the period of probation to state their preference in respect of the provinces to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution is made to the several provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Officers are, however, at all times liable to be transferred from one province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

Probationers are informed that officers at the Provincial Forest Service, if promoted to the Imperial Forest Service, may be given rank in the latter service according to the pay they receive; and it is therefore possible that probationers recruited under these regulations may find that Provincial officers are, on such promotion, placed above them on the general seniority list. Pay is, however, on a time-scale to the 22nd year in the Imperial Forest Service, and promotion beyond the time-scale period will be strictly by selection, without reference to seniority.

16. *Articles of Agreement.*—A probationer is required, on qualifying for appointment as Assistant Conservator, to sign articles of agreeement setting forth the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

17. *Passage to India.*—Each probationer on appointment to the Indian Forest Service is provided with a free first-class passage to India.

18. *Salary.*—The scale of pay and allowances in force is given in Appendix II. The rupee is now fixed at two shillings gold; the sterling equivalent is at present higher. No guarantee can be given as to the future value of the rupee.

19. *Promotion, Leave and Pension.*—Promotion, leave and pension are governed by the regulations laid down by the Government of India, and applicable to Forest officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government. A copy of the existing regulations can be seen on application at the India Office.

A summary of information regarding leave and pensions is contained in Appendices III and IV.

20. *War Service Concessions.*—Completed years of service with His Majesty's Forces during the war, rendered after attaining the age of 20 years, will count for pay and promotions, but not for leave, up to a maximum of four years. Subject to the same conditions, completed years of service with His Majesty's Forces will count for pension also, in accordance with the following scale:—

For officers retiring after 20 and less than 25 years' services, a maximum of two years to count for pension.

For officers retiring after 25 years' service, a maximum of three years to count for pension.

These special additions to pensionary service will not be included in total service for the purposes of article 408 of the Civil Service Regulations.

India Office,

May 1920.

APPENDICES.

Appendix I.—Final Examination.

1. With a view to the allocation of the annual Currie Scholarship for Indian Forest Students (value about 35*l.*), and to facilitate the allotment of probationers to the several provinces in accordance with paragraph 15 of the Regulations as to appointments in the Indian Forest Service, probationers who have completed their prescribed course of training are required to undergo a competitive final examination in Forestry.

2. A list of the probationers in order of merit is prepared by adding together (*a*) the marks obtained at the final examination, and (*b*) the marks obtained during the course of practical training in forestry under the control of the Director of Indian Forest Studies. The maximum of marks obtainable under (*a*) is the same as under (*b*).

3. The final examination consists of an oral examination and three or more papers, as follows:—

(*i*) One or more papers in Sylviculture, Forest Protection (including Forest Botany and Forest Entomology), and Forest Utilization (including Forest Engineering).

(*ii*) One or more papers in Forest Management, Forest Mensuration, Forest Valuation and Forest Administration.

(*iii*) A paper in General Forestry (practical) dealing with the work done and with the forests visited during the course of practical training.

4. Probationers are not required to pay any fee for the examination.

Appendix II.—Pay and Allowances.

Year.	Pay.	Overseas allowance.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	325	150	475
2	375	150	525
3	425	150	575
4	475	150	625
5	525	150	675
6	575	150	725
7	625	150	775
8	675	150	825
9	725	150	875
10	(Efficiency Bar)		
11	800	200	1,000
12	850	200	1,050
13	900	200	1,100
14	900	250	1,150
15	950	250	1,200
16	1,000	250	1,250
17	1,050	250	1,300
18	1,100	250	1,350
19	1,150	250	1,400
20	1,200	250	1,450
21	1,250	250	1,500
22	1,300	250	1,550
	1,350	250	1,600

	Rs.
Conservators	1,750—50—2,000 a month.
Chief Conservators	2,500—125—2,750 "
Inspector-General	3,250 a month.

1. Overseas allowance is granted only in the case of officers of non-Indian domicile.

2. No overseas allowance will be granted to Conservators, Chief Conservators, or the Inspector-General.

3. Probationers trained in the United Kingdom will, on appointment to the Indian Forest Service as Assistant Conservators, enter the time-scale at the second year, irrespective of the duration of the probationary period spent under training in the United Kingdom. Pay will be drawn from the date on which they report their arrival in India. This concession as regards pay will affect pay only, and not service for pension or leave; it will not be granted in addition to any concession as regards pay given in respect of war service.

4. The increments stated in this scale cannot be claimed as of right; they may be stopped, deferred, or suspended if the officer's work is unsatisfactory.

Appendix III.

Note.—Appendices III and IV are merely intended to show the principal leave and pension rules in the Civil Service Regulations at present applicable to the Indian Forest Service without going into minute details, and do not profess to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration, and any disputed question must be decided with reference to the authorized text of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being. The leave rules below apply only to officers of non-Indian domicile; the leave rules for Indians recruited in England will be settled at a later date.

Leave.

1. The following is a summary of the principal regulations relating to the leave admissible to officers appointed to the Indian Forest Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

Long leave.

2. Furlough with allowances (*see* paragraph 5) is admissible to an aggregate maxin amount of six years during an officer's service.

3. The amount of furlough 'earned' is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and amount 'due' is that amount less any enjoyed.

4. Except as provided in rule 7, furlough without medical certificate is limited to the amount 'due' and may not exceed two years at a time. On medical certificate furlough may be extended to three years.

5. The allowances admissible during furlough are—

(1) During any period of furlough not exceeding two years half average salary, subject to certain maximum and (in the case of furlough with medical certificate) minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the first two years of any period of furlough, one quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

6. Furlough on half average salary (*see* paragraph 5) may be commuted into leave on higher pay subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The leave on higher pay, or 'commuted furlough,' is fixed at one-half of the furlough commuted.

(2) The amount of furlough which may be commuted during an officer's total service is limited to two years.

(3) The commuted furlough will carry an allowance at the rate of average salary, subject to a maximum of 2,400*l.* a year.

(4) Subject to special consideration in exceptional circumstances, an officer must have six months' furlough at his credit at the end of the 'commuted furlough,' or any leave granted to him in continuation of it.

(5) In any one period of leave not more than eight months may be spent on 'commuted furlough' or on 'commuted furlough' combined with privilege leave.

(6) For the purpose of the rules governing the extent to which leave taken out of India may be allowed to count as service for pension, time spent out of India on 'commuted furlough' will be reckoned according to its actual duration, and not according to the duration of the furlough in exchange for which it is granted.

7. In respect of urgent private affairs, an officer may be granted furlough in excess of the amount 'due' for a period not exceeding six months at one time or twelve months in the whole of his service.

Short leave.

8. Privilege leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption; and it may be accumulated up to four months.

Subject to certain conditions privilege leave may be combined with furlough or extra-ordinary leave without pay.

9. Joining time for a short period, usually with half average salary is granted to an officer returning from leave out of India to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

10. Short leave is also granted to enable officers to appear at examinations, etc.

11. Extraordinary leave without allowances may be granted in case of necessity, and except in certain specified cases, only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in continuation of other leave.

General.

12. Leave of absence, whether on furlough or on privilege leave, can never be claimed as of right, and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

Appendix IV—Pension.

Ordinary pensions.

(1) Subject to the absolute right of Government to decline to permit any officer to retire before reaching the age of superannuation should it be necessary in the public interest to retain his services, Imperial officers of the Forest Department will be allowed to retire optionally after twenty or more years' service, and in that event they will ordinarily be entitled to draw a pension not exceeding thirty sixtieths of average emoluments, subject to the following maxima :—

Rs.		
4,000 a year after	.. ..	20 years' completed service.
5,000 ,,	.. ..	25 ,,
5,200 ,,	.. ..	26 ,,
5,400 ,,	.. ..	27 ,,
5,600 ,,	.. ..	28 ,,
5,800 ,,	.. ..	29 ,,
6,000 ,,	.. ..	30 ,,

(2) Government will have an absolute right to retire any officer after he has completed [illegible] years' service, without necessity to give reasons and without any claim for compensation in addition to pension, and in that event the pension admissible to the officer will ordinarily be [illegible]gulated on a scale not exceeding that prescribed in clause (1) above, in the case of optional [illegible]etirements of officers of the service to which he belongs.

(3) Government reserve an absolute right to reduce the pension ordinarily admissible, in the case of any officer whose service has been unsatisfactory.

(4) The payment out of India, of pensions granted in rupees will continue to be regulated by the provisions of Articles 934 and 971 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Special additional pensions.

(1) The existing lists of special appointments have been classified in two grades, as shown in the schedule annexed, the lower grade comprising those posts which involve high but intermediate responsibility, the higher consisting of those which require a marked degree of independent administrative and professional capacity.

(2) Officers who have held appointments listed in the lower grade in the schedule will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 300 a year for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 1,500 in respect of service classed in the lower grade.

(3) Officers who have held appointments listed in the upper grade in the schedule will be entitled to an additional pension of Rs. 500 a year for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 2,500 in respect of service rendered in the lower and upper grades combined or in the upper grade alone.

(4) These additional pensions will be awarded, as in the past, only to officers who have given proof of special energy and efficiency. The existing restriction in Article 475, Civil Service Regulations, against the award of additional pensions to officers retiring of their own option before the age of 55 with less than 28 years' service, will also be maintained.

Appointments carrying Additional Pensions.

Upper Grade.

Inspector-General of Forests.
Chief Conservators of Forests.

Lower Grade.

President, Forest Research Institute.
Conservators of Forests.

F 70

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

Form to be filled up by Candidates for appointment as Probationer under the Special Regulations.

This form must be completed by the Candidate in his own handwriting and returned to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, London, S.W. 1, not later than 1st July 1920.

If candidates who return the application form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time they should communicate with the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office.

India Office,
May 1920.

1	Name in full, surname first in capitals.
2	Present address in full. (*Any subsequent alteration to be notified to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office.*)
3	Exact date of birth, and age last birthday. (*A Birth Certificate will be required in the event of the candidate's selection; or if this is not obtainable, other satisfactory evidence.*)
4	Place of birth.
5	Nationality at birth.
6	Whether married or single. If married, number and ages of children, if any.
7	Father's place of birth, nationality at birth, and present nationality.
8	Profession or occupation of father; and whether, at the time of the candidate's birth, his father was a British subject.
9	Mother's place of birth and nationality at birth.
10	Schools in order, giving dates of entering and leaving. Any position of authority held, any distinction attained in school work, games, school societies, etc., any University scholarship won.
11	University (if any) with dates of entering and leaving. Degree (if any) and any other diplomas or distinctions. Name of College and College Tutor.

12	Particulars of any experience or training in Forestry.
13	Record of service during the war from start to finish, including any decorations or ditinctions, with dates. Rank, regiment, and (if not commissioned) regimental number; or similar complete means of identification.
14	Any time since entering school not otherwise accounted for should be accounted for here.
15	Whether candidate has on any former occasion applied for a Government appointment? If so, when and for what appointment, and with what result?
16	Names, full postal addresses, and professions of three persons (of whom one at least should be connected with the Institution at which the candidate has last studied), who will testify, if applied to, as to conduct and character. (Reference will not be accepted from persons who are related to or have no personal knowledge of the candidate.) The name and address of a former Commanding Officer should be given to whom reference may be made regarding conduct and capacity. (*N.B.*—This should on no account be omitted.)
17	Particulars of any physical impairment suffered through the war.
18	Particulars of any examination by Medical Boards as a result of wounds, injuries, illness, or the like, giving dates and places.
19	Whether trained at the public expense in any Training College in England and Wales.
20	Enclose a photograph of yourself.

Signature of Candidate _____

Date _____ *1920.*

(2)

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

Ordinary Regulations as to the appointment of probationers.

These Regulations apply to all candidates, other than those eligible under regulation 2 of the Special Regulations for Officers or Men who have served in His Majesty's Forces during the War.

1. *Appointments.*—In making appointments, the Secretary of State for India in Council acts with the advice of a Selection Committee.

2. *Applications for Appointment.*—Applications for appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and cannot be considered unless received not later than 1st July 1920.

3. *Age limit.*—Candidates must be not less than 19 but under 22 years of age on the 1st January 1920.

4. *Nationality, etc.*—No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Secretary of State—

(*i*) That, save as hereinafter provided, he is a British subject.

(*ii*) That if he (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance, then at the time of his birth his father was a British subject or the subject of a State in India, and that such father still is or continued to be until his death a British subject or the subject of such State in India.

Provided that a ruler or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96-A of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by section 3 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1916, may be considered eligible.

A European candidate must be prepared to give an undertaking, if selected, that he will not marry before he reaches India. If he marries, after giving such an undertaking, he forfeits his appointment. Every candidate must be of good physique, and must produce evidence of character to satisfy the Secretary of State for India in Council that he is suited for the Indian Forest Service.

5. *Qualifications.*—Candidates must have obtained a degree *with Honours* in some branch of Natural Science * in a University of England, Wales, or Ireland, or have passed the Final Bachelor of Science Examination in Pure Science in one of the Universities of Scotland.† A degree in Applied Science will not be considered as fulfilling these conditions. Candidates are required to produce evidence that they have a fair knowledge of either German or French. Weight will be attached to the possession of a diploma or degree in Forestry.

6. Should there in any year be more candidates considered to be qualified in every respect than vacancies to be filled the Secretary of State reserves the right to require them to pass a competitive examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, on the results of which their final selection would depend. Particulars of this examination will be found in Appendix I.

7. *Medical Examination.*—Selected candidates are required to undergo a strict examination by a Medical Board at the India Office, at which particular stress is laid on good vision and hearing, and to satisfy the Secretary of State for India that they are physically fit for service in the Indian Forest Department.

Candidates who do not satisfy the Secretary of State for India that they are physically fit for appointment to the Indian Forest Service are not admitted to the competitive examination mentioned in Regulation 6.

8. *Period of probation.*—Before appointment to the Indian Forest Department a probationer is required—

(*i*) to have obtained, either before selection as probationer or within the period of two years' probation, the degree or diploma in Forestry at Cambridge, Edinburgh or Oxford University. Probationers may elect to spend the probationary period at any one of these Universities;

(*ii*) to have undergone a special course of instruction in Forestry, under the direction and supervision of the Director of Indian Forest Studies appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(*iii*) to have passed an examination in Forest Engineering, and in certain special subjects, namely, Systematic Botany of Indian trees, Indian Geology, Forest Law, Indian Working Plans, and, if required, an Indian vernacular language;

(*iv*) to have undergone a final competitive examination in Forestry (*see* Appendix II);

(*v*) to have satisfied the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be determined, of his ability to ride.

The period of probation is in ordinary cases two years. The Director of Indian Forest Studies instructs probationers in each case as to the order and manner in which they should fulfil these various requirements.

9. *Charges.*—The probationers are required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and excursions to forest centres in the United Kingdom while at the University.

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* A Moderatorship in Natural Science or in Experimental Science at the University of Dublin will be considered as fulfilling these conditions.

† Graduates in Forestry at the University of Edinburgh are regarded as satisfying the requirements of this paragraph if they pass the Final Examination of that University in some one branch of Natural Science embraced in the degree in Pure Science.

10. *Allowances.*—The Secretary of State for India in Council makes payments to each probationer at the rate of £200 a year, not exceeding a total of £400. These payments are ordinarily made on the following dates in each year :—

	£
On the 1st December	60
On the 1st March	60
On the 1st June	80

The cases of probationers whose probation does not extend over the full period of two years will be specially considered.

For tours made on the Continent under the instructions of the Director of Forest Studies, subsistence and travelling allowance will be paid by the Secretary of State for India in Council, at such rates as he may from time to time fix. The fees of the local forest officers at the centres visited will also be paid by the Secretary of State.

The grant of the allowances is subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) that the progress of the probationer in his studies is satisfactory ;

(*b*) that the probationer gives security to refund the payments in the event of his failing to qualify for an appointment in the Indian Forest Service, or not signing the articles of agreement as specified in paragraph 13, or failing to join the Indian Forest Service at the end of the period of probation.

11. *Conduct.*—Every probationer is required to conduct himself during the period of probation in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of State, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in his studies in such a manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he is liable to have his name removed from the list of probationers.

12. *Appointment and Seniority.*—Probationers who comply with the requirements of Regulation 8 within the sanctioned period of time, and also satisfy such other tests as may be prescribed, are appointed Assistant Conservators in the Indian Forest Department, provided they are of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Indian Forest Service. No probationer will be confirmed as a member of the Indian Forest Service who fails to profit by the course of training ; or who appears, in the light of the experience acquired as to his capacity and qualifications during the probationary period, to be unsuited for the work of a forest officer. The position of the Assistant Conservators in the provincial Forest Lists is determined by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the report of the Director of Indian Forest Studies.

Probationers are allowed at the end of the period of probation to state their preference in respect of the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted ; but the distribution is made to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Officers are, however, at all times liable to be transferred from one Province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

Probationers are informed that officers of the Provincial Forest Service, if promoted to the Imperial Forest Service, may be given rank in the latter service according to the pay they receive ; and it is therefore possible that probationers recruited under these Regulations may find that Provincial officers are, on such promotion, placed above them on the general seniority list. Pay is, however, on a time-scale to the 22nd year in the Imperial Forest Service, and promotion beyond the time-scale period will be strictly by selection, without reference to seniority.

13. *Articles of Agreement.*—A probationer is required, on qualifying for appointment as Assistant Conservator, to sign articles of agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of his appointment ; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

14. *Passage to India.*—Each probationer on appointment to the Indian Forest Service is provided with a free first-class passage to India.

15. *Salary.*—The scale of pay and allowances in force is given in Appendix III to these Regulations. The rupee is now fixed at two shillings gold ; the sterling equivalent is at present higher. No guarantee can be given as to the future value of the rupee.

16 *Promotion, Leave and Pension.*—Promotion, leave and pension are governed by the Regulations laid down by the Government of India, and applicable to Forest officers, such Regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government. A copy of the existing Regulations can be seen on application at the India Office.

A summary of information regarding Leave and Pensions is contained in Appendices IV and V.

India Office,
May 1920.

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APPENDICES.

Appendix I.—Competitive Examination.

In the event of the Civil Service Commissioners being requested by the Secretary of State for India in Council to hold an examination in any year of candidates nominated by him to compete for appointment as Probationers for the above Service, the following will be the subjects in which such candidates will be examined :—

	Maximum marks.
1. English Composition	100
2. German *or* French	100
3. Elementary Chemistry	100
4. Higher Chemistry	100
5. Physics	100
6. Geology	100
7. Botany	100
8. Zoology	100

Not more than three of the subjects numbered 4 to 8 may be offered.

Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in the first three subjects.

In the subjects numbered 4 to 8, only marks showing real attainment will be counted towards the order of merit, so that a candidate who has a thorough knowledge of one or two of the optional subjects may obtain on that knowledge alone as many marks as a candidate who offers the maximum number of the optional subjects on a lower standard.

SYLLABUS.

Languages.—The examination in German and French will include translation, composition and conversation.

Sciences.—The standard of the examination in Higher Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Botany and Zoology will be that of the Honours Schools of the Universities.

The examination in Elementary Chemistry will consist of a written paper on the more elementary parts of Inorganic Chemistry, together with the outlines of Organic Chemistry.

Appendix II.—Final Examination.

1. With a view to the allocation of the annual Currie Scholarship for Indian Forest Students (value about 35*l.*), and to facilitate the allotment of probationers to the several provinces in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Regulations as to appointments in the Indian Forest Service, Probationers who have completed their prescribed course of training are required to undergo a competitive final examination in Forestry.

2. A list of the probationers in order of merit is prepared by adding together (*a*) the marks obtained at the final examination and (*b*) the marks obtained during the course of practical training in forestry under the control of the Director of Indian Forest Studies. The maximum of marks obtainable under (*a*) is the same as under (*b*).

3. The final examination consists of an oral examination and three or more papers, as follows :—

(*i*) One or more papers in Sylviculture, Forest Protection (including Forest Botany and Forest Entomology) and Forest Utilisation (including Forest Engineering).

(*ii*) One or more papers in Forest Management, Forest Mensuration, Forest Valuation and Forest Administration.

(*iii*) A paper in General Forestry (Practical) dealing with the work done and with the forests visited during the course of practical training.

4. Probationers are not required to pay any fee for the examination.

Appendix III.—Pay and Allowances.

Year.	Pay.	Overseas allowance.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	325	150	475
2	375	150	525
3	425	150	575
4	475	150	625
5	525	150	675
6	575	150	725
7	625	150	775
8	675	150	825
9	725	150	875
10	(Efficiency Bar)		
11	800	200	1,000
12	850	200	1,050
13	900	200	1,100
14	900	250	1,150
15	950	250	1,200
16	1,000	250	1,250
17	1,050	250	1,300
18	1,100	250	1,350
19	1,150	250	1,400
20	1,200	250	1,450
21	1,250	250	1,500
22	1,300	250	1,550
	1,350	250	1,600

	A month.
	Rs.
Conservators	1,750—50—2,000
Chief Conservators	2,500—125—2,750
Inspector-General	3,250

1. Overseas allowance is granted only in the case of officers of non-Indian domicile.

2. No overseas allowance will be granted to Conservators, Chief Conservators, or the Inspector-General.

3. Probationers trained in the United Kingdom will, on appointment to the Indian Forest Service as Assistant Conservators, enter the time-scale at the second year, irrespective of the duration of the probationary period spent under training in the United Kingdom. Pay will be drawn from the date on which they report their arrival in India. This concession as regards pay will affect pay only, and not service for pension or leave; it will not be granted in addition to any concession as regards pay given in respect of war service.

4. The increments stated in this scale cannot be claimed as of right; they may be stopped, deferred, or suspended if the officers' work is unsatisfactory.

Appendix IV.

Note.—Appendices IV and V are merely intended to show the principal leave and pension rules in the Civil Service Regulations at present applicable to the Indian Forest Service without going into minute details, and do not profess to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration, and any disputed question must be decided with reference to the authorised text of the Civil Service Regulations for the time being. The leave rules below apply only to officers of non-Indian domicile: the leave rules for Indians recruited in England will be settled at a later date.

Leave.

1. The following is a summary of the principal regulations relating to the leave admissible to officers appointed to the Indian Forest Service by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

Long Leave.

2. Furlough with allowances (*see* paragraph 5) is admissible to an aggregate maximum amount of six years during an officer's service.

3. The amount of furlough 'earned' is one-fourth of an officer's active service, and the amount 'due' is that amount less any enjoyed.

4. Except as provided in rule 7, furlough without medical certificate is limited to the amount 'due' and may not exceed two years at a time. On medical certificate furlough may be extended to three years.

5. The allowances admissible during furlough are—

(1) During any period of furlough not exceeding two years half average salary, subject to certain maximum and (in the case of furlough with medical certificate) minimum limits.

(2) After the expiration of the first two years of any period of furlough, one quarter of average salary, subject to certain maximum and minimum limits.

6. Furlough on half average salary (*see* paragraph 5) may be commuted into leave on higher pay subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The leave on higher pay, or 'commuted furlough,' is fixed at one-half of the furlough commuted.

(2) The amount of furlough which may be commuted during an officer's total service is limited to two years.

(3) The commuted furlough will carry an allowance at the rate of average salary, subject to a maximum of 2,400*l.* a year.

(4) Subject to special consideration in exceptional circumstances, an officer must have six months' furlough at his credit at the end of the 'commuted furlough,' or any leave granted to him in continuation of it.

(5) In any one period of leave not more than eight months may be spent on 'commuted furlough' or on 'commuted furlough' combined with privilege leave.

(6) For the purpose of the rules governing the extent to which leave taken out of India may be allowed to count as service for pension, time spent out of India on 'commuted furlough' will be reckoned according to its actual duration, and not according to the duration of the furlough in exchange for which it is granted.

7. In respect of urgent private affairs, an officer may be granted furlough in excess of the amount 'due' for a period not exceeding six months at one time or 12 months in the whole of his service.

Short Leave.

8. Privilege leave is a holiday which may be granted to the extent of one-eleventh part of the time that an officer has been on duty without interruption ; and it may be accumulated up to four months.

Subject to certain conditions privilege leave may be combined with furlough or extraordinary leave without pay.

9. Joining time for a short period, usually with half average salary, is granted to an officer returning from leave out of India to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

10. Short leave is also granted to enable officers to appear at examinations, etc.

11. Extraordinary leave without allowances may be granted in case of necessity, and, except in certain specified cases, only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible. It may be granted in continuation of other leave.

General.

12. Leave of absence, whether on furlough or on privilege leave, can never be claimed as right and is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

Appendix V.—Pension.

Ordinary Pensions.

(1) Subject to the absolute right of Government to decline to permit any officer to retire before reaching the age of superannuation should it be necessary in the public interest to retain his services, Imperial officers of the Forest Department will be allowed to retire optionally after 20 or more years' service, and in that event they will ordinarily be entitled to draw a pension not exceeding 30 sixtieths of average emoluments, subject to the following maxima :—

Rs. 4,000	a year after	..	..	..	20 years' completed service.
Rs. 5,000	,,	..	..	..	25 ,, ,,
Rs. 5,200	,,	..	..	..	26 ,, ,,
Rs. 5,400	,,	..	..	..	27 ,, ,,
Rs. 5,600	,,	..	..	..	28 ,, ,,
Rs. 5,800	,,	..	..	..	29 ,, ,,
Rs. 6,000	,,	..	..	..	30 ,, ,,

(2) Government will have an absolute right to retire any officer after he has completed 25 years' service, without necessity to give reasons and without any claim for compensation in addition to pension, and in that event the pension admissible to the officer will ordinarily be regulated on a scale not exceeding that prescribed in clause (1) above, in the case of optional retirements of officers of the service to which he belongs.

(3) Government reserve an absolute right to reduce the pension ordinarily admissible, in the case of any officer whose service has been unsatisfactory.

(4) The payment, out of India, of pensions granted in rupees will continue to be regulated by the provisions of Articles 934 and 971 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Special Additional Pensions.

(1) The existing lists of special appointments have been classified in two grades, as shown in the schedule annexed, the lower grade comprising those posts which involve high but intermediate responsibility, the higher consisting of those which require a marked degree of independent administrative and professional capacity.

(2) Officers who have held appointments listed in the lower grade in the schedule will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 300 a year for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 1,500 in respect of service classed in the lower grade.

(3) Officers who have held appointments listed in the upper grade in the schedule will be entitled to an additional pension of Rs. 500 a year for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 2,500 in respect of service rendered in the lower and upper grades combined or in the upper grade alone.

(4) These additional pensions will be awarded, as in the past, only to officers who have given proof of special energy and efficiency. The existing restriction in Article 475, Civil Service Regulations, against the award of additional pensions to officers retiring of their own option before the age of 55 with less than 28 years' service, will also be maintained.

Appointments carrying Additional Pensions.

Upper Grade.	*Lower Grade.*
Inspector-General of Forests.	President, Forest Research Institute.
Chief Conservators of Forests.	Conservators of Forests.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

Form to be filled up by candidates for appointment as probationer under the ordinary regulations.

This form must be completed by the Candidate in his own handwriting and returned to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, London, S. W. 1, no later than 1st July 1920.

If Candidates who return the Application Form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time they should communicate with the Secretary, Revenue Department, Indian Office.

India Office,
May 1920.

1	Name in full, surname first in Capitals.
2	Present address in full. (*Any subsequent alteration to be notified to the Secretary, Revenue Department, Inda Office.*)
3	Exact date of Birth, and age last birthday. (*A Birth Certificate will be required in the event of the candidate's selection; or if this is not obtainable, other satisfactory evidence.*)

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4	Place of Birth.
5	Nationality at Birth.
6	Whether married or single. (*See* paragraph 4 of the Regulations.)
7	Father's place of Birth, nationality at Birth, and present nationality.
8	Profession or occupation of father; and whether, at the time of the Candidate's birth, his father was a British subject.
9	Mother's place of Birth and nationality at Birth.
10	Schools in order, giving dates of entering and leaving. Any position of authority held, any distinction attained in school work, games, school societies, etc., any University scholarship won.
11	University, with dates of entering and leaving. Degree and any other diplomas or distinctions. Name of College and College Tutor.
12	Particulars of any experience or training in Forestry.
13	Whether Candidate has on any former occasion applied for a Government appointment. If so when and for what appointment, and with what result.
14	Names, full postal addresses, and professions of three persons (of whom one at least should be connected with the Institution at which the Candidate has last studied), who will testify, if applied to, as to conduct and character. (References will not be accepted from persons who are related to or have no personal knowledge of the Candidate).
15	Whether trained at the public expense in any Training College in England and Wales.
16	Enclose a photograph of yourself.

*Signature of Candidate*_____

*Date*_____ 1920.

Order—No. 1362, Revenue (Special), dated 26th July 1920.

Forest No. 50.

Recorded.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

Copy to the Chief Conservator of Forests.
" Publicity Officer.

Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1364, 26th July 1920

Bill to amend the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912.

Draft — forwarded to the Local and Municipal (Legislative) Department, for further action.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from F. R. HEMINGWAY, Esq., I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
Dated—Egmore, the 10th September 1918.
No.—R.C. 3053 of 1917.

I have the honour to invite the attention of the Government to Resolution No. 8 of the last Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference which runs as follows :—

"That this conference requests the Government to permit the recovery of loans by summary process in the case of liquidated societies."

The language of the resolution is not very explicit, but the idea present in the minds of the members of the conference was that the money due to a liquidated society should be recoverable by the application of the Revenue Recovery (Madras) Act II of 1864. We have had considerable difficulties in recovering the debts due to liquidated societies. When a society is liquidated the members do not feel any great responsibility for seeing that the debts are paid off and the debtors do not hesitate to have recourse to all the stratagems which are common among the debtors in this Presidency to evade paying their just dues. There is a good deal to be said in favour of the adoption of some summary process of collecting such dues, and I may say that, as far as my experience goes, I believe, all co-operators also are in favour of it. Indeed I think that co-operators would be in favour of applying summary process even to the ordinary arbitration cases, which goes beyond the terms of the resolution and which, at present, I do not think I should recommend. The feeling of co-operators is that when a man who receives a debt from his brother villagers contumaciously and fraudulently refuses to pay his just dues, he is entitled to no mercy and the most rigorous methods can therefore be justly applied to him. The same sort of argument applies to liquidated societies since it is generally the debts of a few members which causes liquidation; and hence the rest of the members of the society would approve of any severity against those members. It is also probable in this case that the society as a whole has deceived some financing bank on whose stability the strength of the movement and therefore the prosperity of other societies must depend. Private opinion would, I believe, sanction any degree of severity in such a case. Furthermore as the debts of liquidated societies are decreed by public authority and as, in the case of co-operative societies, the Government is interested in a peculiar degree in their realization, it would be legitimate for the Government to treat such debts in an exceptional manner. I may add that in Bengal the Government have definitely included under the Public Demands Recovery Act "Any sum ordered by a liquidator appointed under sub-section (1) of section 42 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, to be recovered as a contribution to the assets of a society or as the cost of liquidation." These words would cover the cases contemplated by the resolution.

2. The Committee on Co-operation in paragraph 79 of their report deprecate any such change in the law. They consider that in the first place such a change "would lead to laxity in the selection of members and carelessness in the grant of loans." They also consider that "the existence of a special procedure for co-operative societies would intensify any feeling of opposition to the movement which may already exist in the outside money market." The above arguments seem to me to have no substance in them. I cannot believe that either of the contemplated results would follow. Any possible danger could be avoided by permitting such a procedure to be adopted only when permitted by the Registrar or some other authority.

3. I have some hesitation however in making any definite suggestion as to the alteration of the law, because I do not know whether Act II of 1864 could be made applicable to such cases. The Act is supposed to deal with 'public revenue'; and it would hardly be proper to treat the dues of liquidated societies as public revenue. There is also a difficulty with sales of land which under this Act are free of prior encumbrances. It might be necessary perhaps to bring to sale the land of some surety which was already subject to a prior encumbrance to an outsider. In such a case the hardship would not be caused to the member of the society or to the society itself but to a member of the general public; and I think such a procedure would be, and rightly, unpopular. Of course it is probably true that in most cases there would be no necessity to make a sale at all and the mere fact of the Tahsildar or the Divisional Officer issuing a demand would bring the debtor to his senses; and indeed this is one of the chief attractions of the proposal; but it would be wrong to ignore the rare cases in which a sale of mortgaged property would be necessary. At the same time, I confess I should very much like to give effect to the wishes of co-operators in this matter. And if the Government agree with me that it is desirable to do so, I would suggest that the Government should seek legal advice from their law officers, as to what is the best method of giving effect to this proposal. I have some doubt as to whether the Co-operative Societies Act itself might not need to be amended since clause (5) of section 42 may be held to make it obligatory that the liquidator's awards must be enforced by a civil court. In that case the Bengal Act would be illegal.

4. I do not think that the application of this procedure would entail any very great amount of work on the revenue staff. There might at the outset be a certain rush of applications for its use; but I believe that, as soon as the societies realized that the revenue procedure would be adopted, the debts would be paid with far greater facility than they are now. I may add also that I do not anticipate any very great increase in the number of liquidated societies, at any rate, after a year or two. We are at present paying the penalty for the neglect of supervision of the liquidated societies in the past; and some others were permitted by neglect to get into a thoroughly bad condition. It may be necessary to liquidate some of the other societies also though every effort is being made to get them into a good condition without liquidation. And I do not think that, with our improved methods of supervision, there will be any real danger of any considerable number of societies getting into such a state in the future as to need liquidation.

II

Letter—from M. Young, Esq., I.C.S. (Retd.), Temporary Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
To—the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.
Dated—the 8th October 1918.
No.—1166-F/18-1.

III

Letter—from M. Young, Esq., I.C.S. (Retd.), Temporary Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
To—the Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.
Dated—Ootacamund, the 8th October 1918.
No.—1166-F/18-2.

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IV

Letter—from M. Young, Esq., I.C.S. (Retd.), Temporary Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
To—the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.
Dated—Ootacamund, the 8th October 1918.
No.—1166-F/18-3.

V

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr A. C. Chatterjee, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Revenue Department.
To—the Temporary Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
Dated—Allahabad, the 7th November 1918.
No.—1540/I-53.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter No. 1166-F/18-3, dated the 8th October 1918, I am directed to forward a copy of the Bill to amend the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (with the Statement of Objects and Reasons) which was introduced in the United Provinces Legislative Council on the 28th October 1918.

Enclosure

A Bill to amend the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to co-operative societies in the United Provinces, and whereas the sanction of the Governor-General under sub-section (2) of section 79 of the Government of India Act, 1915, has been accorded for the modification of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, in the manner hereinafter appearing: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 191 .

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

2. (1) After sub-section (4) of section 42 the following words shall be inserted as sub-section (5), namely:—

"4-A. Any sum ordered under this section to be recovered as a contribution to the assets of the society or as costs of liquidation may be recovered, on a requisition being made in this behalf to the Collector by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in the same manner as arrears of land revenue." Amendment of section 42 of Act No. II of 1912.

(2) Sub-section (5) of section 42 shall be re-numbered as sub-section (6), and the following words shall be added thereto before the word 'orders,' namely:—

"Except as provided by sub-section (5)."

(3) Sub-section (6) of section 42 shall be re-numbered as sub-section (7).

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

The object of this Bill is to provide a more efficient machinery than is at present given by the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, for the realization of contributions found by a liquidator to be payable by the members of a co-operative society when the registration of the society has been cancelled. Under the provisions of the Act such contributions can only be collected through the medium of a civil court, the procedure of which is relatively cumbrous and dilatory and also to some extent susceptible of evasion on the part of the contributories. It was also recommended by the Committee on Co-operation in India which sat in 1914–15 that on the next revision of the Co-operative Societies Act provision should be made for the summary recovery of members' debts by a liquidator on the cancellation of a society's registration. It is considered that the object in view may be effected by means of a slight modification of section 42 of the Co-operative Societies Act.

VI

Letter—from F. Nobes, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
To—the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.
Dated—the 15th November 1918.
No.—1166-F./18-4.

VII

Letter—from W. H. Lewis, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
Dated—Ranchi, the 18th November 1918.
No.—7833/ VI C-3. R.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 1166-F./18-2, dated the 8th October 1918, asking for copies of the correspondence connected with the passing of the Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Act together with a copy of the Act and of the discussions in Council on the subject.

2. In reply I am to enclose a copy of the printed proceedings noted on the margin dealing with the insertion in the Act of a clause providing for the application of the certificate procedure to the orders framed by the liquidators appointed under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (Act II of 1912). I am to request that the book of proceedings may be returned when no longer required.

L.R.A., June 1914, Nos. 56-58, File VI C-5.

3. A copy of the Act and of the papers containing discussions in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council on the Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Bill will be forwarded shortly.

Enclosures

(1)

Letter—from B. A. Collins, Esq., I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa.
To—the Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.
Dated—Ranchi, the 28th January 1914.
No.—449 C.S.

I have the honour to submit for the orders of Government a proposal that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should be able to execute orders of a liquidator under section 42 of Act II of 1912 by means of certificates under the Public Demands Recovery Act.

2. This matter was discussed at the recent Provincial Co-operative Conference and reference may be made to pages 18-20 of the printed proceedings. A copy of the resolution passed is enclosed for ready reference. As the proposal about the extension of the Small Cause Court Act would require the amendment of an Act of the Government of India, I do not raise this point at present and shall reserve it for discussion at the next Conference of Registrars. Further I am not yet convinced of the necessity for the use of certificate procedure for the recovery of demands made by societies against their members. There appears to be a great deal of weight in the view put forward by Sir Denzil Ibbetson at the time that the first Co-operative Societies Act was passed and I should prefer to await the results of further experience before proposing such a concession. My proposal is therefore limited to what I have already stated.

3. The idea of utilizing certificate procedure for this purpose was first put forward by my predecessor, Mr. Hammond, at the Registrars' Conference in Simla, in 1912, when his note (a copy of which is enclosed herewith) was read. The discussion which took place is recorded on page 38 of the printed proceedings of the conference. As far as can be gathered the main proposal put forward was never even mentioned in the full conference and the result can hardly be considered satisfactory. In my humble opinion, and, I may say, in the opinion of every person connected with the Co-operative movement in this province, the arguments adduced by Mr. Hammond in paragraphs 9 to 13 of his note are unanswerable and the need of the legislation to carry out his proposal is imperative. I do not intend to repeat Mr. Hammond's remarks which will, I am certain, receive the careful consideration of Government and what I now urge is merely supplementary to his able exposition of the case with which I am in the fullest agreement.

4. The arguments that Government would in this way be placing its executive machinery at the disposal of a private creditor and that such a concession would create undesirable precedents, however much they be thought to tell against placing certificate procedure at the disposal of societies for the recovery of their dues, seem totally inapplicable to the present proposal. Whatever may have been the intention of the Act, it is the Registrar who is responsible for the conduct of liquidation proceedings. He appoints the liquidator and under rule 14 of the rules made by Government under the Act, he has to approve of all orders made by him under section 42 (2) before they can be carried out into execution. The orders that are executed are thus his orders and I can see no reason whatever why he should be compelled to sue for their execution in a Civil Court like a private person. If he is to take the responsibility for the proceedings, he should be allowed to execute his decrees in the most expeditious way, with this proviso, that societies should be made to pay the cost of execution and be mulcted of a sum

equivalent to the court-fee payable on a suit for the amount named in the certificate, as provided in section 9 (2) of the Public Demands Recovery Act (Bengal Act I of 1895). This would be included in the costs of liquidation. To me the certificate procedure seems the logical end to liquidation carried out as above and the recourse to the Civil Courts now prescribed unnatural. I have examined the papers connected with the framing of Act II of 1912 in vain to find why section 42 was so drafted and I can only conclude that it owes its existence to a false analogy between the orders of a liquidator and the claims of an existing society against recalcitrant members.

5. Supposing that the views expressed above are accepted it may yet be objected as more than once previously that no serious inconvenience has yet resulted from the present state of the law and that we should await the results of experience before altering it. To this I would reply that in this province at any rate very serious inconvenience has already been felt. I enclose a verbatim copy of a report received from the Chota Nagpur Auditor on the execution of liquidation orders in three societies in Hazaribagh district. The report gives a vivid picture of the corruptions of the underlings of the Court and the resources open to a recalcitrant defaulter. I propose to leave it to convey its own impression, but I think that it should convince anyone of the absurdity of recourse to the Civil Courts to execute these orders. It may be that in other provinces the Civil Courts are purer and more expeditious than they are here, though I crave leave to doubt it, but this report only discloses a state of affairs which any one conversant with our Civil Courts would have expected. I draw special attention to the length of time that it has taken to realize any money at all and the huge costs of realization. If the pay of the Auditor had been added to the other expenses there would have been a large debit balance against the society. As it is the results of four years work in these societies can only be called deplorable. But the point on which I beg leave to insist is that these cases are not exceptional. It is true that I cannot point out to a large number of liquidation proceedings in all of which the same difficulties have been experienced, but the reason of this is that the members of the bar library (who usually control central banking unions) know that these results are inevitable and so prefer almost any alternative to execution through the Civil Court. It can hardly escape observation that this aspect of the proposal was not even discussed at the provincial conference and this was because every one present knew the facts and considered them so much a matter of course that it was unnecessary to state them. The same knowledge governs my own actions and I have to advise those who consult me to adopt almost any course rather than to bring a society to formal liquidation. This is not as it should be, but until the law is altered, I cannot do otherwise. It is a common saying in Bihar that the plaintiff's troubles begin when he has got his decree and to place the Registrar in the position of an ordinary decree-holder, by whatever short cut, is not much of a kindness to him.

6. For these reasons I very strongly urge on Government the necessity of amending the law as proposed. How exactly this should be effected it is a little difficult to say. There seem two alternatives—

(*a*) to amend Act II of 1912;

(*b*) to insert the necessary provisions in the Public Demands Recovery Bill now before Council.

If feasible I would recommend the latter. Act II of 1912 is an Act of the Government of India and as will be seen from Mr. Hammond's note all provinces are not unanimous in asking for a special procedure. It is true that the reports of the United Provinces and the Punjab for this year indicate a change of views on the part of their Registrars, but neither of them appear to advocate definite action, while the state of affairs in Bihar and Orissa is so unsatisfactory as to need early attention. This too seems a matter which each province might be allowed to decide for itself in accordance with local conditions, and it might be advantageous to try the experiment in one place before making the change everywhere. The fact that a new Provincial Bill is under consideration affords a good opportunity and I only regret that I was till recently unaware that legislation was proposed: otherwise I should have approached Government sooner.

7. I have examined the Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Bill, 1913, and beg to suggest the following additions to it:—

(*a*) *Section* 5 (1).—After the words "in the prescribed form" add "provided that in the case of orders framed by liquidators under the Co-operative Societies Act (Act II of 1912) the written requisition shall be sent by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa."

(*b*) *Schedule I.*—Add a new clause No. 14 as follows: "Notwithstanding anything contained in section 42 of the Co-operative Societies Act (Act II of 1912), any money ordered to be recovered as a contribution to the assets of a society or as the costs of liquidation by a liquidator appointed under the said section."

I have been advised by the Legal Remembrancer that these additions involve an amendment of Act II of 1912 and so may cause considerable delay to the passage of the Bill, but I venture to maintain that in view of the words "on application" in sub-section 5 of section 42 of the Act II of 1912, the opposite view is tenable. I therefore trust that it will be possible to carry through this very necessary piece of legislation without further delay.

(2)

Letter—from J. C. B. Drake, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.
To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.
Dated—Ranchi, the 21st February 1914.
No.—1373-R./VIC-2.

I am directed to invite a reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 3571, dated the 10th October 1913, in which the general approval of the Government of India was communicated to the provisions of the Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Bill, 1913. The Bill was introduced into the local Legislative Council on the 17th January 1914 and was referred to a Select Committee. In the meantime an additional proposal has been received from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in this Province which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is advised would, if accepted, affect the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 42 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), though in view of the provisions of clause 5 of the Bill it would not actually amend that sub-section.

2. The proposal to enable a person appointed as liquidator of a society under section 42 of Act II of 1912 to utilise the certificate procedure was brought forward by Mr Hammond, late Registrar of Co-operative Societies in this Province, at the Registrars' Conference in Simla held in 1912 in a note, a copy of which is enclosed for reference. The subject was again discussed at the recent Provincial Co-operative Conference and a resolution in favour of the application of the certificate procedure to the orders of a liquidator was passed. The present Registrar has taken the opportunity given by the introduction of a new Public Demands Recovery Bill in the local Legislative Council to formulate definite proposals. In doing so he has instanced in an extremely convincing manner the difficulties at present experienced by a liquidator owing to the delays and evasions which are rendered possible by the subjection of his orders to the ordinary processes of the Civil Courts. His Honour in Council considers that the arguments and proofs now adduced by the Registrar effectively dispose of a possible objection that the inconvenience experienced at present is insufficient to warrant an alteration in the law, and he believes that a provision enabling the orders of a liquidator to be carried out surely and expeditiously is necessary for the welfare of the co-operative movement.

3. His Honour in Council agrees with the Registrar in considering that a provision of the nature contemplated would not be equivalent to placing at the disposal of a private creditor a machinery designed to facilitate the collection of public demands. The addition which it is proposed to make to section 5 (1) of the Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Bill renders it necessary for the Registrar to apply personally to the Certificate Officer whenever he desires that the provisions of the Act should be utilised by a liquidator. The Registrar is a Government Officer who is responsible to Government for the well-being of the societies under his charge and His Honour in Council considers that to allow him to utilize the provisions of the Act is in no degree more foreign to the purposes of the Act than is its application under the provisions of section 158-A of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, by which the use of the certificate procedure can be allowed to private landholders subject to the existence of an up-to-date record-of-rights.

4. For these reasons His Honour in Council requests the sanction of the Governor-General in Council to the following additions to the Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Bill, 1913 :—

(1) In section 5 (1) after the words "prescribed form" add "Provided that in the case of an order framed by a liquidator under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), the written requisition shall be sent by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa."

(2) In schedule I add new clause 14 as follows :—

"Any money ordered by a liquidator appointed under section 42 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), to be recovered as a contribution to the assets of a society or as the cost of liquidation."

5. As it is undesirable to delay the passage of the Bill in the local Legislative Council His Honour in Council requests that he may be favoured with the early orders of the Government of India in the matter.

(3)

Letter—from the Hon'ble Sir W. H. H. Vincent, *Kt.*, Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.
To—the Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.
Dated—Delhi, the 17th March 1914.
No.—1363.

With reference to your letter No. $\frac{1373\text{-R.}}{\text{VIC-2}}$, dated the 21st February 1914, I am directed to communicate the sanction of the Governor-General under section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, to the additions to the Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Bill, 1914, which are set out in paragraph 4 of your letter.

VIII

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
Dated—Allahabad, the 25th November 1918.
No.—1659/1/53.

(1) United Provinces Government, Revenue Department, No. 24, dated 4th January 1918.
(2) Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 155-45-2, dated 20th February 1918.
(3) United Provinces Government, Revenue Department, No. 182-Special, dated 1st June 1918.
(4) Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 1639, dated 3rd July 1918.

In compliance with the request contained in Mr. Nobes' letter No. 1166-r/18-4, dated 15th November 1918, I am directed to forward a copy of the marginally-noted correspondence.

Enclosures

(1)

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.
To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
Dated—Allahabad, the 4th January 1918.
No.—24.

I am directed to invite your attention to Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Land Revenue), Resolution No. 2-C. 155/16, dated the 4th January 1916, dealing with the report of the committee on co-operation in India, 1915.

2. In their recommendation No. 93, the committee on co-operation suggested that when the Co-operative Societies Act was next revised, provision should be made for the summary recovery of members' debts by a liquidator on the cancellation of a society's registration. The committee gave full reasons for this recommendation at paragraph 87 (page 53) of their report. In the Government of India's resolution cited above, this particular recommendation was included in paragraph (*d*) of the appendix among those on which action would be taken separately by the Government of India.

3. The need for legislation on the lines recommended by the committee on co-operation is now being acutely felt in this province. In the early stages of the co-operative movement, when experience was lacking with regard to the type of credit society that was likely to succeed and when the methods of organization were necessarily imperfect, a number of societies were registered on models which have since been abandoned. Many of these societies did not work satisfactorily, and although in most cases they were not actually bankrupt, it was deemed desirable to close and liquidate them. The orders of a liquidator with respect to the collection and distribution of the assets of such societies have under the existing law to be enforced through the civil courts. The present procedure entails very great delay and in some cases the liquidator finds it impossible to realize sums due by members of the liquidated society. The liquidation proceedings drag on for years, and it is becoming very difficult to secure the services of capable liquidators. Moreover, the ineffectiveness of the present system is exercising a serious and evil influence on the weaker societies in the province. However careful the original organization of a society may be, it is impossible to ensure that all societies will be successful. Many societies now fail through their members having come to the conclusion that if the society is closed they have a reasonable chance of escaping the payment of their debts. The great bulk of the members of credit societies in this province have no alienable rights in their land and this circumstance renders the situation still more insecure.

4. The subject has been brought to the notice of the Local Government by the present Registrar and his predecessor in the annual reports of the last three years and in separate references. The provincial co-operative conference has also at successive sessions urged the necessity of an alteration of the law as suggested by the committee on co-operation. Sir James Meston has given much thought to the problem and finds himself in entire accord with the recommendation of the Maclagan Committee. He is of the opinion that the movement will in no way suffer if a summary procedure of recovery is granted in the case of societies which are no longer in operation. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that in Bihar and Orissa the Public Demands Recoveries Act empowers the Collector to execute the orders of a liquidator in the same manner as an order for the collection of arrears of Government revenue. In the Bengal Legislative Council a Bill has recently been introduced to amend the Bengal Public Demands Recoveries Act with the same object (vide *Calcutta Gazette*, 28th November 1917 and 5th December 1917). It is therefore presumed that the Government of India have accepted in principle the recommendation made on the subject by the committee on co-operation.

5. The question of introducing a measure in the local Legislative Council on the lines of the Public Demands Recovery Acts of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa is, I am to say, at present engaging the attention of the Local Government. The matter is however in a preliminary stage and some time will elapse before a Bill can be introduced and passed. Sir James Meston considers that the need of legislation to protect the co-operative movement from the danger that is threatening it is urgent. He would therefore be most grateful if the Government of India would be pleased to adopt early measures for an amendment of the Co-operative Societies Act in accordance with recommendation No. 93 of the committee on co-operation.

(2)

Letter—from A. E. Gilliat, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
To—the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.
Dated—Simla, the 20th February 1918.
No.—155-45-2.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 24, dated the 4th January 1918, regarding the amendment of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, with a view to give effect to recommendation No. 93 of the committee on co-operation that provision should be made for the summary recovery of members' debts by a liquidator on the cancellation of a society's registration.

2. In reply I am to say that the Government of India are prepared to accept the principle of this recommendation. There are, however, other recommendations of the committee which have not yet been fully examined and which may involve further amendments of the Co-operative Societies Act; and before taking up such amendments it will probably be advisable to inquire from Local Governments whether there are any other points in regard to which the amendment of the Act is desirable. Pending receipt and consideration of their views the Government of India are not disposed to introduce an amending Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council embodying only the isolated provision now proposed.

3. I am however to say that if the Local Government considers that the delay thus involved will lead to embarrassing results in the United Provinces, the Government of India will have no objection to legislation being undertaken in the Local Legislative Council to amend the Act of 1912 in respect of those provinces only. If the Local Government decides to adopt this course the necessary sanction of the Governor-General should be formally applied for under section 79 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915.

(3)

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.
To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.
Dated—the 1st June 1918.
No.—182-Special.

With reference to paragraph 3 of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, letter No. 155-45-2, dated the 20th February 1918, I am directed to submit a draft Bill to amend the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, and to request that the permission of the Government of India may be accorded to the proposed legislation under section 79 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915.

(4)

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.
To—the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces.
Dated—Simla, the 3rd July 1918.
No.—1639.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 182-Spl., dated the 1st June 1918, forwarding a draft Bill to amend the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, and to convey the sanction of the Governor-General under section 79 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1915, to the amendment of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912.

2. I am however to invite attention to rule 3 (4) of the instructions to Local Governments regarding legislation in Local Councils which requires that the Local Government should not enact the amending provisions as textual amendments of the main Act, and to request that the Bill may be recast in the light of these instructions.

3. The Bill was reported to the Secretary of State on the 14th June and, if no communication is received from him by the 14th September, the measure may be proceeded with.

F 29

IX

Letter—from W. H. Lewis, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
Dated—Ranchi, the 25th November 1918.
No.—7493-R/VI C-3.

In continuation of the correspondence resting with my letter No. 7833 R., dated the 18th November 1918, I am directed to say that the Superintendent of the Government Press, Bihar and Orissa, has been requested to supply you with a copy of the Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Act, 1914 (Bihar and Orissa Act IV of 1914), and of the printed proceedings of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council held on the 6th April 1914 containing discussions on the passing of the Act.

X

Letter—from S. Wadsworth, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue (Special) Department.
To—the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.
Dated—the 4th February 1919.
No.—1166-F/18-6.

XI

Letter—from Khan Bahadur S. A. Latif, Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.
Dated—the 18th February 1919.
No.—1653, Agrl. Branch.

XII

Official Memorandum No. 1166-F/18-6, Rev. (Special), dated 12th March 1919.

With reference to his letter R.C. No. 3053, dated 10th September 1918, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is furnished with the copies of the correspondence noted in the margin on the subject of legislation for providing a summary mode of recovering the dues to liquidated societies and he is requested to report whether, with a view to giving effect to his proposal in the letter under reference, he advises that action on the lines of that adopted by the Government of the United Provinces may be taken also in this Presidency. The Select Committee of the United Provinces Legislative Council presented a unanimous report on 24th January 1919 but the Madras Government are not aware what has happened in respect of the Bill since that date. The United Provinces Government will be addressed and the Registrar will be informed of the result of the reference. Should the Registrar recommend such action, he is requested to submit for the consideration of the Government a draft of a Bill with Statement of Objects and Reasons.

(1) Letter from the Government of the United Provinces No. 1540/I-53, dated 7th November 1918.
(2) Letter from the Government of the United Provinces No. 1659/I-53, dated 25th November 1918.
(3) Letter from Bihar and Orissa, No. 7833/VI-C-3 R., dated 18th November 1918.
(4) Letter from Bihar and Orissa, No. 7493-R./VI-C-3, dated 25th November 1918.
(5) Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1653, dated 18th February 1919.

A. Y. G. Campbell,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

XIII

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue (Special) Department.
To—the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Revenue Department.
Dated—Stonehouse Hill, The Nilgiris, the 2nd April 1919.
No.—1166-F/18-8.

It appears from the Proceedings of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces that the report of the Select Committee on the Co-operative Societies Amendment Bill, 1918, was presented in Council on 24th January 1919 and that

the report was unanimous. I am directed to request that this Government may kindly be furnished with a copy of the Select Committee's report as well as with a copy of the Act on the subject if the Bill has been passed into law.

XIV

Letter—from F. R. Hemingway, Esq., I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 16th April 1919.
No.—R.C. 3053 of 1917.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 1166-F/18-6, dated 12th March 1919, I have the honour to state that I consider the action taken in the other provinces referred to in the official memorandum to be wise, and that I think such action should be taken in this Presidency also. That such action is desirable will, I think, be clear from the latest figures of the collection and arrears of liquidated societies, a statement of which is appended to this report. It is clear also from the papers received with the official memorandum under reference that the Government of India are prepared to view a proposal of this kind sympathetically.

2. I append therefore a draft Bill for the amendment of the Co-operative Societies Act, together with a Statement of Objects and Reasons. The former follows the amendment proposed in the United Provinces, as opposed to the action taken in Bengal where the 'Public Demands Recovery Act' was amended. The action proposed in the United Provinces would be more in harmony with our practice, according to which the recovery of sums other than land revenue under the Land Revenue Recovery Act is provided for in the Acts which deal with the sums concerned (e.g., Income-tax, Salt and Abkari Revenue). In the latter I have followed the statement prepared in Bengal, which seems adequate.

3. Two remarks seem called for in addition to my report R.C. No. 3053, dated 10th September 1918. In the first place my remarks on the opinions expressed in the report of the Committee on Co-operation were mistaken, as I confused the remarks on the dues from liquidated societies with those on arbitration dues. The Committee did not condemn the use of summary recovery for the former. In the second place I am advised that to apply the procedure of the Revenue Recovery Act will not involve the selling of land free of prior incumbrance. If this is so, my apprehensions on this head were unjustified.

4. I would add also that opinions have been expressed in the last few months in many places in this Presidency in favour of the use of the revenue procedure for recovering dues under an Arbitrator's decree. I understand moreover that opinion in the Central Provinces is strongly in favour of such action. I propose therefore to ask the coming Madras Provincial Conference to discuss this matter and to place the matter before the Government in the light of their discussion.

Enclosures

(1)

A Bill to amend the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to co-operative societies in the Madras Presidency, and whereas the sanction of the Governor General under sub-section (2) of section 79 of the Government of India Act, 1915, has been accorded for the modification of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, in the manner hereinafter appearing: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Co-operative Societies Amendment Act, 19 .

(2) It extends to the whole of the Madras Presidency.

2. After sub-section (4) of section 42 the following words shall be inserted as sub-section (4-A), namely:—

(4-A) Any sum ordered under this section to be recovered as a contribution to the assets of the society or as costs of liquidation may be recovered, on a requisition being made on this behalf to the Collector by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.

(2)

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Under sub-section (5) of section 42 of the Co-operative Societies Act (II of 1912) the orders made by the liquidator of a co-operative society, the registration of which has been cancelled, have to be enforced by the Civil Court. It is of very great importance that the dues of societies which are proved failures should be collected and their liabilities paid off as soon as possible. To secure this end it has become imperative to adopt a procedure for realizing the dues of these societies under liquidation, which will be quicker and more efficacious than the ordinary Civil Court procedure. The 'sixth' session of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference unanimously recommended that the use of a summary process should be permitted in such cases.

It is proposed therefore to amend the Co-operative Societies Act (II of 1912) by inserting a new clause as 4-A in section 42 of that Act so as to allow the application of the procedure laid down in the Land Revenue Recovery Act (Madras Act II of 1864) to the orders of a liquidator under section 42 of the Co-operative Societies Act. To prevent any possibility of the abuse of this provision it is proposed to lay down that this procedure shall only be applied on a requisition being made on this behalf to the Collector by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

XV

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Legislative Department.
To—the Under Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Nainital, the 24th April 1919.
No.—46/XVII—33.

XVI

Letter—from F. R. Hemingway, Esq., I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 30th April 1919.
No.—R.C. 3053/1917.

XVII

Endorsement to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, No. 1166-F/18-9, dated 13th May 1919.

XVIII

Letter—from S. Wadsworth, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue (Special) Department.
To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
Dated—Ootacamund, the 28th August 1919.
No.—1166-F/18-11.

I am directed to refer to Mr. Gilliat's letter No. 155-45-2, dated 20th February 1918, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces on the subject of recommendation 93 of the Committee on Co-operation regarding the summary recovery of members' debts by a liquidator and to state that a proposal has been made to this Government that legislation should be undertaken to give effect to this recommendation. Before considering the proposal, His Excellency in Council will be glad to know whether the Government of India are likely to undertake legislation in the matter at an early date.

XIX

Extract from letter from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Cir. No. 722/65-17, dated 20th September 1919.

* * * * * *

5. The Government of India also accept the following recommendations subject to the reservations and modifications indicated:—

* * * * * *

No. 93 (Provision for the summary recovery of members' debts by a liquidator on the cancellation of a society's registration).—There appears to be no objection to this recommendation in principle, and the Government of India are addressing Local Governments and Administrations separately as to the desirability of amending the Co-operative Societies Act for this purpose. Meanwhile several Local Governments have been allowed to secure the end in view by means of an amendment of their

Land Revenue or Public Demands Recovery enactments; and in one instance by means of an amendment in the local Council of the Co-operative Societies Act itself.

XX

Extracts from the letter from the Government of India, Cir. No. 908/192-3, dated 25th November/4th December 1919.

* * * * * *

3. In this connexion, I am to invite a reference to recommendation . . . No. 93 of the Committee on Co-operation embodied in paragraph . . . 87 of their report, that when the Co-operative Societies Act is next revised . . . provision should be made for the summary recovery of members' debts by a liquidator on the cancellation of a society's registration . . . Recommendation No. 93 is unobjectionable in principle (vide paragraph 5 of the letter of the 20th September 1919), and the Government of India have already allowed certain Local Governments to secure the end in view by means of legislation in the local Council. They would however be glad to learn whether His Excellency recommends that an amendment of the Co-operative Societies Act should be undertaken in the Indian Legislative Council on the lines suggested by the Committee on Co-operation.

XXI

Letter—from J. C. B. Drake, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Land Revenue).

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue (Special) Department.

Dated—Delhi, the 6th December 1919.

No.—951/192-5.

In reply to Mr. Wadsworth's letter No. 1166-F/18-11, dated the 28th August 1919, I am directed to invite a reference to the letter from this department No. 908-192-3, dated 25th November 1919, regarding the proposed amendment of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, in the Indian Legislative Council to give effect to recommendation No. 93 of the committee on co-operation that provision should be made for the summary recovery of members' debts by a liquidator on the cancellation of a society's registration.

XXII

Extract from the letter to the Government of India, No. 711, Revenue (Special), dated 8th April 1920.

* * * * * *

5. With reference to the points referred to in paragraph 3 of the letter under reply, I am to state that the Governor in Council . . . is of opinion that legislation should be undertaken as recommended by the committee to provide for the summary recovery of members' debts by the liquidator on the cancellation of a society's registration. On this . . . point, I am to invite a reference to Mr. Wadsworth's letter No. 1166-F/18-11, dated the 28th August 1919, and to state that the Governor in Council considers that the legislation referred to should be undertaken at once so far as this Presidency is concerned in advance of the amendment of the Act by the Government of India. I am accordingly to request that this Government may be permitted to proceed with legislation on this point in the local Legislative Council.

* * * * * *

XXIII

Letter—from J. C. B. Drake, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Land Revenue).

To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue (Special) Department.

Dated—Simla, the 19th May 1920.

No.—500/192-10.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 711, dated the 8th April 1920, on the subject of the amendment of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, and to say that the general question of amending the Act is still under consideration.

2. In the meantime, . . . they concur in the proposal that legislation be undertaken in the local Legislative Council to amend the Act in respect of the Madras Presidency so as to provide for the summary recovery of members' debts by a liquidator on the cancellation of a society's registration. If the Governor in Council decides to adopt this course, a Bill effecting the necessary amendment should be prepared and submitted in due course to the Government of India in the usual manner.

XXIV

Official Memorandum No. 926-III/20-1, Revenue (Special), dated 15th June 1920.

A copy of a draft Bill to amend the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, together with the statement of objects and reasons thereto, which the Government propose to introduce into the local Legislative Council is forwarded to the Hon'ble the Advocate-General who is requested to advise whether the Bill is in order.

The necessary sanction of the Governor-General under sub-section (2) of section 79 of the Government of India Act, 1915, will be applied for in due course.

(By order)

H. R. Uzielli,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, through the Government Solicitor with copy of Bill.

Enclosure

A Bill to amend the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912.

[Printed as annexure to the order.]

XXV

Letter—from H. Brightwell, Esq., Government Solicitor.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department, Stonehouse Hill The Nilgiris.
Dated—Madras, the 29th June 1920.
No.—776.

Abstract.—Forwarding the following opinion of the Advocate-General, dated 28th June 1920, No. 488:—

Opinion.

[*Re* Memorandum No. 226-III/20-1, Revenue (Special) Department, dated 15th June 1920.]

I would prefer the amendment to be in the following form: *For* the proposed section 2, *substitute* the following:—

"2. after clause (*b*) of sub-section (5) of section 42 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, the following shall be added:—

(*c*) "Any sum ordered under this section to be recovered as a contribution to the assets of the society or as costs of liquidation may be recovered, on a requisition being made in this behalf to the Collector by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in the same manner as arrears of land revenue".

K. Srinivasa Ayyangar,
Advocate-General.

Order—No. 1364, Revenue (Special), dated 26th July 1920.

Miscellaneous

The draft Bill to amend the Co-operative Societies Act, India, 1912, annexed to this order is forwarded to the Local and Municipal (Legislative) Department for further action.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Local and Municipal (Legislative) Department with notes.
" Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Annexure.

ANNEXURE.

A Bill to amend the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Co-operative Societies in the Madras Presidency and whereas the sanction of the Governor-General under sub-section (2) of section 79 of the Government of India Act, 1915, has been accorded for the modification of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, in the manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 192 .

(2) It extends to the whole of the Madras Presidency.

Construction of section 42 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912.

2. Section 42 of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, shall be construed as if

(*a*) after sub-section (4) of the said section the following sub-section were inserted, namely:—

"(4) (A) Any sum ordered under this section to be recovered as a contribution to the assets of the society or as costs of liquidation may be recovered, on a requisition being made in this behalf to the Collector by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the same manner as arrears of land revenue," and

(*b*) at the beginning of sub-section (5) of the said section the following words were inserted, namely:—

"Save as provided in sub-section (4) (A)."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under sub-section (5) of section 42 of the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, the orders made by the liquidator of a co-operative society, the registration of which has been cancelled, have to be enforced by the civil court. It is of great importance that money due to societies which have failed should be collected and their liabilities discharged with as little delay as practicable. The procedure authorized by the law as it now stands has been found to involve considerable delays and it is desirable to provide for a more expeditious and efficacious procedure for the realization of the assets of societies under liquidation and of the costs of liquidation. The Committee on Co-operation in India, 1915, recommended that, at the next revision of the Co-operative Societies Act, provision should be made for the summary recovery of the assets of a society in liquidation. Further, the Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference at its sixth session in 1917 unanimously recommended that the use of a summary process should be permitted in the recovery of loans repayable to liquidated societies.

It is therefore proposed to provide by law for the recovery of the assets of liquidated societies in this Presidency and of the costs of liquidation as if they were arrears of land revenue. To prevent any abuse of this provision, it is proposed that this procedure should be adopted only when a requisition in this behalf is made to the Collector of the district by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1365, 26th July 1920

Government Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris

Recording report on the administration of the — for the year 1919-20.

READ—the following :—

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT BOTANIC GARDENS AND PARKS, THE NILGIRIS, FOR THE YEAR 1919-20.

[*Maximum limit* 15 *pages.*]

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I.—SEASON AND RAINFALL.

1. The season and rainfall was favourable in all the gardens in my charge during the year under report. At the Botanic Gardens the rainfall was 17 inches more than the previous year, as a result there was no serious shortage of water-supply during the dry months. The heaviest rainfall was on the 3rd November when 3 inches 80 cents were registered. This abnormally heavy rain did much damage to the paths and lawns. Frosts were not severe and did little damage to plant life. At Burliar and Kuilar the rainfall was less than the previous year but no serious drought occurred. The usual rainfall statement will be found on page 9 of this report.

II.—GENERAL CONDITION OF THE GARDENS AND PARKS.

2. **Government Botanic Gardens.**—The general condition of the Botanic Gardens compares favourably with that of the previous year and the flower beds on the Band Stand terrace show a distinct improvement at the time of writing. This is due chiefly to favourable weather conditions, late frosts being less severe than is usually the case. Also, greater attention is being paid to the growth of annual flowering plants, more especially the more showy ones such as Nemesia, Schizanthus, Stocks, Pansies, Phlox, etc., which are now to be had in an increasing number of varieties.

3. Many of the trees and shrubs in the Botanic Gardens having become over-grown and useless for ornamental purposes the spare time of the staff was employed in removing such vegetation and either planting fresh trees or turfing over the bare places.

4. At the entrance to the gardens the set of flower beds on either side of the carriage drive were turfed over and two circular beds made. This arrangement is more effective than the old one where the closely grouped beds always looked untidy. Near the same spot a large cypress tree and a number of shrubs were cut down with a view to enable motorists see the road beyond the lodges. This has permitted the herbaceous border to be continued along the garden boundary to the entrance to the gardens.

5. The old rockery near the eastern end of the band stand terrace was rebuilt and a choice collection of succulents was planted. It comprises the following species :—*Aloe arborescens*, *A. Bontiana*, *A. Brunnthaleri*, *A. erecta*, *A. Erythrocarpa*, *A. granduentata*, *A. glauca*, *A. maculata*, *A. Schimperi Semperivivum arboreum*, *S. atropurpureum*, *S. Berthelotianum*, *S. chrysanthum*, *S. Ciliosum*, *S. Decorum*, *S. marginata*, *S. Paival*, and *S. urbicum*. These were raised from seed received from the Secretary, Agri-Horticultural Society of India, who got them from Italy. Most of the species are new to the Nilgiris.

6. A group of shrubs was planted to more effectually hide the rubbish pit and a herbaceous border was made for the same purpose.

7. The Band Stand terrace was gravelled by the Public Works Department and has been greatly improved thereby. Two Crimson Rambler roses and a plant of Dolichos were removed from the band stand and a plant of *Ercilla spicata* and two species of Jasminum were planted to replace them. The plant of *Lonicera hilde-brandiana* which has been growing against the band stand flowered profusely, the weather conditions having been favourable for the species during the cold weather.

8. The nursery glass houses at the top of the gardens were maintained in their usual order and the propagation of plants for furnishing the conservatories was satisfactorily carried out by the Nursery Overseer.

The following bulbs were imported from England and are being grown in the nursery glass houses :—11 dozens Begonias, 4 dozens Gloxinias, 2 dozens Gesneras. Most of these plants are thriving satisfactorily and will make a useful addition to the plants in the conservatories when in flower.

9. The hardy nursery above the glass houses requires greater attention, however and an endeavour will be made during the present year to grow a larger number of hardy trees and shrubs for use in the gardens or for sale to the public.

10. Few new plants have been imported of late years but some raised from seeds have flowered at the gardens. They are *Wistaria multijuga*, *Campanula glomerata*, *Beschorneria superba*, *B. Ganca*, *B. tubiflora*, *Aloe commutata* and *A. Eru var erecta*.

11. **Medicinal Plants.**—The results obtained this year have been distinctly disappointing and I fear little or no good work can be done unless and until a special staff is appointed to grow these plants and favourable sites are selected where medicinal gardens can be established ; as an instance, Ipecacuanha should be tried in different places and on large scale. We have a few plants at Kullar which are growing well but to give the species a fair trial it is necessary to grow plots of this valuable medicinal plant in various localities where climatic conditions differ. I give below the results obtained in the past year.

Atropa belladona, L. (Belladonna)—Not growing at all well. I am of opinion that the climatic conditions of the Nilgiris are unsuitable for the successful growth of this species.

Digitalis purpurea, L. (Foxglove)—Continues to grow well. One hundred and twelve lb. of dried leaves were sent to the Medical Storekeeper. The plot at the seed potato farm was a failure owing to insect pests. The cultivation of Digitalis is being taken up by private persons and a nice plot is to be seen in the swamp which divides the Shoreham Hotel and Montauban properties on the Etiennes Road.

Hyoscyamus niger, L. (Henbane).—A plot of this was grown for the purpose of maintaining a supply of fresh seed. I have no doubt the species would thrive in certain localities in the Nilgiri district.

Mentha piperita, Hudson (peppermint).—The cultivation of this has not been extended there being no suitable spots in the gardens where it can be grown. Moreover there does not appear much demand for the oil.

Lobelia inflata, L. (Indian tobacco).—One thousand and five hundred plants were raised under glass frames in Ootacamund. The plants grew well and were very vigorous and healthy. They have recently been removed to Kullar where they have been planted in the open ground.

Podophyllum Emodii, L. (Podophyllum).—The seedlings mentioned in paragraph 10, page 4 of last year's report are growing slowly. The plants were given a rest and all the leaves died down. The roots were recently transplanted into fresh boxes containing suitable soil and have already started into growth again.

Chenopodium anthelminticum, 2,500 plants were raised under glass frames in the Botanic Gardens and sent to Kullar for planting in the open ground. There is no doubt that this valuable medicinal plant would grow well in certain localities favourable for its growth. Probably the climate of Musanagoodi would suit the species.

Cephælis ipecacuanha, Richard (Ipecacuanha).—The small plot of this valuable drug plant has continued to thrive and the plants are now in some cases over a foot high. The plants are flowering freely and seeds have been produced, but we have not succeeded in inducing any to germinate. The species appears to require a permanent shade from overhead and this has been provided by a pandal of Banana leaves. I believe the species would thrive in a damper climate than Kullar; possibly the foot of the Nilambur ghaut would suit it. I have not attempted to propagate the species but will do so when a fair supply of root cuttings is available.

Pyrethrum roseum.—We have had no difficulty in raising hundreds of young plants from seed. All the plants are growing in the orchard at Sim's Park and several are flowering. The species does not appear to be thriving sufficiently to make it a commercial success.

12. **Government House Gardens.**—A great deal of improvement work has been done in these gardens during the year under report. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon takes an interest in gardening matters and has ordered many changes to be made. For many years past the budget allotment was barely sufficient to keep the garden tidy. In the meantime trees and shrubs have become overgrown and the grounds overcrowded with vegetation generally.

13. The row of *Acacia melanoxylon* trees which bordered the pleasure grounds on the western front were cut down to admit a view of the station being obtained. Also the group of *Pinus insignis* trees near the hospital and dispensary were removed as they caused the buildings around to be very much shut in. Moreover there was always a danger of one of the trees falling with possible loss of life and damage to property. Many old and useless trees were cut down on the slope between the Connemara beds and the Surgeon's quarters. The Connemara beds have been converted into a large herbaceous border and the bank behind cleared of vegetation and grassed over. The groups of shrubs between the entrance to the Nursery and the Band Superintendent's quarters were removed and the ground turfed over. The shola to the north of the Band Superintendent's quarters was cut down to admit of a view of the Nursery being obtained from the road. A number of old trees growing on the lawn opposite the front door were removed and the ground levelled and turfed over.

14. Considerable alteration has been made to the flower beds on the terraces to the west of Government House. Almost all the old flower beds were turfed over and new ones made. The standard roses were uprooted and replanted in front of the Private and Military Secretaries' quarters.

15. The fence which bounded the grounds on the south and west of Government House was removed and the old flower borders which ran along it were done away

with, with the result that the golf links which was separated from the rest of the grounds now forms part and parcel of the pleasure grounds. This is a distinct improvement and has enlarged the grounds considerably.

16. The cut flower Nursery received considerable attention. Fourteen new terraces were made and planted with flowering plants. The paths were gravelled, and bordered with Fuchsia hedges. Shola trees were cut down where the roots and shade from them were retarding the growth of the plants. Thirty-six roses were purchased from Bangalore and planted in this garden. A much needed tool store was built near the entrance to the Nursery by the Public Works Department and a water channel was dug by the same department for supplying the tank situated at the top of the Nursery. This tank although not water-tight supplied the needs of the plants during the dry season.

17. The glass house situated near the tennis courts was removed to the Botanic Gardens by the Public Works Department and the site converted into a tennis court. When re-erected the house will be used for supplying pot plants for use at Government House.

18. The Lucerne garden was done away with as the ground was required for the culture of vegetables. The vegetable garden was extended, new terraces being made below the cow sheds. From this garden and the flower nursery baskets of vegetables and flowers were regularly sent to Government House, Madras, whilst Their Excellencies were in residence there.

19. The original budget allotment was Rs. 3,630 and the expenditure was Rs. 8,879-8-8.

20. At the suggestion of the Accountant-General in letter No. 271, C.B.T. 615, dated 8th April 1919, Government directed in Proceedings of the Public Works Department No. 886 W., dated 10th July 1919, that the Curator be treated as an imprest holder under Public Works Department rules. This considerably increased the clerical work both in the Curator's office and in the Government House gardens. The Curator remained imprest holder until 31st March 1920 when the newly-appointed Superintendent of the Government House gardens took over all accounts pertaining to Government House gardens.

21. **Government Parks.**—No improvement work was undertaken in the parks during the year under report all the time of the staff employed being taken up in tree pruning, turfing and cleaning generally. The impounding of cattle was continued and 812 head were impounded realizing a sum of Rs. 179-7-0 in pound receipts. The block of land opposite Crewe Hall and on the right side of the road leading to the Botanic Gardens was handed over to Breeks School as a recreation ground—vide G.O. Mis. No. 2222, dated 26th September 1919.

22. **Lake Margin.**—The routine work of hedge clipping, lopping trees, weeding, and cleaning kept the staff occupied the whole year. A large tree fell on the tool store near the Loch-end and demolished it. The place is being rebuilt departmentally.

23. **St. Thomas' Cemetery.**—This cemetery was kept in excellent order and the special malis employed for the care of the graves, vide paragraph 20 of last year's report, made all the difference to the general appearance to the place. The steep banks continually require turfing owing to Cockchafer grub being present and crows picking up the turf to get at them.

24. **Sim's Park, Coonoor.**—The work of improving the turf was continued, the silt obtained from the pond being used for top-dressing purposes. A stone drain 14′ × 2′ × $3\frac{3}{4}$′ was made to prevent storm water from scouring lawns. Several old trees were removed to make room for better and more ornamental ones, including a large tree of *Pinus palustris* which had grown for many years near the main entrance. A portion of this tree came down during a gale of wind and so damaged was the portion left remaining that the whole tree had to be cut down. The following new trees and shrubs were planted. *Agathis australis* 1; *Furcroya watsoniana* 2; *Cupressus sempervirens* 2; *Drimys Wintieri* 2; *Pinus Sabiniana* 1; *Schinus molle* 1. The plant of Agathis australis (The famous Kauri pine of New Zealand) mentioned above has a rather interesting history which might be recorded.

It was found growing in the flower border near which the only tree of this species in Sim's Park was growing at the time. We have tried for many years to obtain fertile seeds from the tree without success and this is the only instance where it has produced fertile seeds. The young tree which is growing in the lower part of the park is already 5 feet in height.

25. The surroundings of the Badminton Court having become considerably overgrown with vegetation a good deal of pruning and clearing was done around this locality. Also the portion of the lake near-by which had become silted up was cleaned and the soil removed to the orchard for manurial purposes.

26. **Orchard.**—The varieties of Japanese plums 'Wrights Late,' 'Kelsey' and Satsuma fruited well, especially Kelsey which bore an excellent crop of fruit. There is no doubt that these varieties can be profitably grown on the Nilgiris and there are possibly others which will thrive equally well. For this reason the grafting of different varieties of plums on to peach stocks is being carried out as fast as stocks become available. Altogether 124 plums, 38 peaches and 27 pears were successfully budded in January and February. The greatest difficulty at present is obtaining a supply of peach seedlings and although many thousands of seeds were sown, only a few hundreds germinated and of these a large number were unfit for grafting purposes. The stock used for the pears was obtained by rooting cuttings of the common stewing pear and the scions were obtained from English pear trees of good varieties. I believe our future success or failure to successfully grow temperate fruits depends largely on the stocks used for grafting. The common stewing pear thrives well on the Nilgiris and should prove the best stock for pears. The peach seedling is undoubtedly the best stock we have for plums and peaches. For apples we have yet to find a stock suitable for the district.

27. Some varieties also thrive better than others and for this reason new varieties of plums, peaches, etc., are yearly being imported and tested on suitable stocks. For this purpose a new terrace 90′ × 10′ was made immediately above the coolie lines and planted with the locally grafted plums of the black cluster variety. These young trees are thriving much better than the originally imported ones.

28. The following locally grafted fruit trees were planted in the orchard, Plum 'Shiro' 21; P. 'Combination' 3; P. 'Ogon' 4; P. 'Black cluster' 9; P. 'Diamond' 8, Prune 'Fellemburg' 3 and P. 'Tragedy' 3.

29. Four hundred tomatoes raised from English seeds were planted between the fruit trees. They comprise of the varieties Suttons 'Best of all', 'Early market,' 'Large yellow,' 'Prince of Wales' and 'Open air.' The plants are fruiting very well indeed and are a distinct improvement on the local varieties. All the fruits are being used for seed purposes which will be distributed to the local ryots, who, it is hoped, will grow them in preference to their own much deteriorated varieties. Six hundred plants of *Physalis peruviana* (Cape gooseberry) have also been planted and the seed from these will also be distributed in order to encourage the growth of this much appreciated Preserve fruit.

30. A number of suckers of an unknown species of guava were kindly presented by the proprietor of Seletha Estate. Of these we have been successful in raising about 30 plants. The species is a valuable one in that the fruits make excellent jam. Six plants of another species of guava (*Psidium araca*) were raised from seeds received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt, and planted in the orchard where they are growing well and have already produced few flowers.

31. **Hannyngton Tope.**—This piece of land was kept clean and tidy throughout the year. A portion of it was handed over to the Telegraph Department for the erection of an automatic exchange thereon (vide Collector's R.C. No. 2242, dated 11th October 1919).

32. **Burliar Experimental Garden.**—The fruit trees mentioned in paragraph 29 of last year's report are all thriving and the pine apples have fruited. A great deal of damage has been done to the pines by wild pigs which are the greatest enemy to this plant. It is impossible to prevent this pest from destroying the plants

as they come at irregular intervals and always when the Overseer does not happen to be on the look-out for them. The Mangosteen crop was a failure as was to be expected after the bumper crop of last year, only Rs. 218–4–0 being realized from the sale of these fruits against Rs. 756 of last year. The Durian, Mangoes and Litchi trees did not bear any fruit and the results obtained from the other fruit trees were poor when compared with the previous year. The Cocoa trees fruited and a large number of young plants were raised. There was little demand for either the plants or the beans.

33. A number of Ceara rubber trees were cut down and a portion of the ground terraced and planted with pines, which pigs promptly destroyed. A great deal of attention was paid to pruning, irrigating and manuring the fruit trees, also in building revetments to prevent storm water from washing away the soil from the roots of the trees.

34. The Overseer (D'Silva) resigned his post owing to ill health and since then another change has been made. Needless to say this has retarded the progress of the garden and the unsatisfactory nature of the labour has not improved matters.

35. The Overseer's house was reported in 1917 to be in a dangerous condition and ever since then the question of building new quarters for the overseer has been under consideration. I trust matters will be expedited as the house cannot last much longer and a gale of wind may at any time demolish it.

36. **Kullar Experimental Garden.**—The posts of the barbed wire-fence by which the garden is bounded had to be renewed and to replace them posts of *Odina Wodier* (Indian ash) were used. These have taken root and formed a 'live fence' which will not be liable to the attacks of white ants.

37. The orange plantation has been unsatisfactory of late in that the trees have not borne good crops of fruits. Therefore an experiment was tried to induce the trees to bear fruit by checking the growth of the trees and giving them a rest. This was done by laying bare the surface roots and exposing them to light and air. After six weeks the roots were covered with rich soil and watered. Up to the present no improvement is noticed and I fear the roots have gone too deeply into the soil for surface treatment to be of any use. It has been noticed recently that those trees which are not shaded by other trees to any great extend have fruited better. A number of Para rubber and other trees were therefore cut down to give the orange trees more light. The question of a large supply of oranges is an important one as those available in the local markets are scarce, expensive and extremely poor in quality.

38. A number of Para rubber trees were cut down and the land was replanted with grafted Mangoes, Limes, Avacado pears, Citrons and Plantains. The plants of *Acras sapota* (Sapodilla plum) mentioned in paragraph 36 of the Annual Administration report for 1915–16 fruited freely and appear to like the climate of Kullar. As the Sapodilla is a fruit new to this district it should prove quite an acquisition and from what can be seen at present, the greatest difficulty will not be in growing the fruit but in preventing it from being taken by rats.

39. A large number of seedling oranges, guavas, mangoes and custard apples have been raised and placed in pots for grafting purposes and our future policy will be to propagate fruit trees of good varieties in large numbers for distribution and planting up new land at Kullar. The want of fruits of all kinds is badly felt on the Nilgiris and visitors have frequently expressed surprise at the poor quality of the fruits obtainable in the markets.

40. The rubber plantations and garden boundaries were cleared of jungle growth to prevent the possibility of forest fires running through the place. The plantations were frequently weeded, the water channels cleaned, the fruit trees pruned and other work of a routine nature was carried out.

41. **Coffee Experiment Plot, Benhope.**—The coffee plants are growing fairly well and the plot was weeded. The trees were treated with insecticide when pests showed signs of damaging the plants.

III.—Seeds and Plants received and distributed.

42. *Seeds received.*—Collection of seeds were received gratis or in exchange from the following institutions or persons :—

	Packets.
(1) The Curator, Lloyd Botanic Gardens, Darjeeling	602
(2) A. Wilson, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., Cinchona Villa, Ootacamund ..	1
(3) Mrs. R.E. Jennings, Shedden Villa, Ootacamund	2
(4) The Farm Manager, Koilpatti	1
(5) T. P. Russell, Esq., Government Cinchona Plantations, Mungpoo.	9
(6) Lieut.-Col. Skipwith, Trinity House, Bangalore	1
(7) The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Cinchona Plantations, the Nilgiris	3
(8) The Superintendent of Sericulture in Mysore, Fernhill Palace, Ootacamund	1
Total ..	620

Besides the above, flower seeds valued at £56–2–4, vegetable seeds valued at £146–17–3 were purchased from Messrs. Sutton & Sons, Reading, England, and tree seeds at a value of £3–7–6 were purchased from Mr. A. Murphy, Australia.

43. *Plants, bulbs or seedlings received gratis or in exchange—*

	Plants.
(1) E. Ollenbach, Esq., Cheerful Cottage, Ootacamund	1
(2) Mr. Elkington, Droog, Coonoor	3
(3) W. V. North, Esq., Superintendent, Government Gardens, Madras	9
(4) The Superintendent, Springfield Palace, Coonoor	6
(5) Mrs. Guthrie, Lovedale	1
(6) Mrs. Oakes, Kulhutty	6
(7) J. Eagan, Esq., Hillgrove Hotel, Coonoor	24
(8) Mr. P. Chinnoo Pillai, Ootacamund	69
(9) The Curator, Public Gardens, Travancore	32
(10) S. G. Hart, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Dacca	12
Total ..	163

Besides the above, bulbs valued at £16–9–9 were purchased from Messrs. Sutton & Sons, Reading, England.

44. The following statement shows the number and value of plants, seeds, etc., distributed during the years 1918–19 and 1919–20 :—

Particulars.	1918–19.		1919–20.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Plants.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Fruit trees	1,529	118 6 0	349	116 0 0
Timber trees and economic plants	2,877	317 12 0	1,197	160 5 8
Ornamental trees and herbaceous plants ..	28,064	1,816 1 2	18,794	1,568 15 11
Total ..	32,470	2,252 3 2	* 20,340	1,845 5 7
Seeds in packets.				
Vegetable seeds	2,780	1,646 3 7	† 2,857	2,404 12 7
Tree, flower and other seeds	3,449	742 4 4	‡ 2,788	804 7 0
Total ..	6,229	2,388 7 11	5,645	3,209 3 7
Bouquets wreaths and basket of cut flowers ..	594	775 11 3	1,098	1,051 9 0
Sundry receipts	..	2,332 9 0	..	1,418 5 11
Total ..	594	3,108 4 3	1,098	2,469 14 11
Grand total ..	39,293	7,748 15 4	27,083	7,524 8 1

* Includes 1,535 plants distributed in exchange or gratis.
† Includes 80 packets of seeds supplied to Soldiers gardens.
‡ Includes 107 packets of seeds supplied to Soldiers gardens and 34 packets of seeds (vegetable and flower) supplied in exchange or gratis.

IV.—Library.

45. Forty-two publications of various kinds were received gratis during the year and the following were received on payment :—

Gardeners Chronicle, Volumes LXV and LXVI.
Kew Bulletin.

A copy of the Rhododendrons of Sikkim-Himalaya by Hooker was also purchased.

V.—Financial.

46. *Receipts.*—The budget estimate for the Government Botanic Gardens was Rs. 5,300 and for Burliar Rs. 1,300 and the actual receipts were Rs. 6,852–7–1 and Rs. 672–1–0 respectively.

47. *Expenditure.*—A sum of Rs. 31,807 was sanctioned for the year and the expenditure was Rs. 32,255–1–5. The increase is due to the enhanced rate of coolie wages owing to high prices of foodstuffs, etc. This does not include Government House Gardens the expenditure of which is provided for separately by the Public Works Department.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

48. *Miscellaneous.*—During the year under report a supply of 50 lb. of Nutmegs in addition to the 112 lb. of Digitalis folio already mentioned were supplied to the Medical Store-keeper to the Government of Madras.

49. The concession rates sanctioned by Government in G.O. No. 2585, Revenue, dated the 16th November 1916, to the members of the Nilgiri Agri-Horticultural Society were granted during the year and the total discount allowed was Rs. 129–9–10 against Rs. 98–1–1 of last year. The number of members on the roll of the society at the end of March 1920 was 49 against 48 for the year ending 31st March 1919.

50. Lady Bourne's paintings referred to in paragraph 44 of the Annual Report for 1917–18 continue to be much appreciated by persons interested in the flora of the Nilgiris. During the year Lady Bourne has compiled an index for 'Ootacamund Flowers' and made some additions to the work.

51. The question of transferring the control of the Botanic Gardens and Parks, including the Seed Potato Farm at Nanjanad, to the Agricultural Department was again considered and eventually Government in G.O. No. 1847, Revenue (Special), dated 2nd October 1919, directed that the Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris, be placed under the Agricultural Department from the 1st April 1920.

52. In G.O. Mis. No. 534, Revenue (Special), dated 15th March 1920, Government approved of the proposal of the Director of Agriculture to expand experimental fruit growing in Sim's Park and sanctioned the extension of the present orchard, there by taking up forest land to the east and west of it. The new addition measures 5 acres and work on it will be undertaken as soon as it is handed over by the Forest Department and funds have been provided.

53. **Letters.**—Two thousand and forty-five communications on various subjects were dealt with during the year.

54. An inventory of the valuable stock in the custody of the Curator was made in accordance with G.O. No. 920, Financial, dated the 18th September 1893, communicated with G.O. No. 3616, dated 2nd October 1893.

55. **Staff.**—I was in direct charge of the Government House Gardens until 1st January 1920 when Quartermaster Sergeant H. W. Parsons was appointed Superintendent. I remain professional adviser to Government House Gardens—vide Military Secretary's letter No. 40–34, dated 26th March 1920.

M.R.Ry. D. Savarimuttu Chetti, sub. *pro tem.* clerk, having been suspended for breach of trust and falsification of accounts was replaced by M.R.Ry. A. R. Gnanamuthu Pillai, sixth accountant of the Nilgiri Collector's office who was confirmed as garden clerk with effect from 19th August 1919.

56. All service books have been written up and verified.

57. The usual statements Nos. 1 to 4 are appended.

Government Botanic Gardens and
Parks, The Nilgiris,
Ootacamund, 18th May 1920.

F. H. Butcher,
Curator.

APPENDICES.

No. 1.—Comparative statement of rainfall in the Government Botanic Gardens, Ootacamund, Sim's Park, Burliar and Kullar Gardens, for 1918–19 and 1919–20.

Months.	Government Gardens, Ootacamund.				Sim's Park.			
	1918–19.		1919–20.		1918–19.		1919–20.	
	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
April 1919 ..	11	3·07	9	4·10	6	3·33	6	2·58
May ,, ..	24	7·57	18	7·17	18	6·49	14	3·88
June ,, ..	14	1·40	21	5 20	15	3·70	9	2·59
July ,, ..	14	3·65	26	8·26	5	1·31	15	3·13
August ,, ..	20	5·71	18	4·07	9	3·37	8	2·62
September ,, ..	8	2·52	23	11·69	7	1·58	25	11·75
October ,, ..	17	7·07	18	4·68	17	13·42	16	14·22
November ,, ..	20	15·02	15	11·91	22	25·70	15	14·42
December ,, ..	4	0·87	11	2·43	9	4·64	15	8·31
January 1920 ..	4	0·64	9	5·29	8	8·68	10	9·88
February ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March ,, ..	2	0·58	3	0·33	2	0·31	..	..
Total ..	138	48·10	171	65·13	118	72·53	133	73·38

Months.	Burliar Gardens.				Kullar Gardens.			
	1918–19.		1919–20.		1918–19.		1919–20.	
	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall.
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
April 1919 ..	2	1·13	3	1·47	2	0·82	3	1·18
May ,, ..	11	4·04	13	4·80	14	3·98	8	4·13
June ,, ..	6	2·17	5	1·31	6	1·66	6	1·32
July ,, ..	6	0·65	8	1·10	2	0·17	5	0·77
August ,, ..	6	1·45	6	2·31	8	1·04	5	1·95
September ,, ..	2	1·21	20	10·95	4	1·46	20	14·35
October ,, ..	17	23·48	14	12·56	16	22·58	15	14·75
November ,, ..	22	26·49	10	9·00	23	26·37	15	8·31
December ,, ..	10	6·82	8	6·20	9	5·71	9	6·81
January 1920 ..	10	5·64	9	6·63	8	5·85	8	5·92
February ,, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March ,, ..	2	0·47	2	0·49	2	0·36	1	0·32
Total ..	94	73·55	96	56·82	94	70·00	95	59·81

No. 2.—Statement showing the receipts of the Government Botanic Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris, for the financial year ending 31st March 1920.

Particulars.	Actuals for 1918-19.			Actuals for 1919-20.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Botanic Gardens and Parks, Ootacamund—						
Sale of seeds, plants and other produce.	6,400	2	7	6,852	7	1
Government Experimental Gardens, Burliar—						
Sale of seeds, plants and fruits	1,348	12	9	672	1	0
Total ..	7,748	15	4	7,524	8	1

No. 3.—Statement of expenditure of the Government Botanic Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris, for the financial year ending 31st March 1920.

Particulars.	Actuals for 1918-19.			Actuals for 1919-20.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay of Curator	3,420	0	0	3,600	0	0
Special conveyance allowance	300	0	0	300	0	0
Compensatory allowance	600	0	0	600	0	0
Travelling allowance	868	2	6	784	12	4
Pay of Overseers' clerks and servants ..	2,058	10	11	2,373	9	4
Local allowance	47	9	7	48	0	0
War allowance	156	8	7	366	0	0
Pay of temporary establishment (working charges)	5,244	3	6	7,812	14	10
Developing vegetable products	92	14	7	115	8	4
Labelling	195	14	0	261	3	6
Cost of supplying seeds to Soldiers' Gardens	2,450	7	8	2,716	2	0
Library charges	350	0	0	..		
Rents, rates and taxes	48	10	10	48	10	10
Horticultural and other implements ..	155	15	0	..		
Indented European stores { Cost / Freight } ..	580	10	1	4	10	2
Purchase of furniture	..			5	0	0
Office expenses and miscellaneous	461	3	4	371	4	0
Petty repairs	523	5	0	278	3	0
Transmission charges	240	5	1	163	13	0
Total ..	17,794	8	8	19,849	11	4

Other minor gardens.

	Actuals for 1918-19.			Actuals for 1919-20		
	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Burliar gardens	1,345	15	9	1,324	11	9
Medicinal gardens	300	0	0	530	0	0
Sim's Park	3,125	4	9	4,069	14	3
Kullar nurseries	1,772	7	2	2,002	2	7
Other public gardens including Ootacamund Lake margin	3,256	13	2	4,257	9	6
Bicycle allowance to Park Overseer ..	..			35	0	0
War allowance	99	8	0	186	0	0
Total ..	9,900	0	10	12,405	6	1
Grand total ..	27,694	9	6	32,255	1	5

No. 4.—Return of plants and seeds distributed from Government Botanic Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris, during the official year ending 31st March 1920.

Months.	Fruit trees.		Timber and other useful trees and plants.		Ornamental shrubs and herbaceous plants.		Vegetable seeds.	
	Number of plants sent out.	Amount realized.	Number of plants sent out.	Amount realized.	Number of plants sent out.	Amount realized.	Number of packets sent out.	Amount realized.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
April 1919	..	..	3	7 8 0	1,941	70 15 3	268	124 2 9
May ,, ...	..	..	43	7 2 0	5,878	384 11 8	268	299 1 5
June ,, ...	48	39 0 0	53	21 10 0	1,366	184 7 4	292	208 13 5
July ,, ...	3	3 0 0	52	14 11 8	611	91 12 0	279	250 5 11
August ,, ...	18	5 0 0	95	71 10 0	770	87 9 4	239	201 15 6
September ,, ...	7	3 8 0	420	9 4 0	1,342	199 13 8	193	146 2 6
October ,, ...	205	10 13 4	500	25 0 0	240	72 13 8	169	194 14 2
November ,, ...	64	54 10 8	..	..	443	115 7 4	170	190 12 11
December ,, ...	4	..	19	2 0 0	601	49 14 0	213	196 14 11
January 1920	..	..	..	..	57	60 10 0	157	188 2 9
February ,, ...	..	..	12	1 8 0	3,942	133 8 0	176	134 14 9
March ,, ...	..	..	..	..	1,663	117 5 8	433	268 7 7
Total ..	(a) 349	116 0 0	(a)1,197	160 5 8	(a)18,794	1,568 15 11	(b) 2,857	2,404 12 7

Months.	Tree, flower and other seeds.		Bouquets, wreaths and baskets of cut flowers.		Sundry receipts.	Total.
	Number of packets sent out.	Amount realized.	Number sent out.	Amount realized.		
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April 1919	311	31 1 0	40	67 10 0	15 10 3	316 15 3
May ,, ...	214	175 3 9	423	149 12 0	351 12 2	1,367 11 0
June ,, ...	118	43 15 8	153	100 10 0	32 8 3	631 0 8
July ,, ...	418	111 4 0	46	77 3 0	165 13 8	714 2 3
August ,, ...	208	74 7 3	169	98 0 0	107 2 5	645 12 6
September ,, ...	148	43 3 6	29	107 6 0	135 12 0	645 1 8
October ,, ...	337	63 4 6	48	70 1 0	96 15 0	533 13 8
November ,, ...	158	115 2 9	14	63 1 0	65 14 0	605 0 8
December ,, ...	337	37 5 1	35	112 6 0	76 11 6	475 3 6
January 1920	246	33 14 6	112	131 14 0	144 13 9	559 7 0
February ,, ...	132	15 10 6	12	35 2 0	43 2 9	363 14 0
March ,, ...	161	59 14 6	17	38 8 0	182 2 2	666 5 11
Total ..	(c) 2,788	804 7 0	1,098	1,051 9 0	1,418 5 11	7,524 8 1

(a) Includes 1,535 plants distributed in exchange or gratis.
(b) Includes 80 packets of seeds supplied to Soldiers' gardens,
(c) Includes 107 packets of seeds supplied to Soldiers' gardens and 34 packets of seeds (vegetable and flower) supplied in exchange or gratis.

Order—No. 1365, Revenue (Special), dated 26th July 1920.

Miscellaneous.

Recorded.

2. The thanks of the Government are due to those who have kindly assisted the gardens with their contributions.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Agriculture.
,, the Director of Industries.
,, the Collector of the Nilgiris.
,, the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement).
,, the Superintendent, Government Central Museum.
,, the Honorary Secretary, Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras.
,, the ,, ,, Calcutta.
,, the Public Works Department.
,, the Home (Miscellaneous) Department.
,, the Public (Ecclesiastical) Department.
,, the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General.
,, the Local and Municipal (Medical) Department.
,, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Cinchona.
,, the Wynad Planters Association.
,, the Nilgiri ,,
,, the Yercaud ,,
,, the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
,, G. Oakes, Esq., Ootacamund.
,, Sir F. A. Nicholson, K.C.I.E., Coonoor.
Editors' Table.

Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1388, 29th July 1920

Cattle

Mr. Carruth's proposals — prohibition — export — orders passed.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter— from G. A. D. STUART, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Agriculture.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 5th April 1919.
No.—R.O.C. 1729–G1.

I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of Government, a report by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Live Stock, R.O.C. No. 1202 of 1918, dated 22nd March 1919, on the question of whether the export of Ongole cattle to Java and other foreign countries has been detrimental to the breed or not. It will be seen that Mr. Carruth holds that the export has been detrimental and recommends that export of breeding stock, i.e., uncastrated bulls, and cows under nine years, should be prohibited for a term of six years.

2. This is a matter which has been the subject of much controversy. It was discussed at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture at Pusa in 1916—vide subject IV on pages 17-18 of the Proceedings of that Board. The Board accepted the report of the committee which held that there was no need to restrict export. I have always agreed with the views set forth by that committee and have held that, as the export of Ongole cattle to foreign countries is only a very small proportion to the total export of Ongole animals out of the breeding tract every year,—the foreign export not only did no harm, but did good in that it encouraged the breeding of good cattle.

3. But I must admit that all that has been written and spoken on the subject hitherto has been based very much on surmise, and on the tacit assumption that the animals seen at the Ongole show were a fair sample of the animals to be found in that district. Mr. Carruth is the first officer who has been able to make a really careful examination of the facts, and he has brought out the most important fact that the animals brought to the show are very much superior indeed to the general average of animals in the district.

4. It is clear that the whole question should be reconsidered. I have no time to take the considered opinion of other officers before I leave, so I am leaving it to my successor to report after full consideration what action should be taken on Mr. Carruth's report. But in view of the fact that this is a controversial subject which has frequently been before Government in the Legislative Council, I have thought it best to forward Mr. Carruth's report at once, and to state that, in the light of the facts he has brought out, I am inclined to modify my former opinion and to think that some form of control of export abroad of breeding stock from the Ongole tract is necessary.

ENCLOSURE

Letter— from the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Live Stock, Madras.
Dated—the 22nd March 1919.
No.—R.O.C. 1202/18.

I have the honour to refer to my report on the Ongole show of 1918, and to the statement therein that a report on the general question of the leading show topic—Export in relation to breed deterioration—would be submitted later.

2. (*a*) It appears that the present series of shows commenced about 1904, and that the idea of the Show Committee was to carry on the exhibition as a show fair, indeed the number of sales recorded was looked on with favour by the promoters.

(*b*) At the 1907 show the report shows that, compared with previous shows, the numbers and quality were not equal to previous years. At this show it seems that some of the prospective sales were not completed due to the ryots asking too high prices. The advice is given that—

(*a*) Ryots must breed the best stock.

(*b*) Ryots must ask fair prices.

At this time also the committee considered that the two best bulls in the show should be purchased each year for breeding purposes. This indirectly shows that hitherto the best bulls were exported.

(*c*) In 1908 the cattle were reported to have been better than in the previous year, indeed, the statement is made that the cattle are improving. Two hundred were sold to South America. In the committee's address of welcome, it is stated that 'Colonel Gunn's services were frequently requisitioned by foreign Governments for selecting good cattle.' This also supports the view that the best were exported.

(*d*) In 1911 two Dutch officers failed to purchase at the show, due to high prices, but ten days later they succeeded in purchasing 263 at Rs. 30,000. The committee remark that this year the fair was a thorough success. In this particular year, the judges reported a decided fall in the quality of the cattle.

(*e*) At a later show the Superintendent, Veterinary Department, said 'that by personal observation I learnt that the majority of the cattle exported to Java were not of the best quality.'

3. Practically since this show commenced, the above brief summary shows that the question as to whether the breed was improving or deteriorating has been a live one, indeed that is one of the proper functions of a show, namely, to stimulate interest in a breed. Paragraph 2 (*b*) above is significant. It shows that ryots were refusing to sell, and also that there was a drop in quality. All good breeders act similarly under such circumstances, and in years when few really good animals are on show, those who possess stock of high merit ask prices which it is not expected that any one will pay. This indeed is to put off pressing purchasers, and keep the good stock for the herd. Personally I have observed that the quality of cattle at the Ongole show is no index of the merit of stock in the districts generally. The number of good and fairly good cattle is by percentage very much higher at the show than in the districts, and unless one distinguishes clearly between these, a distinction which does not appear to have been hitherto recognized at the show, an entirely false impression is the result. These shows are really comparisons in higher grades only. Previous to the show, some cattle-rearers select the best stock and feed them specially for the exhibition. Ryots also select for the cattle show, and do not exhibit stock of average merit. This shows what underlies the above statement, and throws some light on how the show reports generally should be viewed. Seeing that a fairly large percentage of good cattle fall into the hands of rearers previous to the show, and that the rearers have little interest in the breed except the immediate profits, it is easy to see how good prices offered are followed by sales. Some rearers have followed up the preparation of cattle for show for several years, are fairly good judges, and pay to the ryots a good price for an animal of promise. Thus the best stock is skimmed off. So far as the ryot is concerned, a good price offered persistently generally induces him to sell.

When all is taken into consideration I have not the slightest doubt that the sale of stock at the former shows to foreign countries for breeding was of the best quality, both male and female. Even the statement of the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, paragraph 2 (*e*), does not contradict that view, as it conveys the meaning that the minority were of the best quality. I may also remark that in most breeds of stock, the best quality are in the minority.

4. In February 1918, I visited the show as one of the judges and inspected the cattle that were purchased by Doctor Vanderveen for the Java Government. Regarding the qualities of these, both males and females, they were the best available. So far as I could ascertain, very very few sales fell through on account of the prices. Indeed, prices paid were somewhat above those prevailing in the district at the time for a similar class of stock, thus the prices offered secured the very best.

5. The question as to whether the best are exported is already raised above. But I have not the slightest doubt whatever that what happened this year was similar to what took place regarding the export at previous shows, and in connexion with the export generally for breeding purposes.

6. The rise and fall in the quality of the cattle from one show to another, as would appear from the reports, is a thing which frequently takes place in private herds and in large livestock exhibitions from year to year. Falls in the quality of stock may be of two kinds—

(*a*) Due to a certain amount of mating not proving quite favourable.

(*b*) Breeding from second or third grade stock, etc.

Setbacks in (*a*) are only temporary, but those in (*b*) are more or less a permanent kind which will require years to remedy. I have not seen the stock on which these reports were made, thus it is not possible to say definitely to which class the deterioration belonged.

7. The question of export of cattle was considered at the Board of Agriculture of India in 1916 (see page 17 of proceedings). With reference to Ongole cattle in the last paragraph of No. 2, the committee's report is contradictory on the main items which bear on the question—

Thus one statement—

'and the export has considerably depleted the breed'. (The committee considers depletion in quality and not in numbers.)

In another 'and while a good class of animal is selected for export the best have probably . . . remained behind.' The report takes the view that a good class of animals are selected for export but does not include the best. This however is quite contrary to what happened at the 1918 show in connexion with cattle purchased for the Java Government.

The reference to Great Britain in paragraph 4 of the report comparing it with India is quite out of place, as the countries differ so much in relation to the subject under review.

Paragraph 5 of the report fails to realize that if the deteriorated breeds are exploited by exporters while improvement of the stock is in process, the objects of livestock schemes under such conditions cannot be attained. The breeders will benefit only temporarily by a few extra rupees for the improved animals sold in the first instance, but in the end they will lose financially.

Ongole show report, dated 3rd March 1918.

Brahmini bulls.—In this class there are 12 entries. The prize winner was very much the best animal of the lot. Those who had been attending the shows for the last number of years agree that about eight years ago nearly 24 bulls of the quality of the first prize were to be seen in the show. If this is a correct statement—and I think it is—then the deterioration in the quality of Brahmini bulls is established beyond doubt. It follows that the quality of the stock must have deteriorated in consequence of this.

Bulls.—There were 20 and 15 entries in the six-teeth and four-teeth classes, respectively. The six teeth were rather a poor lot, and there was one animal of fairly good merit in the four-teeth class. Of the nineteen entries in the two-teeth class there was nothing outstanding.

In the milk teeth class there were 65 entries, this class was remarkable, that, while no entry could be described as specially good, very few could be described as bad. Thus the class on the whole was a good average from the point of view of general merit.

Bullocks.—Of the six entries for single bullocks and four for bullocks in pairs, the general merit was good.

Cows.—In the eight-teeth class and above there were 70 entries. There was nothing here of special merit. In this class about 30 per cent were good animals, 30 per cent fairly good and 40 per cent fair.

Six teeth, thirty-three entries—only the first four in this class could be described as good, the remainder being only fair.

Four teeth, thirty-three entries—half of this class was good, the remainder fair.

Heifers.—Two teeth, thirty entries—about two-thirds of these were good.

Milk teeth—forty entries—all over this was a good class.

Buffaloes—

Bulls—two entries.

Cows—seventeen entries.

This was a good average class from the utility point of view.

Single bullocks—no entries.

Bullocks-pairs—three entries.

Except under buffalo cows, the other buffalo classes were at most only fair.

Deep milking.—The following are the yields by various Ongole cows milked in the presence of the judges.

	Yield in the previous evening milked at 7-30 p.m. in seers.	Yield in the presence of the Judges. In seers, time 10-30 a.m.
1. Nakathoti Kottayya	Not noted	$3\frac{1}{8}$
2. Kunchi Pappi Reddi	Do.	$5\frac{1}{4}$
3. Patti Subbadu	Do.	$3\frac{7}{8}$
4. Dasari Tellamanda	Do.	$6\frac{1}{8}$
5. Malla Arzi Gadu	Do.	$5\frac{1}{4}$
6. Narappa Reddi	Do.	4
7. Thottinpur Venkatanarasu	Do.	$4\frac{3}{4}$
8. Chandalavada Rangayya	Do.	$3\frac{7}{8}$
9. Datta Subbarayalu	Do.	$3\frac{3}{8}$

It will be noted that three hours over the twelve hours milking period is included in this milking.

Milking test note.—Those in charge of the milking test did not record the yields on the previous evening. A milking test should be carried on for at least three days, therefore the above figures should be considered with reserve.

Breeders class.—There were only two entries in this class and the small number seemed to be due to the class not being sufficiently known amongst the breeders. Quite a number at the show applied for entry but as they had not complied with rule 10, also it could not be ascertained whether the entries were bona-fide, these were rejected.

General Principles.

Export, etc., in relation to breed improvement and deterioration.

8. The question of movement of stock in relation to breed improvement and deterioration may be classed under three heads—

(*a*) Export abroad for breeding purposes.
(*b*) Export abroad for purposes other than breeding.
(*c*) Movement of stock to other parts of India for draft, milk, and general purposes.

These questions in relation to the subject under review are separate and thus in this report only those falling under (*a*) are dealt with. Sufficient information for the other heads is not at present available.

Export of cattle abroad for breeding purposes.

9. In 1913–14 the return shows that the number of cattle exported to Java was 1,110 with a value in Rs. 1,36,200, i.e., an average value of Rs. 123. In 1914–15, 800 were exported to Java, the total value being Rs. 80,000, i.e., average value of Rs. 100. Since the reports do not differentiate between ages of different classes of stock, it is not possible to say what the average figure means, except that all the animals must have been selected for breeding purposes.

10. The shipments of Ongole cattle purchased by Dr. K. Vanderveen for Java last year consisted as follows (figures are from 1st January to 31st October 1918) :—

Description.	Number.	Total value.	Average value.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Cows	312	31,300	100 5 2
Bulls	182	26,904	147 13 3
Calves	85	300	3 8 6
Total	579	58,504	

The bulls purchased ranged from milk teeth to two teeth and to four teeth, and the female stock from milk teeth up to second calf cows.

Shipment to the Phillippines, 1918.

Description.	Number.	Total value.	Average value.
		Rs.	Rs.
Bulls	325	65,000	200
Cows	200	40,000	200
Calves	100	15,000	150
Total	625	1,20,000	

The cattle shipped from Calcutta to the Phillippines were not inspected. They were largely purchased in the Ongole tract and generally stated to be of a rather lower grade than those purchased by Doctor Vanderveen.

The number of cattle of the Ongole breed exported this year to Java and Phillippines was therefore 1,204.

11. Taking the Ongole breed as at present the percentage of high grade cattle is very small, and what might be classed under prime hardly exists. The export of the best cattle in considerable number when the number of good ones is small always leads to breed deterioration. To demonstrate the point, suppose that a breed is made up as follows :—

Prime cattle	Nil.
First grade	1 per cent.
Second grade	8 ,,
Third grade	15 ,,
Fourth grade and under	76 ,,

Under circumstances of this kind, the export of 1,000 cattle affects a total of 100,000 animals. The effect of this on deteriorating the breed would operate proportionately two or three years afterwards, when such stock would mature for breeding. During the interval the older bulls would prevent rapid deterioration, but when the older bulls become unfit for breeding there is a fall in the quality of those that take their place. There is also a fall in the quality of cows for breeding. Therefore as a result, the quality of the stock on the whole goes down. The result of this is that the second generation may be made up as follows:—

Prime animals	Nil.
First grade animals	Nil.
Second ,, ...	3 per cent.
Third ,, ...	8 ,,
Fourth ,, ...	89 ,,

if export on the basis of the above is permitted in this case also by the next generation all the animals may be made up of grades third class and under.

12. It is not possible to say at present what is the total number of Ongole breeding cows. However the illustrations above show how the export of a small percentage of good cattle under such circumstances affects the future of a large number of cattle adversely. In this example a large export of fourth-grade cattle would not deteriorate the quality of the breed, but the export of the first grade in small percentage does.

13. The rapidity with which deterioration takes place is always greatest when the best bulls and best heifers are exported. In a case for example where only cows and heifers are exported, and all the best bulls retained for breeding, the bulls to a large extent will prevent rapid deterioration. Suppose a prime bull in his breeding life-time leaves 200 calves. Among these there will be a number of good breeding bulls and heifers. A cow in her breeding life-time may have, say, five calves. Thus, it will be seen that the loss to a breed of a good breeding bull and of good heifer are two very different things. From this it will be seen that the loss of 1,000 of the best bulls in time affects the quality of 200,000 cattle. A continuous export of the best is much more injurious than an intermittent one, but with breeds composed of few high grades, the effects of both are breed deterioration.

14. The present export of Ongole cattle as carried on is therefore serious from the point of view of breed deterioration, as many of the best bulls and best heifers are lost to the breed. The present position of the breed of Ongole cattle is not such as to admit of the export of the best bulls and the best heifers without suffering serious consequences, because the number of good cattle is very small.

If, for example, a breed was classified as follows:—

Prime grade	3 per cent.
First grade	20 ,,
Second grade	30 ,,
Third grade and under	47 ,,

Now suppose that the breed consisted of 100,000 animals. In this case the export of a 1,000 one-third of which was made up of prime grade and two-thirds of first class would not be a serious matter. This may be demonstrated thus:—

Grade.	Total in herd = 100,000.		
	Total number.	Number exported.	Stock remaining.
Grade (prime) .. .. 3 per cent ..	3,000	333	2,667
First grade .. .. 20 ,, ..	20,000	667	19,333
Second grade .. .. 30 ,, ..	30,000	Nil.	30,000
Third grade and under .. .. .. 47 ,, ..	47,000	Nil.	47,000

It will therefore be seen that the number of prime and first grade cattle sold is comparatively small when compared with the total number of these cattle available. This example considered along with paragraph 11 shows when export may have a deteriorating effect and when it may have little or no bad result. In this example of herd composition the number of bulls suitable for breeding would be in excess of the actual number required for the herd. If the excess good bulls can be exported at a higher price than the amount obtained for them in the country, then their export encourages breeding by putting more money into the hands of breeders, provided the breeders get their fair share, and at the same time does not deteriorate the breed. If surplus good bulls are not exported they will be castrated for work in the country. In practice there is never a surplus of prime heifers. All these should be retained for breeding and when surplus accrues, all sales should be only from the lowest grades.

15. It will now be seen that whether the export will favour breed improvement or cause breed deterioration depends on the relation of the highest grade cattle to the total numbers. It also follows that even in the case of a breed with a fairly large percentage of high grade

animals, that if the number exported exceeds a certain percentage, and includes some of the necessary good bulls and cows for breeding purposes as well as the surplus, then such export deteriorates the breed.

16. With the Ongole breeders at present there is no doubt a tendency to sell the best on account of money temptation. Therefore improvement of the breed by supplying good bulls will not be successful in my opinion unless certain restrictions are imposed in connexion with the prevention of the export of the best stock. From that as stated above, the reasons will be quite clear from the considerations in a general way of breed deterioration. It may now be briefly outlined how breed improvement is brought about.

17. Suppose that in a certain village the cattle are classified as follows:—

Prime	Nil.
First class	Nil.
Second class	2 per cent.
Third class	15 ,,
Fourth class and under	83 ,,

The effect of using good breeding bulls on such stock may be expected to result as follows in the first generation:—

Prime	Nil.
First class	2 per cent.
Second class	5 ,,
Third class	20 ,,
Fourth class and under	73 ,,

In the second generation the use of a good breeding bull should have the following effect, if all the good females are retained for breeding:—

Prime	Nil.
First class	8 per cent.
Second class	15 ,,
Third class	30 ,,
Fourth class and under	47 ,,

One per cent of prime may be expected in the third generation and after which the improvement will be rapid.

18. (*a*) If however, the good females are sold, the breed improvement will be much lower than that indicated above, and indeed any improvement that results will be of a different kind, and the object of pedigree, or breeding true for desirable characters, would not be obtained. In this case, inferior stock would form the female side of the parentage, and due to this a good type animal would not become stable.

(*b*) In a case however where the best heifers are retained the breed improvement is very much more rapid and is also of a more stable kind. When breeding on these lines a much larger number of animals breed true to the desired qualities, thus the objects of the pedigree are attained. Bulls from (*b*) would be much more effective as sires, and with a continuance of this policy their impressiveness would increase. Bulls from (*a*) and (*b*) belong to entirely different classes, and cannot be compared.

19. It would be unprofitable to go through all details of the various problems that may arise in connexion with improvement and deterioration of a breed.

Enough has been said above to indicate the general lines. In the case of breed comparisons, the larger the number in the higher grades the better is the position of the breed, from the quality point of view, and also from the financial aspect as well. The profits which accrue to the breeders from good stock are always much larger than from inferior stock.

20. When all is taken into account in connexion with breed improvement and deterioration, it will be clear that in the interests of the breed, the policy to be adopted as regards export must vary from time to time. When the number of males of high class, for example, are in excess of the requirements for breeding purposes, it would be a mistake to prevent export. But such export should always be limited to the surplus. An export under these conditions by hardening the prices, favours the breeders. In the case of purchasers procuring stock for breed improvement in other countries, it is always the best males of the particular breed that are in demand. The surplus of high class males suitable for breeding may be sold at Rs. 150 to 200 more per head than if they are kept for draft bulls.

21. It sometimes happens when a breed is coming into favour that it is possible to export the general surplus from the lower grades but it remains to be seen whether this can be done with Ongoles. Such exports are always favourable to breed improvement in the homeland of the particular breed. A policy which favours profit to the breeders has always a powerful effect in pushing forward breed improvement generally. It follows from this that a policy which tends to lower prices should always be looked on as unfavourable from breeders' point of view.

22. In times like these, when there is considerable rise in the prices of farm industrial crops, such rise in price should be favourably reflected on the prices of cattle if stock-breeding is to be maintained. In the Ongole country, for example, much of the land on which cattle are bred at present could be devoted to other purposes if and when cattle-breeding becomes unprofitable. Farmers do not readily change a particular system of farming unless for some very good economic reason, but once they are forced to change they do not readily return to their former system. The Ongole breeding district, for example, might adjust itself in such a way, if cattle-breeding became unprofitable to only breeding the number of cattle required for their own use, thus there would be no surplus for other districts. There would later be an enormous rise in the price of cattle, and the purchasing cultivators in the end would thus pay far more on the average than they would have done if the prices of cattle had remained profitable to the breeders in former years.

23. The Ongole breed of cattle has not at present a surplus of high class breeding male stock. Therefore some measure should be adopted for retaining the best in the country. It is with the object of supplying good breeding sires that the Ongole cattle farm at Chintaladevi is being established. Like livestock farming, schemes for the improvement of the livestock requires a fairly large capital. The capital value of the farm at Chintaladevi when fully developed may be estimated at 5 lakhs with a recurring expenditure for the farm and live-stock improvement of about a half lakh. A part of the capital value will of course have accrued from livestock breeding. When an expenditure of this kind has been undertaken with a desired object in view, all policies should be framed to secure that object as early as possible.

Recommendations.

1. Since Ongole cattle exported abroad for breeding purposes includes the best available bulls and heifers, some measure should be adopted whereby they will be retained in the country. It seems to me that to attain this object an order prohibiting export should be made until two generations of systematically bred cattle have appeared. It should be possible to supply from the cattle farm about 20 bulls per year, and these bulls should remain fit for breeding purposes for about five or six years. Thus allowing for deaths, etc., at the end of six years 100 farm bred bulls will be in the villages. Then with about 20 becoming unfit for breeding each year and a similar number being supplied from the farm 100 to 120 high class bulls in the villages will be constantly maintained.

At a certain stage some of the best calves from selected village cows may be purchased for breeding purposes. This will greatly assist improvement if a fair number are available especially in the early years.

If foreign purchasers are allowed to exploit the breed when such schemes commence in a small area, the effects will be to delay or prevent breed improvement. Systematic breeding from the best for three generations would do more for improvement than say six generations of breeding accompanied by a fairly large purchase of the best cattle for export.

A further point is that the difference between the two classes of improvement as pointed out in paragraph 18 (*a*) and (*b*) should be carefully noted.

A preliminary order prohibiting export for breeding purposes for six years is therefore recommended.

2. At the end of that time, the question can be reviewed as some information on the tendencies towards improvement will be available. If the position of the breed is satisfactory enough in the higher grades, a controlled export of surplus may be permitted. If improvement is considered to be somewhat backward, the prohibition of export may be continued for a further period.

3. When export is resumed it should be definitely controlled. A purchaser will state his requirements, and as there will then be a livestock organization, the Government will undertake the supply or otherwise arrange for the sale of the animals in such number as may be considered to be in the interests of the breed and breeders at that particular time. The number of males which may be exported without injury to the breed will increase as the schemes progress.

4. When it is considered that there is a surplus of high class males for export, the breed should be officially advertised in countries where it may be expected to be suitable for breed improvement. The retention in the country of a sufficient number of plough cattle must also be considered.

5. At the same time as export commences, there should be an export breed improvement duty placed on each animal of 30 per cent of the purchase price, but subject to a minimum of Rs. 100 per animal. The sums which accrue from this source would be automatically placed for the improvement of livestock. The above dues would be revised from year to year as thought fit.

The breeding value of the bulls for the improvement of breeds in foreign countries would be greatly enhanced by adopting the above policy, and prices obtained would also be correspondingly high. Purchasing countries, by the payment under this recommendation, would look forward to more impressive sires being available with each generation. Therefore this is only a fair

contribution towards the improvement of a breed in which they are specially interested, and in each improvement of which they participate. At this stage the breeders of good stock would reap their reward.

6. I may point out in conclusion that the means which are now being taken to improve the Ongole breed are the results of the breeders not being sufficiently alive to their own interests in breeding generally and also to an export of the best animals for a number of years from a breed which continued comparatively few in the higher grades. In fact, an abnormal condition is therefore under consideration, therefore it follows that, to attain a desired object, measures which may be considered to some extent artificial are essential in the earlier stages. The temporary prohibition of export would have little effect on the home prices especially when the present position of the breed is considered regarding the very small percentage of animals in the higher grades.

7. While the papers are under consideration, an order should be made to the effect that purchasers of breeding stock for export should first obtain permission to do so.

Attempts to purchase and ship from ports other than in Madras should also form part of the order.

Appendix.

(i) It is unfortunate that a rather keen controversy surrounds this subject, and as such it tends to darken rather than to clarify the matter under discussion.

(ii) Some who are strongly of opinion that the quality of the Ongole Brahmini Bulls has deteriorated, and assert this without any hesitation, at the same time are no less confident that the quality of the cattle has not deteriorated. Such a statement is so contrary to experience that further remarks are quite unnecessary, but it is here quoted as an example to show the difficulty in gleaning reliable information.

(iii) That the quality of the Brahmini Bull has gone down very considerably in recent years is a point on which there is complete agreement That being so, the quality of the cattle must also have deteriorated to some extent. My opinion is that the present percentage number of good animals is too small to permit of the export of these without injury to the interests of the breed.

(iv) Of the bulls retained in the country under the prevention of export, a certain number would become draft animals. The present export prices paid are not however much in excess of the value of such cattle for draft, therefore any financial loss need not be considered. On the other hand, I am of opinion that there are some indications that the proportion of work cattle to the tillage might with advantage be increased, and therefore their retention in the country is for the good of the agricultural whole.

(v) It may be that in some countries the cost of rearing draft bulls is much higher than in Madras, and it is easy to see therefore that such countries may with advantage purchase young bulls and then later use them for draft purposes. An export of this kind brings the cultivator in Madras into competition with another country which can pay—say Rs. 20 per pair more for bulls intended for work. Of that balance of Rs. 20 by far the greater part would go to the middleman, and therefore very little would reach the breeder in this country. Such an export would deplete in time the supply of work cattle without any gain to the breeders. It is with the object of balancing a case of this kind that the Export duty has been proposed. The pedigree bull for breeding purposes would only cost the purchasers about As. 8 per calf of his produce which is insignificant and in my opinion would be freely paid on account of the pedigree and quality, etc.

(vi) Animals for breeding purposes may be defined as uncastrated bulls, heifers, cows in calf of all ages or with calf at foot, all cows under nine years or which have had a calf about 18 months ago.

II

Official Memorandum No. 546-III/19-1, Revenue (Special), dated 15th May 1919.

The attention of the Director of Agriculture is invited to paragraph 4 of Mr. Stuart's letter R.O.C. No. 1729/Gl., dated 5th April 1919, regarding the control of export abroad of breeding stock from the Ongole tract. Mr. Stuart stated that he had no time to take the considered opinion of other officers before he left and so was leaving the matter to his successor to report, after full consideration, what action should be taken on Mr. Carruth's report on the subject.

2. When sending his report the Director is requested to report if possible what proportion the number of the breeding animals exported to other countries bears to the number exported from the Ongole tract to other parts of India and whether those exported to other parts of India include any material portion of the animals of the higher grades.

3. To carry out Mr. Carruth's recommendations regarding export it will apparently be necessary to prohibit the export of certain classes of animals at all ports in India. The Director is requested to report whether it would be possible to carry out such an order without placing expert officers acquainted with the different breeds of cattle in various parts of India at all ports so as to decide which cattle brought for export fall in the category of those prohibited.

4. In view of the fact that it is doubtful whether the Government of India will accept the suggestion to prohibit the export of Ongole breeding cattle the Director is requested to consider whether other measures cannot be adopted for the improvement of the Ongole cattle.

A. Y. G. Campbell,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Agriculture, Madras.

III

Official Memorandum No. 546-III/19-3, Revenue (Special), dated 24th July 1919.

The attention of the Director of Agriculture is invited to Official Memorandum No. 546-III/19-1, dated 15th May 1919, on the subject of the control of the export of the Ongole breed of cattle and he is requested to report whether with reference to his letter No. 3474/Gl., dated 16th June 1919, he would prefer to postpone the further consideration of Mr. Carruth's proposals unrtil after the next meeting of the Board of Agriculture.

A. Y. G. Campbell,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Agriculture.

IV

Letter—from R. Cecil Wood, Esq., M.A., Acting Director of Agriculture.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 1st September 1919.
No.—R.O.C. 398-Gt.

I have the honour to reply to Government Memorandum No. 546-III/19-1 of the 15th May and 546-III/19-3, dated the 24th July 1919. I have consulted the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department and the Principal of the Madras Veterinary College.

2. The question is one of the export of Ongole cattle from the area, where they are bred, and it will be well to consider first the extent to which this export exists, and where cattle are being sent. The returns available make no distinction in the class or sex of animal but as they stand, they are significant.

3. I have obtained through the kindness of the railway authorities, figures for the export of cattle from all stations on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, between Bitragunta and Chinnaganjam both northwards and southwards. These two stations were taken roughly as marking the extremities of the breeding area. The figures are given in Appendix I and show that there is a large export trade from this tract southwards. The trade northward is insignificant. Mr. Sampson, on page 41 of Bulletin No. 72 (A brief survey of Madras live-stock) gives figures for the import into Madras from stations in the Ongole taluk and allowing for natural expansion, it is clear that the southward movement of cattle from the breeding area, is to supply the demands of the Madras milk trade. It has been shown before that most of these cows go to the slaughter-house as soon as they run dry, and that their calves are allowed to die of neglect. Besides this export by rail, there are a certain number of cows which travel by road to Madras, and there is a large export trade in uncastrated bull calves to Nandyal and even further west. (See page 40 of Mr. Sampson's report.)

4. In any case the figures quoted by Mr. Carruth of the export trade to Java, are slight compared with the above, and I do not consider that there is any need for special measures to deal with this export business. The Java export, and probably that to the Philippines, will not moreover be continuous; they must be breeding for themselves in Java. The district has been exporting cattle, mostly cows, as the evidence shows, for many years, and the additional number bought by the Java Government and by the Phillippines are insignificant in comparison.

5. The question then narrows itself down to the general question, is an export trade in cattle from the Ongole breeding tract, a good thing or a bad thing, and ought it to be encouraged, tolerated or stopped?

6. We must remember that we have in the past encouraged it. The holding of the Ongole show which has been assisted and patronised by Government, has actively encouraged the export trade, by advertising the breed and it is difficult to see what else could have been expected. Are we now to reverse our policy, and not only not encourage the export business but actively discourage it?

7. The main argument used against the export trade is that it is gradually depleting the tract of good cattle and that this famous breed will soon be extinct unless immediate steps are taken. I cannot credit this extraordinary inversion of the ordinary laws of supply and demand. Experience universally teaches us that where a demand for a particular type of animal exists, a supply will spring up to meet it.

8. However the matter is not quite so simple as this. It may be that the demand has been so sudden and unsettling, that the means of producing the supply, i.e., the best breeding stock of both sexes, may be swept away before that stock is produced. There are probably 250,000 cows in Nellore (Statistics :—1904-05—142,000; 1909-10—235,700) and another 350,000 young stock. It is not claimed that these are all of the true Ongole type, but even if only one-tenth of them are, there are still plenty to stand the drain, and this theory cannot stand. It may be said again that if the very best are being sent away every year, deterioration is bound to follow and of course this is true. But it does not seem to me to be proved that the best cattle are going away; Mr. Ware expresses himself to the contrary. Thus in both quality and quantity I am not convinced that there is serious risk of this breed suffering.

9. On the other hand we have Mr. Carruth's carefully reasoned statement that the cattle are deteriorating, and that the quality seen at the Show is apparently not what it was. This statement is contradicted by Mr. Ware, who points out that the young stock classes are still as well filled as ever, and are still as difficult to pick and choose among, as ever they were. Testimony is more universal with regard to the Brahmini Bull classes, and I think it may be said that the class of these animals shown in recent years is not as good as it was.

10. I must here point out that even if this deterioration in quality has occurred, it is not necessary to fix upon the export trade as the cause of it. There is little doubt that the opening up of the country is changing the economics of husbandry. The tract is naturally a backward one and its occupants of simple habits. They follow a system of farming which provides for their few wants: a little grain a little fibre, a little cotton, some condiments and tobacco, and their needs are satisfied. The rest of the land is kept in pasture, which owing to natural conditions, is of good quality. This is what obtained in the past. But conditions are changing; with the opening up of the country, came the change that is everywhere apparent. The farmer began to concentrate on certain crops, and exchange his surplus for money to satisfy his widening demands. This change, slow and gradual in its course, is not altogether for the good of the stock, and mixed stock and arable farming is gradually being ousted by arable farming. If this is so, the fact may be deplored, but cannot be helped, and the only chance, or so it seems to me, of keeping the stock in existence at all, is to keep up the prices, so that the profits from stock breeding will not be hopelessly inadequate in comparison with those from arable farming. The deterioration in the Brahmini Bulls may be merely a disinclination to pay the rising prices which good young bulls will fetch, and may thus be no symptom of deterioration at all.

11. My views of the position may be summarised as follows :—

(*a*) It is not proved that deterioration is taking place, certainly not to any marked degree, nor is there evidence that the breed is becoming extinct.

(*b*) There is not sufficient evidence to connect any such possible deterioration with the export trade.

(*c*) Finally, if both the above are taken as proved, the main export from the area is to places within India.

12. I cannot therefore agree with Mr. Carruth that restriction is at present necessary or desirable. I cannot conceive that the keeping up of prices, which the export trade undoubtedly does, cannot but be beneficial to the welfare of any breed, even if in the hands of a class so lacking in elementary foresight as the Ongole breeder is said to be. Such restriction, though it is not really an argument against it, would be very hard to enforce, since cattle leave the district both by rail and road, nor would it be easy to distinguish between cattle of the Ongole type and cattle not of the type but from the Ongole tract.

13. I do not advocate a policy of inaction. I think we should certainly establish a stud farm for the breed and this we are about to do. It is a tempting proposition to suggest that the export trade should pay part of the expenses of this farm, and it would no doubt be possible to levy an export tax of say Rs. 10 a head on all animals sent from the Ongole tract by sea from Madras. This should not be high enough to drive the trade to Calcutta, and I am sure the Dutch and the Phillippine Governments would willingly pay this. I believe that they would voluntarily give much more than this as a donation towards the cost of the farm, if they were approached, so valuable has this breed been to them.

Enclosure

Statement showing the exports of cattle northwards and southwards from all stations between Bitragunta and Chinna Ganjam for the official years shown below.

Stations.	Year. 1916-1917.		Year. 1917-1918.		Year. 1918-1919	
	Northward. No.	Southward. No.	Northward. No.	Southward. No.	Northward No.	Southward. No.
Bitragunta	1	72	2	32	..	117
Kavali	1	22	8	2	17	81
Tettu	1	27	3	9	6	..
Ulavapadu	..	..	..	..	..	1
Singarayakonda	..	689	..	439	..	206
Tangaturu	17	1,497	1	2,252	2	1,980
Surareddipalem	..	16	..	8	..	16
Ongole	139	1,569	25	3,249	71	1,975
Karavadi	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ammanabrolu	97	68	9	68	8	39
Uppugundur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinna Ganjam	37	111	8	152	7	175
Total ..	293	4,072	56	6,211	111	4,590

V

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Agriculture, 1919.

[Subject III.—Whether it is necessary to reconsider the recommendation made by the Board of Agriculture of 1916 that Government should not restrict the export of cattle that are in demand abroad.]

This subject had been referred to a committee consisting of Col. G. K. Walker (Chairman) and Messrs. S. M. Jacob, R. C. Wood, M. M. Mackenzie, J. B. Knight and G. Taylor.

The terms of reference were—

To report whether there has been any sign, in recent years, of deterioration of the best breeds of cattle in India owing to export of breeding stocks, and, if so, whether any control of such exports is called for.

At the request of the President, Col. G. K. Walker read the report of the committee which is as follows—

"The evidence before the committee does not prove that deterioration is taking place to any marked degree or that any such possible deterioration is due to the export of cattle. In any case, the export abroad at present forms a negligible fraction of the total export trade from breeding areas. The committee do not consider therefore that any control such as is indicated in the terms of reference is called for immediately. To provide for eventualities, the nature of the export trade, especially so far as the class of animals is concerned, needs more careful observation. For the

purpose of gauging the extent of any deterioration or improvement that may take place, it is suggested that endeavours be made to fix a standard of quality for the respective breeds on a quantitative basis.

"The changing economic conditions have doubtless created an increased demand to meet which there has been an inadequate expansion of supply in response To deal with this position, it is incumbent on Government to encourage and foster the cattle-breeding industry with vigour. It is suggested that this can best be done by establishing farms in breeding areas, by distributing selected breeding stocks and by propaganda. The inherent instinct for gain and consequent incentive to breed good animals will be developed by encouraging trade."

The President enquired what was meant by the phrase "a standard of quality on a quantitative basis."

Colonel Walker replied that it was considered necessary to estimate a normal specimen of every breed by means of a system of measurement.

Mr. Jacob said that he disliked the word "normal". The committee's idea of the method, of fixing a standard of quality was to measure 1,000 animals in each breeding tract and so get an average. What points should be measured was a matter for veterinary experts to decide. These measures, supplemented by superposed photographs, would supply data from which a conception of deterioration could be arrived at.

Mr. Sayer asked that a copy of the committee's report, if accepted, might be sent to foreign Governments.

Sir Claude Hill said that this would be noted and considered by Government.

On the proposal of Mr. Howlett, seconded by Doctor Mann, the *Report was accepted* by the Board.

Order—No. 1388, Revenue (Special), dated 29th July 1920.

The papers read above relate to the question as to how far export of Ongole cattle to Java and other foreign countries has been detrimental to the breed and whether any steps should be taken to prohibit such export. The Government have carefully considered the question and are of opinion that the deterioration is not due to export alone and that other means should be adopted to improve the breed. The Board of Agriculture which met at Pusa in December 1919 recommended that, with a view to increasing the supply of animals to meet increased demands consequent on the change in economic conditions, Local Governments should encourage and foster the cattle-breeding industry by the establishment of farms in breeding tracts, by the distribution of breeding stock and by propaganda. It was further suggested that endeavours should be made to fix a standard of quality for the different breeds on a quantitative basis with a view to gauging the extent of any deterioration or improvement that might take place.

Miscellaneous.

2. The Government have already sanctioned the opening of a cattle farm at Chintaldevi in the Ongole tract and proposals to open one in the Kangayam tract have also been approved and bulls from these farms will be put out for stud purposes or sold every year.

3. The Director of Agriculture is requested to consider what other steps are possible to secure the breeding of the best types of cattle in the Presidency and to report to the Government from time to time on the measures he proposes.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Agriculture.
Copy to the Publicity Officer.

Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1390, 29th July 1920

Industries—Industrial Education—Madura Technical Institute reorganized.

READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 1625, Revenue, dated 18th June 1909.

ABSTRACT.—Requesting the Director of Industries to report in regard to certain matters connected with industrial schools transferred to the Department of Industries.

G.O. No. 3508, Revenue, dated 21st December 1909.

ABSTRACT.—Directing that the Technical Institute at Madura maintained by the district board be taken over under Government management with effect from the 1st April 1920.

G.O. No. 647, Educational, dated 18th July 1912.

ABSTRACT.—Approving, with remarks, the proposals submitted by the Superintendent of Industrial Education for the reorganization of Technical Institute, Madura.

G.O. No. 725, Educational, dated 8th August 1913.

ABSTRACT.—Passing further orders in regard to the reorganization of the Technical Institute, Madura.

G.O. No. 358, Revenue (Special), dated 11th September 1918.

ABSTRACT.—Approving the proposals submitted by the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries in regard to the courses of instruction to be provided in the dyeing and mechanical engineering section of the Technical Institute, Madura.

II

Letter—from R. W. DAVIES, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Industries, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Camp Bangalore, the 19th May 1919.
No.—R.O.C. 1316.

I enclose my report on the Madura Technical Institute for the orders of Government.

ENCLOSURE

Madura Technical Institute.

I.—History.

The history of the Institute is given in brief in Mr. Innes' "Memorandum on the Department of Industries in the Madras Presidency." The chief references, so far as I am aware of them, are—

(1) G.O. No. 1479, dated 6th May 1910.
(2) „ 647 „ 18th July 1912.
(3) „ 725 „ 8th August 1913.
(4) „ 358 „ 11th September 1918.

The whole current running through the correspondence that has grown up in connexion with the Institute is however the same, viz., that Madura shall be made the centre of—

(1) Weaving
(2) Dyeing

investigation, demonstration, and instruction, in addition to forming a training ground for artisans and mechanics. I propose to demonstrate that our policy in each case requires revision and that the functions of the Institute must be rearranged. Before doing so, it is necessary to explain the present position and progress.

(1) *The Weaving block.*—The front rooms were finished in September 1918, but the rest of the building has not yet been handed over.

(2) *The Industrial section.*—The mechanical workshop was completed and taken possession of in January 1917. But the foundry and smithy have not yet been constructed.

(3) *The Dyeing section.*—This section together with the drawing halls was allocated to a separate building known as the main building. Owing to structural defects the building is however incomplete and has not been fitted up.

(4) *The Hostel.*—Work was commenced early in 1917, but the plans were subsequently revised and the building is only half completed.

(5) *Residential quarters.*—A site was acquired more than a year ago and stock designs were submitted. Nothing further has been done, so far as is known.

(6) *Latrines.*—No latrine has yet been constructed and although work was commenced in December last, but little progress has been made.

It may be mentioned that Government took over the Institute in 1910, that the site was selected in 1911, and acquired in July 1912. Plans and estimates were not however ready till 1915 and actual operations commenced in August 1915, nearly four years ago. The above narration serves to indicate that the programme of construction will not be completed within two or three years. The cost up to date has been 2½ lakhs of rupees and the estimated total cost of buildings, apart from equipment, is over 4 lakhs of rupees.

II.—Industrial Section.

2. The first mention of this section is made in G.O. No. 1479, dated 6th May 1910: but no more than a reference is made to it, as Mr. Chatterton's letter is largely confined to the proposed weaving institute. In his letter No. 96-G. contained in G.O. No. 647 of 1912, we have a further reference to the question. Mr. Chatterton divides education into technical and industrial: in the former he includes mechanical engineering, in the latter blacksmithery, carpentry and metal-work. In the former section he proposes to train works managers, in the latter artisans. The order of Government directed that the ambitious programme with regard to mechanical engineering should be curtailed and that mechanical training should be relegated to the Industrial section which must consist only of carpentry, blacksmithery and elementary mechanics. Further stipulations were that only artisan castes should be engaged and that instruction should be educational and not commercial.

Mr. Innes, however, raised the question again in paragraphs 8 to 13 of his letter contained in G.O. No. 358, dated 11th September 1918, and proposed that we should start a "Mechanical Engineering School" in Madura—the very proposal that Government had rejected when last reviewing the subject (1912). Government now accepted the "Mechanical Engineering" suggestion, which was alien from their previous decision and which appears to have been put forward without reference thereto. In practice however we have in the Institute not yet advanced beyond carpentry, blacksmithery, and elementary mechanics.

3. Mr. Innes, writing in 1917 (G.O. No. 1347, dated 29th October 1917) stated "it is most necessary that we should now decide what the scope and object of the institution should be. For if we do not start the Institute on the right lines, there is a danger that, instead of being a really useful institution, it will prove merely an expensive white elephant." The scope and object have been considered and were dealt with in 1912 and now again in 1918. But from first to last the question whether Madura is a suitable field for the Institute has not been considered at all. It is time to demonstrate that it is not, and the question must be examined not only by itself but in connexion with our general educational policy. Industrial and technical education have been considered and reconsidered in recent years and we are no longer compelled to formulate doubtful proposals in uncertain accents.

4. Mr. Innes, in paragraph 8 of his R.O.C. No. 1316, dated 24th April 1918, quoted above, lays stress on training in a commercial workshop rather than in a non-commercial technical institute. The latter form of training which appears to be covered by paragraph 148 (2) of the Report of the Industrial Commission is not unsuitable in the case of our leather school, or perhaps of a dyeing school, but in the case of the training of artisans the method is contrary to experience and to conviction. Mr. Innes' views are correct and are incompatible with the continuance of our "Mechanical Engineering" section.

5. In the terms of paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 358, the Chief Engineer was consulted on the question. I quote his view in extenso:—

"The programme laid down in the syllabus, if carried through, would undoubtedly form a good basis for an all-round mechanic", "but it would not of itself produce one. The training in the mechanical workshop of a technical institute cannot be anything but a grounding in such work, because such a workshop is only an artificial reproduction of the conditions of an actual commercial concern, as it is impossible to carry out in such an establishment merely as object lessons the very varied jobs done in a manufacturing workshop, which are generally enormously expensive, and often very bulky. A technical institute can teach the underlying principles of mechanical work but at the best only a smattering of the actual practical application of these principles, as the cost in plant and especially materials for executing really large and heavy work would be absolutely prohibitive."

"If sixty mechanical students are steadily and industriously producing castings in the foundry, forgings in the smithy, and then machining these in the machine shop, and they are diligently performing these operations at the rate which is expected under actual manufacturing conditions, they would use up an absolutely appalling value of materials in a year. If they do not perform these processes with due diligence and energy, then the students are not gaining the experience they ought to and are in fact merely being encouraged to learn how to 'slack' and the institute training would do more harm than good."

No one can fail to agree with these views, and the logical conclusion is to abandon the Madura programme altogether.

6. Mr. Chatterton states, in dealing with the proposed Industrial section of the Madura Institute :—

(1) "There is no demand from the artisan classes for the kind of education we propose to offer."

(2) "Without a legal hold over artisan pupils, we are not likely to be able to keep them long enough to turn them into good workmen."

(3) "It is notorious . . . that boys seldom remain long enough to derive any permanent benefit from the instruction which they receive."

(4) "Artisans . . . do not attach the least value to the instruction given in our industrial schools."

Vide paragraphs 6 and 7 of his letter contained in G.O. No. 647, dated 18th July 1912.

7. Mr. Tressler's views on this point may next be considered. In his letter No. 1404-I., quoted in G.O. No. 725 of 1913, he argues :—

"The greatest difficulty all industrial school authorities have to contend against is the ingrained habit pupils have of running away long before they finish their course. The object of industrial education in this country is not to multiply the number of industrial workers but to improve the standard of work, and this object is entirely nullified if pupils run away as soon as they have attained such a level of mediocrity as will enable them to earn a living in the bazaar. Under existing conditions there appears to be no way of preventing them from so running away and my experience of industrial schools during the last four and a half years leads me to the inevitable conclusion that no material advance in industrial efficiency is to be hoped for unless pupils can be bound down by agreement to complete a full apprenticeship. Pupils in other trades belong as a rule to higher class than weavers, but even so, I very much doubt if they adequately realize the advantage of sacrificing the limited immediate benefit of earning on a bazaar scale for the sake of greater ultimate advantage, and I think it quite possible that the working of the Institute will prove a regular apprenticeship to be indispensable in these trades also. This point may be left to the decision of time."

In other words Mr. Tressler pointed out clearly that unless compulsion is used the result will be nil.

8. Of the Directors of Industries, two (Messrs. Chatterton and Tressler) have pointed out the existence of elements which are bound to bring failure in their train, while the third, Mr. Innes, in agreement with all recent conclusions, pointed out that the Madura scheme is opposed to recognized educational policy.

9. The actual results achieved by the Industrial section may now be considered. I have examined the cases of all pupils over a series of years and find the following results :—

Dismissed	56
Removed	15
Left	27
	98

Those who 'left' abandoned their training after a few months and in no case had the course been completed. It is interesting also to ascertain to what end the training received has led our pupils and the cases dealt with below cover the known instances of subsequent employment in the period scrutinized :—

(1) Convicted of theft of materials.
(2) Coolie on Rs. 8 in a rice mill.
(3) Clerk in Madura Municipal office.
(4) Peon on Rs. 6 in the office of the District Traffic Superintendent.
(5) Lace seller.
(6) Clerk.
(7) Teacher in an elementary school.
(8) Fire-wood seller.
(9) Cycle repairer on Rs. 10 per mensem.
(10) Employed in the Institute on 6 annas a day
(11) Peon on Rs. 7 per mensem.
(12) Private in the Army.
(13) Private in the Army.
(14) Cleaner.
(15) Cleaner.

The cost of each pupil, whether dismissed, removed, or deserted, averages at the present time nearly Rs. 300 a head per annum. It can hardly be considered that the results of the last few years, as enumerated in this paragraph, either suggest that Madura is a suitable field of operations or that we are justified in continuing so infructuous an experiment.

10. We must therefore either close down the Technical school altogether or alter its status and scope so as to accord with acknowledged policy and sound principles. A solution may be found by the conversion of the school into a commercial workshop, and by creating the conditions

which are essential to the successful installation of a school. There is no commercial workshop south of Madras, save the foundry at Pondicherry, and the establishment of one in Madura would provide the necessary field which does not now exist and owing to the absence of which our scheme has been a failure.

11. That there is sufficient scope in the southern districts for a large workshop remains to be proved, but it may be pointed out that Madura would tap the area from Trichinopoly to Tuticorin in which a large number of mills is to be found. The opening of a motor workshop would bring in considerable business as experience at Trichinopoly has shown, and well-run works would draw their own custom from what is a large industrial area both in esse and in posse. To this workshop, combined with the Madura mills and the Railway Locomotive sheds we should attach our Technical school. And the present buildings of the Institute would provide suitable accommodation. We have a workshop building already in existence which lacks only a foundry and a smithery but is otherwise adequate; the weaving shed would form adequate motor works: while the main building would remain in the possession of Government as a Technical school, with room for expansion.

12. Should we be unable to interest private capital in the venture, there still remains the possibility of a Government concern organized on commercial lines. It should be possible for Government to undertake the organization, to run it for two or three years on a business basis, and, in the event of scope for such a works being demonstrated, to make over the undertaking to a private firm as a going concern.

Again if and when the Industrial Department's engineering workshops, referred to by the Commission, come into being, it seems obvious that they must absorb both the existing departmental shops and the Department of Public Works' shops. For in the first place diffusion of energy is inherently vicious and in the second place the officers of the Department of Public Works are not mechanical engineers whereas the officers of this department are or will be. In that case the Madura shops in the south might be retained as a sub-works dealing with all Government work in the south of India.

13. In default of the acceptance of one of these alternatives, there can be no suitable treatment of the Institute other than immediate dissolution.

14. It must not be considered that our educational policy begins and ends with the abolition or conversion of the Technical school, Madura. Our Trades School, Madras, has been initiated on the right lines and already trains 250 pupils and apprentices. The extension at Perambur will shortly open. When the railway workshops are moved to Trichinopoly we shall inaugurate a Technical school in conjunction therewith. Bezwada and Vizagapatam will offer further fields for mechanical and electrical engineering, and Vizagapatam and Cochin with their harbours and shipbuilding works will afford fresh training grounds. Industrial education is now conceived on the right lines and has a bright prospect before it. We must however 'scrap' all schemes, old or new, time-honoured or tentative, which are unsound in principle or injurious in practice.

III.—Dyeing Section.

15. It is not difficult to understand why Madura was considered a suitable location for our dyeing investigations, inasmuch as, since the introduction of alizarine dyes, Madura has developed a large dyeing industry. This reason was in reality but a subsidiary reason, for Madura had already been selected by Mr. Chatterton as the centre of his weaving activities and it was considered that a dyeing institute was a suitable adjunct to a weaving institute. In the interest of concentration Madura was selected for weaving, dyeing and for general industrial education. It has been shown that the latter scheme was ill-advised. I propose now to demonstrate that the true position of the dyeing expert has been misread.

16. The objective of Mr. Chatterton's proposal is contained in paragraph 4 of his letter No. 32-G. of 1909 (G.O. No. 1479 of 1910) and his pronouncement runs as follows:—

"The dyeing industry is one of great importance in the Presidency, and there is a large amount of investigation and research work which can be usefully undertaken partly in connexion with the methods of using modern coal tar dyes and partly with the object of resuscitating, if such prove practicable, the use of some of the more important vegetable dyes. For these latter there can at best be but a limited field for their employment, but it is possible, nevertheless, that the present demand may be extended if better processes are devised for extracting the colouring matter."

His remarks, it may be noticed, are applicable to the whole Presidency, and not to Madura alone, but it was not until the arrival of Dr. Marsden that the scheme was pursued further. In G.O. No. 647, dated 18th July 1912, Government left the matter to Dr. Marsden's decision (vide paragraph 5).

17. Dr. Marsden sent in his report in 1911 and in this report he suggested that provision should be made for practical instruction to dyers but that instruction should be limited to those who would be able to take practical advantage of it. Dr. Marsden's chief report is quoted on pages 5 to 8 of G.O. No. 725 of 1913 and a further expression of his views is to be found in G.O. No. 1165 (Education) of 1915. He points out that "the question of industrial education does not arise in this branch . . . all that is required is higher education for prospective works owners and managers".

Since then nothing has been done save to prepare one syllabus after another and to await in quiet expectation the day when the construction of the Institute and laboratories would enable the syllabuses to be put into operation.

18. The dyeing industry of the Presidency, so far as we are concerned with it, embraces the dyeing of cloth and the dyeing of yarns. The scene of operations lies both within the mills and outside of the mills where the requirements of the handloom weavers are catered for by small dyers and by master dyers. We are concerned only with hand-dyeing and not with machine dyeing and we propose to deal only with the outside dyers. Dr. Marsden's principle has always been to cater for the educated master dyer who alone can assimilate the knowledge of organic and general chemistry and of physics which form the essential basis of the technology of dyeing. Mr. Innes, however, proposed that the small dyers should also undergo a course of instruction in the form of continuation classes.

19. I will now give my own conclusions which are based on a consideration of all that has been written on the subject, so far as Madras is concerned, and on information otherwise acquired :—

(1) Dr. Marsden's true function is that of dyeing expert, not of expert dyer. His proper place is at the headquarters of the Presidency as Expert to Government and, now that he has been attached to the Department of Industries, as expert adviser to the Director. An expert is lost if isolated in Madura and out of touch with his department and with other expert workers. We may have a school and may have an institute at Madura but they should be presided over not by the Expert to Government but by a Principal of their own.

(2) The proper centre for an institute is Madras and not Madura. In his letter, dated 14th August 1915, quoted in G.O. No. 1165, dated 26th October 1915, Dr. Marsden pointed out that he had received applications from Salem, Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Madras and Rangoon. If Madura is to be made a centre of technological instruction the Institute at once loses the advantage of centricity and loses also the advantage of close supervision by the headquarters expert. In fact it is the lure of Madura that has compelled the dislocation of the expert from his true position.

(3) The possibilities of success at Madura are poor. It is difficult to dogmatise on this point but I shall give my reasons both with regard to small dyers and big dyers. So far as the former are concerned Mr. Innes himself admits that "it is doubtful whether at first at any rate the dyers will attend the classes." He continues : "I am quite clear that we ought to give them the chance" (paragraph 4 of his letter in G.O. No. 358 of 1918). This point of view is on the same lines as his remark in paragraph 8 "we are committed to the project, and it is now too late to draw back". Mr. Tressler, in paragraph 7 of his letter on page 3 of G.O. No. 725, dated 6th August 1913, after expressing doubts on a similar point, viz., attendance of artisans at classes, concludes : "This point may be left to the decision of time."

I regret to say that I cannot accept this standpoint. Mr. Chatterton's weavers and Mr. Dunhill's artisans are an object lesson, and with regard to small dyers Mr. Innes' forebodings will, I am sure, be realized.

With reference to the master-dyer, it is certain that the attempt to impart to them the technology of their craft will fail. In the first place the master-dyer desires to obtain knowledge of a secret process for his own benefit. Apart from this, he is indifferent to instruction. In the second place, he will not submit to a continuous scientific training for two years, and, without a thorough knowledge of chemistry and physics, the principles and theory of scientific colouring cannot be imparted. In the third place a fairly high educational standard is required and this in itself limits the field. In the fourth place the salesmen from Bombay possess expert knowledge as to the working of their own dyestuffs and remain in Madura for months at a time explaining the details of the processes to the master-dyers who are their customers. As to the possibility of securing attendance, Dr. Marsden's experimental classes held in 1912 and 1913 opened well, the motive of attendance being curiosity, but soon disintegrated.

20. In the Bombay Technical Institute we have courses in technical chemistry and dyeing, which should amply satisfy the demands of this Presidency. Bombay is the great weaving centre in India and the dyeing instruction is of a high order, but the demands of Madura master-dyers for technical instruction have never led them to Bombay. And this too in spite of the fact that Government have awarded and continue to award exhibitions to the Bombay Institute.

21. In fine then there is insufficient scope for an institute at Madura and the expert and his laboratories should be in Madras. And so this phase too of the Madura experiment, or obsession if it may so be called, must disappear. And we have this advantage in the case of the dyeing scheme that neither the school nor the laboratories nor the classes are yet in being. Abolition is easy.

22. In concluding this subject, it may be pointed out that the Dyeing section of the Department of Industries is Dr. Marsden and that Dr. Marsden forms the section. It may be asked if we abolish the dyeing class at Madura, what place will Dr. Marsden occupy? It is sufficient to point out that Dr. Marsden did not come to India merely to hold classes at Madura and that he will now resume his true functions of adviser, consultant, and investigator. I shall, however, deal with Dr. Marsden's future in a separate communication which will be forwarded in a few days. There is ample room in the Department for Dr. Marsden and for his abilities and it is to be hoped that his services will be utilized more widely and on a broader scale in the future than has been the case in the past.

IV.—Weaving Section.

23. It is now nearly eighteen years since the question of handloom weaving was first investigated and the improvement of processes undertaken in the Madras Presidency. Mr. Chatterton commenced operations in Madras and afterwards moved to Salem where he established a factory in February 1906. The objects aimed at were :—

(1) The introduction of improved handlooms

(2) The introduction of the factory system for handlooms.

(3) The improvement of the preparatory processes, viz., warping and sizing.

The results achieved were mostly negative, as Mr. Chatterton has himself reported (vide paragraph 5 of his letter No. 32-G contained in G.O No. 1479, dated 6th May 1910), but further experiments continued and Mr. Chatterton recommended that a weaving institute should be opened in Madura in which the work was to be experimental rather than instructional. Government accepted the proposition and Mr. Chatterton submitted revised and modified proposals in 1911 (G.O. No. 647, dated 18th July 1912). The original idea was altered and the new institute was expanded with the object (1) of conducting experimental work in preliminary processes, (2) of providing a weaving school divided into two sections, one for the training of weaving masters, the other for artisans. The scheme with regard to the weaving institute at Madura was again revised in 1917, and in addition to the experimental work and the industrial school, it was proposed to open a demonstration factory. With this object Government sanctioned the appointment of a weaving expert (G.O. No. 1347, dated 29th October 1917), and Mr. Amalsad was selected. In his letter No. 1316 contained in G.O. No. 358, Mr. Innes stated that the organization of the weaving section should await the arrival of the weaving expert. Mr. Amalsad is due to arrive next month, although the date of his arrival is uncertain.

24. Before submitting my own proposals with regard to the weaving institute at Madura, I must deal with the handloom industry so far as I know it. The main question is social and economic and the problem must be approached from this aspect, if we seek to do justice thereto. The weaver is improvident in himself and is moreover in the grip of the mahajan. Until we improve his social and economic condition, we shall not have achieved more than a modicum of success. Mr. Chatterton recognized this when he stated: "It is hopeless to expect that the handloom weaver can be improved by merely getting him to work with better tools."

The next proposition is in the words of Mr. Chatterton that "improvement in the status of the industry can only be effected through the medium of handloom factories" (G.O. No. 647, dated 18th July 1912). But experience has demonstrated that handloom weavers either refuse to work in factories or obtain no benefit to themselves therefrom (vide paragraph 4 of Mr. Chatterton's letter No. 134-W., contained in G.O. No. 1985, dated 7th August 1907, and paragraph 6 of his letter No. 229-G. contained in G.O. No. 406, dated 11th May 1912). In paragraph 9 of his letter No. 96-G. contained in G.O. No. 647, dated 18th July 1912, Mr. Chatterton, writing of the Hewett Weaving School, reported that: "In no case could we find a genuine instance of weavers continuing to pursue in their own homes the methods taught in the school." It seems therefore clear that we must improve the weaver and the condition of the weaver before we can hope to introduce the handloom factory system with success. As Mr. Innes has written "the best way to convince the weavers of the efficiency of any new appliance is by demonstrating it at their doors" and it is by this method that any success we have attained has been achieved. We have had two good weaving assistants in the persons of Messrs. Subrahmanyam and Sundaram and the peripatetic weaving parties of which they have been in charge have done really good work in popularizing fly shuttle slays and dobbies. And it is by this method and not through factories that we must induce the weavers to adopt improved processes. And so far as 'school' training is concerned, we must handle the children of the weaver and not the adolescent or adult weavers themselves.

25. The improvement of the handloom industry if undertaken at all must be undertaken on a comprehensive scale and by tackling the problem from all angles. The solution seems to lie—

(1) In improving the status and economic condition of the weavers.

(2) In concentrating on the children of the weavers at the educative stage.

(3) In improving the processes and mechanism of the trade.

(4) In revising our policy with regard to handloom factories.

(5) In dealing with the silk, woollen and coir industries and not only with the cotton weaver.

The improvement of the status and condition of a million people who are indifferent to their own improvement is not an easy task and the problem is one that must be solved in conjunction with the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies. The task will be uphill but if attacked through the medium of the rising generation and on a basis of enthusiasm tempered by knowledge we need not despair of success.

With regard to the rising generation salvation seems to me to lie through the establishment of special schools for the children of weavers. The schools would be vocational or industrial schools and general education would be the handmaid of vocational. In order to meet the objections of parents who being engaged in cottage industries minimise the expenses of production by making use of the labour of their children, we would pay for work actually turned out at

piece rates; and if the children were to earn two or three rupees a month, the parental objection to the loss of labour might be counteracted. Moreover the school hours would be limited to five or six hours a day and outside school hours assistance could be rendered to the home industry. In general education the children would be taught to read and write the vernacular with sufficient arithmetic to understand simple calculations for the purpose of accounting and costing. The agricultural and industrial growth and usage of cotton would also be taught as well as free-hand drawing. On the industrial side opportunity would be taken to familiarize the children with improved processes and with new articles of manufacture such as tapes and wicks. A knowledge of carpentry sufficient to repair their looms and simple methods to distinguish between fast and fugitive colours might be taught. But education would have to be made compulsory and would be transferred to the control of this department from that of the Educational Department. The weaving assistants would act as inspectors of the schools.

The third plank in the programme is the improvement of processes and mechanism. Under the latter would come the fly shuttle, the dobby and the jacquard, with which we have already made progress. In processes we have made no advance since we first tackled the question in 1901 with the exception of the introduction of the warping mill. Dressing, warping and sizing machines we have essayed in vain, and the Madras system of brush sizing is still known to be the best. But the method employed is exceedingly costly and we must continue our experiments in slasher sizing and dressing and in the utilization or invention of a combined warping and sizing plant. And for this purpose we must have an experimental station in charge of a weaving assistant.

The fourth item in the programme deals with handloom factories. If the word 'only' had been omitted from Mr. Chatterton's proposition of 1912, the proposition would have run as follows:—

"Improvement can be effected through the medium of handloom 'factories' and would have been correct. But if handloom factories are to be spread more widely the factories must be manned in the first instance by non-caste weavers such as Muhammadans and Panchamas. And Government would be well advised in lending assistance to such factories and stimulating their inception and growth."

The fifth and last item in the programme consists of handloom weaving other than cotton weaving. So far as the silk industry is concerned I have already requested Government to depute Mr. Sundaram to Europe. The woollen industry may be divided into two sections—

(1) The blanket industry of the Ceded Districts and Guntūr, for the organization of which there appears to be scope.

(2) The Ellore carpet industry—an old Persian industry which is at present vitiated and decadent.

With regard to the coir handloom, this is well established in Travancore and requires investigation before it is introduced into British India.

26. My proposals with regard to the handloom industry differ to some extent from those of my predecessors. It will be seen how incompatible with these proposals is the appointment of a weaving expert with headquarters at Madura and in charge of a weaving institute at Madura. If Government accept the proposals as a working basis and if the whole Presidency is taken up not perhaps at once but as rapidly as we find possible, it is clear that a large number of weaving parties will be required to control and assist in economic regeneration, specialized education, and the improvement of manipulative processes. The establishment of a training school and demonstration school at Madura will have but a fractional effect on the handloom industry of the Presidency. In their place a peripatetic party will suffice.

27. The Textile Assistant, if he is to carry out the policy of Government, must be at the headquarters of Government and must be under the control of the officer who is responsible for carrying out the policy of Government, viz., the Director of Industries. The experimental work must also be conducted at headquarters otherwise it will be impossible for Government or the Director or the Assistant to ascertain how the experiments are faring without making a long journey by rail.

28. I therefore request that the decision to open a Weaving Institute at Madura and to post the weaving expert to that station may be rescinded.

R. W. Davies,
Director of Industries.

III

Memorandum No. 1807-II-1, Revenue (Special), dated 23rd June 1919.

Copies of the letter from the Director of Industries No. 1316, dated 19th May 1919, regarding the Madura Technical Institute are forwarded to the Collectors of the marginally-noted districts for early remarks on the proposals contained in the letter.

Madura, Ramnad, Salem, Tanjore, Madras, Chingleput, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Malabar and Tinnevelly.

2. The Collector of Madura is requested to state whether any use can be found for the buildings and premises of the Institute not required by the Industries Department if the Director's proposals are carried out.

A. Y. G. Campbell,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Collectors of Madura, Ramnad, Salem, Tanjore, Madras, Chingleput, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Malabar and Tinnevelly.

IV

Memorandum No. 420-D, dated 5th July 1919.

[Letter from the Director of Industries No. 1316, dated 19th May 1919; Memorandum of the Revenue (Special) Department.]

A copy of the correspondence read above regarding the Madura Technical Institute is forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle, and he is requested to stay the construction of buildings as far as possible except in so far that it may be necessary to complete buildings already begun.

W. Hutton,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Buildings and Roads).

To the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.
Copy to the Revenue (Special) Department.

V

Memorandum No. 1807-II/19-2, Revenue (Special), dated 10th July 1919.

Madura, Ramnad, Salem, Tanjore, Chingleput, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Malabar and Tinnevelly.

Copies of the following Government Orders are forwarded to the Collectors of the marginally-noted districts in continuation of Memorandum No. 1807-II/19-1, dated 23rd June 1919:—

G.O. No. 112, Educational, dated 9th February 1912.
" 1165 " " 26th October 1915.
" 115 " " 4th February 1916.

2. They are requested to return the Government Orders with their replies.

(By order)

S. Wadsworth,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Collectors of the above districts (with copies of the Government Orders without notes).

VI

Letter—from R. W. Davies, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Industries, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Ootacamund, the 10th July 1919.
No.—R.O.C. 1474.

Madura Technical Institute.

I enclose a copy of the order issued by me to the Officer in charge, Madura Technical Institute, who came up to see me in Madras *ad hoc*.

2. Dr. Marsden is leaving for England and expects to get a steamer on the 16th July. Mr. Dunhill, the Superintendent, is on sick leave following enteric fever. His leave expires in September. There is no one else to put in charge of the institute and I therefore decided that while keeping the institute going in charge of the head clerk and maistris, I would demobilize the students who are only a source of useless expenditure.

Enclosure

Letter—from the Director of Industries, Madras.
To—the Officer in charge, Madura Technical Institute, Madura.
Dated—the 1st July 1919.
No.—R.O.C.W-1474.

Madura Technical Institute.

The following orders are passed.

The officer in charge on his departure on leave will hand over charge to the head clerk. The staff of instructors and all other permanent staff will be retained. Clerk Gnanaratnam will revert to the institute and will oust sub. *pro tem.* clerk N. Viswanatha Ayyar.

2. After the departure on leave of the officer in charge existing orders will be completed. From this date onwards no new orders will be undertaken without a reference to the head office.

3. The structural work which is being carried out in connexion with the Madura Technical Institute will continue.

4. All students will be demobilized at once except such as the officer considers it necessary to maintain. He is requested to send a report on this point.

5. The furniture for head office should be put in hand immediately and should take precedence of other work. The officer in charge has taken personal notes as to the furniture required.

VII

Letter—from R. W. Davies, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Industries.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Ootacamund, the 11th July 1919.
No.—R.O.C. 1474.

I enclose a copy of a letter received from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madura, and of my reply. I may say that I am not prepared to hand over the building to any other department, otherwise than as a temporary measure. I have proposed the institution of Government Workshops at Madura and the building will be required in connexion therewith. But as a temporary measure, and in view of the urgency, I have allowed Major Harley to occupy part of the main building.

2. I should be obliged if Government could let me know when orders may be expected on my report No. 1316, dated 19th May 1919.

Enclosures.

(i)

Letter—from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madura.
To—the Director of Industries, Madras.
Dated—the 8th July 1919.
No.—66.

I understand that a certain portion of the Government Technical Institute buildings at Madura is just at present vacant or at least can be made vacant without much inconvenience.

2. As I experience considerable difficulty in finding a suitable building for locating the Government Medical School at Madura, I have the honour to request you will kindly let me know at an early date whether you can conveniently spare that portion of the Technical Institute building for the use of the Medical School as a temporary measure. I request that this may be treated as urgent and reply sent by wire.

(ii)

Letter—from the Director of Industries, Madras.
To—the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madura.
Dated—the 11th July 1919.

On receipt of your letter I despatched to you the following telegram :—

"Your 66, July the 8th. Buildings in charge Public Works Department. You may enter immediately subject to Public Works Department consent and Government confirmation."

My telegram does not imply that I have abandoned my claim to the ownership of the building. It merely means that as we are not using it at present, it can be made better use of by yourself. It is possible that I may want to resume occupation of the building and, if so, I shall ask you to be ready to vacate it. Your convenience in the matter will of course be consulted.

VIII

Memorandum No. 2262-II/19-1, Revenue (Special), dated 18th July 1919.

With reference to his letter R.O.C No. 1474, dated 10th July 1919, the Director of Industries is requested to report why he was unable to apply for the orders of the Government before demobilizing the students of the Madura Institute.

2. With reference to his letter No. 1474, dated 11th July 1919, the Government approve the action of the Director of Industries in handing over a portion of the buildings of the Madura Technical Institute for the use of the Medical School as a temporary measure.

3. With reference to paragraph 2 of the same letter the Director is informed that the proposals submitted by him in his letter No. 1316, dated 19th May 1919, have been referred to certain Collectors and that their replies are awaited. In the meanwhile orders have been issued to stay the construction of the buildings as far as possible except in so far that it may be necessary to complete buildings already begun.

A. Y. G. Campbell,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.

IX

Letter—from R. W. Davies, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Industries, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Camp Bangalore, the 23rd July 1919.
No.—R.O.C. 1474.

[*Your Memorandum No.* 2262–II/19–1, *dated* 18*th July.*]

I am asked to report why I was unable to apply for the orders of Government before demobilising the students of the Madura Institute. The reasons are—

(1) There was no Superintendent of the Institute.

(2) The officer in charge, Dr. Marsden, had booked his passage and was leaving for England in a few days.

(3) Immediate action was therefore necessary.

(4) The orders of Government could not be received with sufficient promptitude to deal with a case of this nature. I therefore did not obtain the prior sanction of Government.

2. I may add—

(1) that I have not demobilized all the students but only such of them as were useless.

(2) I have probably saved a considerable sum of money by my action.

(3) I presume that Government does not object occasionally to my taking the initiative provided that I report the facts to Government.

X

G.O. No. 1463, Revenue (Special), dated 31st July 1919.

The following press communiqué will be issued :—

PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ.

Dated Ootacamund, the 31st July 1919.

Madura Technical Institute.

The Madura Technical Institute was founded by the Madura District Board as an industrial school. In the year 1909 Sir Alfred Chatterton, who was then Director of Industries, proposed that the District Board's industrial school should be taken over by the Government, remodelled and made to serve the industrial needs of the extreme south of India. He considered that in any scheme of industrial education in Madura, provision should be made (1) for an industrial school dealing with the mechanical arts, (2) for a weaving institute for the training of master-weavers and for experimental work in connexion with the handloom industry and

(3) since Madura is the centre of a very large and growing dyeing trade, for a tinctorial laboratory in which students would receive advanced instruction in modern dyeing processes and in which experiments could be carried on having in view the improvement of the trade of the town. In regard to the control of these three separate institutions he considered that the industrial school should be placed under the Inspector of Industrial Schools, but that the weaving institute and the tinctorial laboratory should be under separate superintendents who would correspond direct with the head of the Department of Industries. The District Board's industrial school was accordingly taken over by the Government on the 1st April 1910. The site of the school being inconvenient the Government sanctioned the construction of an institute on a new site. This institute is now under construction. Dr. Marsden was appointed as the Dyeing Expert and in 1911 he submitted a report on the dyeing industry in the Madras Presidency. The Government in 1912 directed that Dr. Marsden's headquarters should be Madura and that he should in the first instance confine himself to a detailed study of the existing methods of dyeing with a view to practical demonstration of minor improvements in the industrial processes then in vogue and the gradual establishment of such relations with the local dyers as would pave the way to regular instructional courses in the event of its being decided later on to establish a permanent tinctorial laboratory. Later in the same year the Government passed orders on a scheme formulated by Sir Alfred Chatterton for the reorganization of the Madura Technical Institute. They accepted the desirability of providing technical instruction at Madura in weaving and dyeing and opening industrial classes for weavers, carpenters and blacksmiths, but were of opinion that the mechanical engineering section should for the present be strictly limited to elementary classes for the benefit of intelligent artisans. In 1915, as the Government had resolved to establish a permanent tinctorial laboratory with technical classes in dyeing at Madura, the Secretary of State was asked to make the appointment of dyeing expert permanent and it was explained to him that Dr. Marsden would act generally as industrial chemist to the Department of Industries. The Secretary of State sanctioned the permanent retention of the appointment of dyeing expert and the confirmation of Dr. Marsden.

2. The publication of the report of the Indian Industrial Commission necessitated a review by the Government of its industrial policy in various respects. In particular the Commission stated in paragraph 149 of its report that the present arrangements for the training of artisans were totally inadequate and that it was essential that steps should be taken as early as possible to provide a much better training for many more boys. It stated (paragraph 144) that industrial schools were an altogether unsatisfactory means of training artisans for organized industries, and it recommended (paragraph 149) the attachment of teaching classes to large workshops or groups of workshops for the training of apprentices and others employed in the workshops. Mr. R. W. Davies, the present Director of Industries, has inspected the Madura Technical Institute and has submitted a report on it to the Government. Mr. Davies proposes in his report the abolition of all the three sections of the institute, viz., the industrial school, the dyeing section and the weaving section, and in their place suggests the following measures :—

(1) the establishment of commercial workshops at Madura by a private firm or by the Government ;

(2) the establishment at Madura of a technical school more or less on the lines of the Madras Trades School ;

(3) the establishment of similar trades schools at Trichinopoly, Bezwada, Vizagapatam and Cochin ;

(4) the establishment of a technological institute at Madras for the study of problems in connexion with dyes ; this institute to be presided over by Dr. Marsden, the dyeing expert ;

(5) the establishment at Madras of a weaving institute under a weaving expert for the improvement of processes and mechanism ;

(6) the improvement of the status and economic condition of the weavers in conjunction with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies ;

(7) the establishment of vocational or industrial schools for weavers' children under the control of the Department of Industries ;

(8) the stimulation of the inception and growth of handloom factories;

(9) a large increase in the number of peripatetic parties to control and assist in economic regeneration, specialized education and the improvement of manipulative processes in connexion with cotton-weaving and the silk, woollen, coir and carpet industries.

3. Mr. Davies's report has been sent to certain Collectors for their remarks. The Government consider it desirable to publish his report now before they pass orders on it so that the public may see the reasons given by Mr. Davies in support of his proposals and be in a position, if they think fit, to make representations to the Government or Collectors regarding them.

4. Meanwhile the Director of Industries has found it necessary to demobilize some of the students of the institute as Dr. Marsden is going on leave to England forthwith and Mr. Dunhill, the Superintendent of the mechanical engineering section, has fallen ill and will probably be unable to return to duty until the cold weather. The institute has thus been left without a Principal and without a Superintendent in charge of the section which is actually working and the Director had no one else to put in charge of the work.

(True extract)

A. Y. G. Campbell,
Acting Secretary to Government.

XI

Press Communiquē, dated Fort St. George, 10th November 1919.

In their Press Communiqué, dated 31st July 1919, the Government published the report on the Madura Technical Institute submitted by the Director of Industries with his letter R.O.C. No. 1316, dated 19th May 1919, and invited representations from the public on the suggestions made in the report. The Director's proposals were also referred to certain Collectors for their remarks. The replies of these Collectors are now published for general information.

A. Y. G. Campbell,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To all Collectors.
Copy to the Director of Industries.

Annexures.

(i)

Letter—from A. R. Loftus-Tottenham, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—the 30th June 1919.
No.—R. Dis. A-1732/19.

Technical Institute, Madura—Davies' (Mr. R. W.) note on Government Memorandum No. 1807-*II*/19-1, *dated* 23*rd June* 1919.

The matters dealt with in Mr. Davies' note are very largely technical questions with which I have no special acquaintance. I consider, however, that Mr. Davies has made out a very strong case for all his recommendations.

(ii)

Letter—from H. A. R. Vernon, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Vizagapatam.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—the 15th July 1919.
No.—D. Dis. 1677.

Copy of the letter from the Director of Industries, No. 1316, dated the 19th May 1919, has been referred to me for remarks on the proposals therein contained. It is somewhat difficult to gather exactly what remarks Government require from me as I have no acquaintance either with the district of Madura or with the Technical Institute located therein. I presume, however, that Government wish to have my remarks on the matter of general policy.

2. As regards the continuance of the industrial section of the Madura Technical Institute it seems clear from Mr. Davies' remarks that the results attained are not commensurate with the expenditure and I am in general agreement that the proposal at paragraph 11 that the technical school should be attached to a large operating workshop such as can be found in the railway locomotive sheds of the South Indian Railway.

3. As regards paragraph 14 I am in complete agreement with the statement that Vizagapatam will offer a wide field for mechanical and electrical engineering and I much regret that Government have been unable to see their way to make a definite start at Vizagapatam by the extension of the present industrial school which would render available for the public the unrivalled skill and enthusiasm of brother Emille.

4. As regards the dyeing section I am in entire agreement with Mr. Davies that the proper centre for the institute is Madras and not Madura. If it is decided to station the expert and his laboratories in Madras, there will be some chance for the Northern Circars to come within the scope of his activities. At present they stand outside.

5. With reference to the weaving institute I am in agreement that the best way to introduce new appliances is to demonstrate the same at the doors of the weavers. The experiment of the peripatetic weaving party has been under trial in this district during 1917 and, as far as I have been able to observe the results, is the only method which is likely to lead to definite improvement. In my opinion the period of the experiment was far too short and if it had been possible to retain the peripatetic weaving party in the district for not less than three years the results would have been far more permanent.

6. I would accept the proposal to establish special schools for the children of weavers and agree with the general policy of removing the headquarters of the expert from Madura.

(iii)

Letter—from Khan Bahadur S. M. V. Oosman Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L., Collector of Guntur.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—the 23rd July 1919.
No.—D. Dis. 2753-G1.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 1807-II/19-1, Revenue (Special), dated 23rd June 1919, I have the honour to state that I agree with the Director of Industries in holding that Madura is not a suitable place for a technical institute. I consider that an institute for training in mechanical engineering, carpentry, blacksmithery, etc., arts should be located in a place where there is a commercial workshop, as knowledge in these arts is to be acquired by actual work but not by mere instruction, and it will be very costly for the Government to establish workshops merely for the training of these students in a place like Madura. Madras will, therefore, be a suitable place.

2. For the reasons given by the Director in paragraphs 15 to 22 of his report, I consider that the dyeing section of Madura Institute may be abolished and that the dyeing expert may carry on his operations at Madras.

3. I am in full agreement with the views of Mr. Davies and consider that a weaving school at Madura is unnecessary and does not serve much useful purpose. As suggested by him, a peripatetic party will suffice.

(iv)

Letter—from J. F. Hall, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Malabar.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Calicut, the 26th July 1919.
No.—D. Dis. 7467.

I have the honour to state that I entirely agree with the views put forward by Mr. Davies.

The copies of G.Os. No. 1165, Educational, dated 26th October 1915 and No. 115, Educational, dated 4th February 1916, received with your Memorandum No. 1807-II 19-2, dated 10th July 1919, are returned.

(v)

Letter—from C. F. Brackenbury, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kurnool.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—the 28th July 1919.
No.—D. Dis. 2651-Genl.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 1807-II/19-1, dated 23rd June 1919, calling for remarks on the proposals of the Director of Industries regarding the Madura Technical Institute contained in his letter No. 1316, dated 19th May 1919, I have the honour to report that I have no adverse criticism to offer. Mr. Davies has handled the subject in a broad and capable manner and his conclusions appear to me incontrovertible.

(vi)

Letter—from A. R. Cox, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Tinnevelly.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—the 28th July 1919.
No.—D. Dis. 1434-Rev.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 1807-II/19-1, dated 23rd ultimo, regarding the proposal of the Director of Industries to close the Madura Technical Institute, I have the honour to report that as far as I know this district has not in any way been benefited by the institute at Madura and that I concur with the proposals of the Director.

2. The copies of the G.O. No. 1165, Educational, dated 26th October 1915, and No. 115, dated 4th February 1916, received with the Memorandum, dated 10th instant, are resubmitted.

(vii)

Letter—from A. McG. C. Tampoe, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Chinglepat.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Saidapet, the 4th August 1919.
No.—D. Dis. 7942 of 19-B/2.

I have the honour to submit some remarks on the report of the Director of Industries, Madras, as called for in the Government Memorandum No. 1807-II/19-1, dated 23rd June 1919.

2. Mr. Davies deals in the report with the three sections of the Institute, viz., industrial, dyeing and weaving sections.

Industrial section.—For the improvement of this section and for making it popular and attractive, he suggests the conversion of the industrial section of the technical school into a commercial workshop. This seems to be a very sound proposal. The artisans as a class are generally poor. A grown up boy of this class is expected to earn something for the support of his family and the father cannot afford to lose the earnings of the boy however small they may be. By the conversion of the school into a workshop, not only the boy would learn improved methods of working but he would also earn something for the benefit of his family.

The dyeing section.—Mr. Davies proposes to abolish the dyeing section at Madura and to establish one at Madras. Madura is in one corner of the Presidency and weavers of such large places as Salem, Conjeeveram, etc., would surely prefer Madras to Madura for sending their children to learn the business. As it is learnt from the Director's report that the establishment of a dyeing section at Madura is only a proposal his suggestion to abolish the scheme altogether can be easily adopted.

Weaving section.—The improvement of handloom industry as suggested by Mr. Davies can be expected only by giving encouragement to the weaving classes. For this purpose, his suggestion is to improve their status and economic condition. And this he thinks can be achieved gradually by opening special schools for their children and imparting instruction both vocational or industrial and general. I entirely concur with him in this view. His other proposals too with regard to this section seem to be feasible and may be approved by Government.

* * * * * *

4. I may add that as I have no personal experience of the practical aspects of the questions raised, the above remarks are based on inquiry from persons of some experience.

(viii)

Letter—from J. I. Smith, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Bellary.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Bellary, the 7th August 1919.
No.—D. Dis 2835.

In reply to Government Memorandum No. 1807-II/19-1, dated 23rd August 1919, I have the honour to state that I fully agree with the Director's proposal. The Institute at Madura is of no use whatever to this part of the country. Practical demonstration by a peripatetic party may be of some value.

* * * * * *

(ix)

Letter—from E. A. Davis, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Salem.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—the 19th August 1919.
No.—2694/D.

In reply to Government Memorandum No. 1807-II/19-1, dated 23rd June 1919, regarding the Madura Technical Institute, I have the honour to report that I have no special remarks to offer on the letter from the Director of Industries. I do consider however that steps for disseminating technical instruction in rural districts should be accelerated as much as possible.

(x)

Letter—from P. C. Dutt, Esq., B.A., I.C.S., Collector of North Arcot.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Vellore, the 27th August 1919.
No.—Dis. 3375.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 1807-II/19-1, dated 23rd June 1919, on the letter of the Director of Industries No. 1316, dated 19th May 1919, regarding the Madura Technical Institute, I have the honour to state that I regret that I lack the local knowledge of Madura and the surrounding districts and of the working of the Institute till now to offer any useful remarks on the proposals of the Director of Industries. It is therefore with a good deal of hesitation that I proceed to offer my remarks.

2. The first proposal of Mr. Davies is to abolish the technical school and to create in its place a commercial workshop. I gather from the letter of Mr. Davies that the school is at present training artisans in carpentry, blacksmithery and elementary mechanics and that the Government have accepted the suggestion to start a mechanical engineering school. It has been doubted if Madura is a suitable centre for such a school and Mr. Davies thinks that it is not. The training in a mechanical workshop of a technical school must be partly of a theoretical and artificial nature, but supplemented by practical training in a commercial institution the training ought to be very valuable to the artisans. I do not know if it will be very difficult to arrange that the students trained in the technical school should get practical training in a commercial workshop. The latter training is undoubtedly very essential but without the former I doubt if the training will be complete. It, however, appears that there are some practical difficulties in training boys in the technical school. It is said that the demand from the artisan classes for the kind of education given in the technical school is very small and that the boys do not remain long enough in the school to derive any permanent benefit from the instruction they receive. The object in view, it is said, is entirely nullified by the pupils running away "as soon as they have attained such a level of mediocracy as will enable them to earn a living in the bazaar." There are no doubt real difficulties in the way of the proper training of the boys but I should not think they are insuperable. If, however, those who have the requisite local knowledge find them to be so then the only alternative is to found a commercial workshop. But in doing so we must remember that we are not doing what we proposed to do and that a commercial workshop cannot take the place of a technical school. It can hardly be that in the whole Presidency there is no room for a technical school for the training of artisans and a mechanical engineering school. In any case, I would hesitate to abolish the present technical school and should wait till the Department of Industries is properly organized and the recommendations of the Industrial Commission are carried into effect.

3. As regards the dyeing section of the Institute I also hesitate to accept the proposal of Mr. Davies to abolish it, to create nothing in its place and to take away the expert to Madras to work as an "advisor, consultant and investigator." If Madura be not a suitable place, Madras may be chosen for the location of a technical institute where courses in technical chemistry and dyeing may be given after the pattern of the Bombay Institute. So my suggestion is to improve and develop the existing institution and not to abolish it. Here also if any drastic change is to be made this may be done after the Department of Industries is organized and developed as suggested by the Industrial Commission.

4. As regards the weaving section, I agree with Mr. Davies that peripatetic instruction by means of a number of weaving parties is likely to be more effective than a single institution at Madura. The conditions of the different parts of the country differ greatly and the solution is not merely technical but economic and social. I would therefore recommend abolition of the weaving section of the Institute at Madura.

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(xi)

Letter—from H. A. Watson, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Masulipatam, the 27th August 1919.
No.—D. Dis. 9569-19-6.

With reference to the Government Memorandum No. 1807-II/19-1, dated 23rd June 1919, regarding Madura Technical Institute, I have the honour to state that so far as this district is concerned there is no objection to the proposals of the Director of Industries.

(xii)

Letter—from H. G. Gharpurey, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Cuddapah
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—the 29th August 1919.
No.—Dis. 2668-D.R..

With reference to Government's Memorandum No. 1807-II/19-1, dated 23rd June 1919, calling for remarks on the proposal for the opening of a Technical Institute at Madura, I have the honour to state that I am of the opinion that Weaving Technical Institute at Madura may be abandoned and one opened at Madras and that the weaving expert may be stationed at Madras.

(xiii)

Letter—from J. R. Huggins, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Tanjore.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—the 7th September 1919.
No.—D. Dis. 3583-Rev.

I have the honour to submit the remarks called for in Government Memorandum No. 1807-II/19-1, Revenue (Special), dated 23rd June 1919.

It is quite clear from the facts stated by Mr. Davies that the industrial section has been a failure. It is clearly waste of money to spend Rs. 300 a year on giving technical instruction to pupils who subsequently become peons, clerks or firewood sellers. The results of the school rather tend to show that there is really no real, as apart from a pretended, demand for technical education in Madura and if this is so there appears to be very little use in locating a technical school there. How far Mr. Davies' proposal to start a large commercial workshop and thus create the conditions necessary for the successful installation of a technical school practicable, it is difficult to say. It would depend entirely on the demand, which would exist for such a workshop and without a greater knowledge of the present circumstances of the districts of Rāmnād, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and Madura, than I possess I am unable to express any decided opinion. Except for the fact that a considerable sum of money has been spent on land and buildings at Madura there appears to be no particular reason to locate the school there. Schools have a much better chance of success where workshops already exist and a school at Negapatam would be far more

useful if it were not for the fact that the railway workshops are to be moved from that place. In any case it would be better to wait and establish a school at Trichinopoly when the railway workshops are moved there.

With regard to the dyeing section, I do not agree that the proper place for a dyeing institute is Madras and not Madura. I am not fully acquainted with the conditions in Madras, but apparently there the bulk of the dyeing is done in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. If this is so I presume that an institute is not so much required as in Madura where the dyeing industry is almost entirely in non-European hands. Apart from Madras there can be little doubt that by far the largest dyeing centre in this Presidency is Madura and that the dyers there are far more progressive and therefore much more likely to avail themselves of a dyeing institute than elsewhere. It is quite true that up to date no success has been obtained at Madura, but the experiment has been on a very small scale. Mr. Davies' argument from the fact that the demands of the Madura master-dyers for technical instruction has never led them to Bombay appears to overlook the fact that Bombay is to most of them more or less a foreign country, though it is true that the Sourashtras who do most of the dyeing are supposed to have come originally from the Bombay side. I consider that if the institute is to be anywhere it should be in Madura.

With regard to the weaving section I agree with Mr. Davies that before we can hope to do anything at all for handloom weaving it is essential to improve the status and economic condition of the weavers and I also agree that much cannot be done with the present generation and that the problem must be tackled. That the only hope for handloom weaving, at any rate in regard to cotton weaving, is the establishment of handloom factories, I am firmly convinced. But I recognize that handloom factories are not likely to be a success under present conditions and that the handloom weaver must be educated before we can hope to establish such factories. I therefore consider that at present and until the economic conditions and education of the weavers have been improved, the weaving section of the institute is not required and that our efforts to improve the industry should be on the lines indicated by Mr. Davies. I may add that I agree that it is desirable to deal with silk, woollen and coir weaving instead of with the cotton weaver alone.

(xiv)

Letter—from H. M. Hood, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Rāmnād.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Madura, the 15th September 1919.
No.—D. Dis. 2629-Rev.

In submitting herewith the criticism of the Sub-Collector of Rāmnād, I have the honour to submit that it is not clear what is intended by a motor workshop. If the Director means a small workshop where petty repairs will be carried out such as are done in a garage in England the amount of labour employed would not be considerable and could not have an appreciable effect on technical training for the southern districts in the Presidency. If, on the other hand, he proposes to make motor-cars such an enterprise would be killed by freights. I am strongly of opinion that the energies of the Industrial Department should not be absorbed by minor trades and the repair of motor-cars is a very minor trade but should work for the development of such industries as are suitable for the locality. The Madura country produces much cotton. Electric power can be got from water power on the neighbouring hills. These hills also produce much timber. It is in these two directions only (cotton and wood work) that any large industrial development can be expected and it is this development which should be courted by the Government. I would strongly deprecate flirtations with motor garages.

Enclosure.

Endorsement No. Dis. 1126-Gl., dated 10th August 1919.

If mechanical work is to be taught by starting a motorworks as a commercial concern, I do not see why carpentry and cabinet-making should not be treated in the same way. On the other hand the scheme seems to have this drawback. If a motorworks is started and made to run as a paying commercial concern and then made over to a private company, Government, so far as technical instruction is concerned, is practically where it was to start with. I am of

opinion that the commercial concern should be there, but that technical instruction should be given in connexion with it but not as a part of it. This is the system successfully used in England where there are large works, engineering, etc. There are usually technical classes and schools, run in connexion with them (frequently as night schools) but quite independent in management.

I submit that Madura is not a suitable place to start engineering works of any sort because it is an inland town a very long way from all the materials which it will have to use. Very considerable railway freights will therefore have to be added to all products. Its sole advantages are that it has a large population and a building suitable for starting a small motor-works.

I submit that it should confine attention to trades for which there is a local supply of raw materials—textile and woodwork trades.

(xv)

Letter—from H. T. Reilly, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Madura.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—the 18th September 1919.
No.—R.O.C. 1009/B. & G.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 1807-II/19-1, dated the 23rd June 1919, and reminder thereon, dated the 13th September 1919, I have the honour to state that I have interviewed various persons on the subject and have been waiting till the Director of Industries was able to visit Madura to thoroughly discuss the whole question with him and the various bodies interested in it.

The Director is expected in Madura early next month. There are departments in want of accommodation and there will be no difficulty in utilizing all the buildings available.

(xvi)

Letter—from G. T. H. Bracken, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Gōdāvari.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Cocanada, the 19th September 1919.
No.—D. Dis. 3954-Rev.

In reply to Government Memoranda Nos. 1807-II/19-1, dated the 23rd June 1919, and 1807-II/19-2, dated 16th July 1919, I have the honour to state that I have consulted the President, District Board, and the Chairman, Municipal Council, Cocanada, on the subject. The President, District Board, has no remarks to offer. The opinions received from M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cocanada, and M.R.Ry. D. V. S. Prakasa Rao Garu, a municipal councillor, to whom the Chairman referred the question, are herewith forwarded in original.

2. Madura is too far away to be of any help so far as the weavers of this district are concerned. Peripatetic schools of instruction have, at any rate, a chance of being useful. The abolition of the Madura Institute and the framing of the future policy of industrial education on the lines suggested by the Director of Industries have my support in their entirety.

Enclosures

(1)

Endorsement—from M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Cocanada.
Dated—the 19th September 1919.
No.—Dis. 186/Sup.

Re-transmitted.

There is a large body of opinion that the existing industrial institutions should not be closed for the sake of institutions proposed in the Industrial Commission report. It is to be noted that final orders have not yet been passed on that report and, even when they are passed, the expenditure involved in the proposals is intended to be worked up to at the end of a period of seven years and the proportion of cost—both capital and recurring—which may come to the share of this province will be small compared with its actual requirements. At any rate, I consider that the Institute at Madura so far removed from Madras should continue.

For these same reasons, the scheme for the establishment of a mechanical engineering school at Cocanada ought never to have been abandoned.

Herewith I am sending the remarks of M.R.Ry. D. V. S. Prakasa Rao Garu, Councillor, for your information.

(2)

Endorsement—from M.R.Ry. D. V. S. Prakasa Rao Garu.
Dated—the 24th August 1919.

Re-transmitted to the Chairman.

2. I have read the papers which accompanied this reference with care and attention. Madura was first selected with a view to make it a flourishing centre for industrial education in the southern portion of this Presidency. Costly buildings were also sanctioned and constructed for that purpose. After a trial for some years, the industrial section of the technical institute has been, in my humble opinion, condemned ex parte. If the struggles and disappointments of industries in England in the 16th and 17th centuries were kept in view in this connexion, a different verdict would have been pronounced by the very officers from whom more encouragement than discouragement and condemnation are expected. Looking at the industrial backwardness of this country introduction of even compulsion where necessary is not to be deprecated.

3. The closure of the dyeing section at Madura seems to have been recommended more with an anxiety to remove Doctor Marsden from Madura to Madras or even to a better place for an adequate recognition of his abilities. He is however intended for Madura as the correspondence would show.

4. The weaving section is also proposed to be closed for reasons far from convincing. Irrespective of the opinion expressed to the contrary, the question of further retention of the dyeing and weaving sections will, if referred for a confidential report to an Indian expert in weaving like Mr. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, ensure a reply which may induce Government to reconsider their decision.

5. The industrial activity with which the Madras Government may hereafter be identified, will possibly be concentrated at Madras, but the trouble, expense, inconvenience and disadvantage of residence in an overcrowded city under compulsion for receiving industrial education and training are not to be ignored.

6. The report of the Indian Industrial Commission has been availed of as a ready-made weapon for knocking down the established Institute at Madura and that proposed to be opened at Cocanada. It is not fair in principle to have recourse to the recommendations of a report which has not been received with enthusiasm in this country in spite of some best features in it, and on which no orders have yet been passed by the Government of India or the Secretary of State for India. Even when orders are passed, the recommendations will not be susceptible of speedy introduction, owing to the creation of a costly imperial service, and very heavy initial outlay involved in the schemes outlined therein. Existing institutes and institutes proposed to be sanctioned however crude and imperfect they may appear to be, when compared with the institutes, factories and workshops proposed in the report, should not be closed and abandoned for the sake of a possible perfection under circumstances and conditions yet in the womb of time and not within range of early realization.

(xvii)

Letter—from P. Macqueen, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Coimbatore.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—the 15th October 1919.
No.—D. Dis. 3849-Rev.

With reference to your Memorandum No. 1807–II/19–1, Revenue (Special), dated 23rd June 1919, regarding the Madura Technical Institute, I have the honour to state that I consider the two chief points of policy to be—

(1) the introduction of improved methods of manufacture, e.g., fly-shuttle;
(2) the introduction of buying manufactured goods—co-operation.

2. Speaking of Coimbatore and Malabar, I believe item (1) would present no great difficulty if a small sum were allotted to each weaving community to make fly-shuttles.

As regards the second point, it has been tried recently in one or two places in Malabar, I believe, with success. I think it would be a good thing to hold a Weavers' Conference, e.g., in Palghat taluk, to invite representatives of each weaving community in the taluk to meet and discuss measures and difficulties.

3. As regards separate schools, there is the difficulty that many of these weaving communities are too small to supply enough pupils. Also there is the difficulty of compulsion to be solved and the lack of trained teachers. It could be tried, but I consider that the two points stated above are the most important. The weaver is not unintelligent but he is desperately unenterprising.

(xviii)

Letter—from H. T. Reilly, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Madura.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—the 15th October 1919.
No.—R.O.C. 1009/B. & G.

In reply to Government Memorandum No. 1807–II/19–1, Revenue (Special), dated 23rd June 1919, I have the honour to submit the following remarks.

2. I delayed reporting on Mr. Davies' proposals as I understood that Mr. Davies was coming to Madura and the numerous people here interested in the Technical Institute wished to have an opportunity of placing their views before him and I thought that it would be possible to make a more complete report after going into the various points raised by Mr. Davies in detail with him and the people interested. As Mr. Davies has now been transferred to another appointment, I have myself interviewed most of the people interested and I have also held two conferences at which all the points involved were discussed. The conclusions which I set out below are those at which I have myself arrived, but I think I am correct in stating that they also represent the general consensus of opinion of those in Madura who are qualified to give one.

3. I will divide my remarks into three main heads dealing respectively with the proposed dyeing school, proposed weaving school and the engineering section of the institute.

4. As regards the dyeing school, I think Mr. Davies' views may be accepted, that the proper place for a chemical dye expert is in Madras and not in Madura. As Mr. Davies pointed out the expert would be in a better position in Madras to deal with questions relating to dyes for the whole Presidency. What however seems to be required in Madura is some means of bringing before the dyers the results not only of the chemical expert's researches but of the various improved methods of dyeing now in vogue in other countries. The number of dyers in Madura is very large and they admit that many of their methods are antiquated and wasteful and that, if their industry is to be put on a sound basis and to become commercially more successful, it is necessary that they should be able to learn on the spot all that modern science can teach them as regards improved dyeing methods. The dyeing industry in Madura is divided between a few large concerns; a considerable number of small concerns and a large number of individual dyers. The persons who represent the large and the small concerns as apart from the individual dyers state that they can and will and wish to have the members of their firms and families trained in up-to-date methods. They say that they can afford to pay for such a training and that they are prepared to send from among them as many as fifty pupils a year to a regular dyeing school. By these means, improved methods will be introduced into all the large and small concerns and if they prove, as they no doubt will, commercially successful, they will undoubtedly be copied and adopted by the individual dyers. I therefore think that such a school where dyeing methods as apart from research work can be taught, has a future in Madura. From what I can learn of the subject there are already a large number of improved methods which can be taught and if there is a future for an expert chemist in dyes the results of his work can be applied by the school to generations of future pupils. This proposed dyeing school would be a school for master-dyers and should, I think, be open only to those who belong to firms or families actually engaged in dyeing. It should be composed of pupils who are of sufficient education to really profit by the instruction given. It should not be a school in the ordinary sense where the boys will only learn dyeing among the other elements of education. The Sourashtra community, who would provide most of the pupils, have already evinced their desire to improve the educational status of their community by endowing a high school and it is probable that they themselves can provide a sufficient number of pupils who have studied up to the school-leaving standard so as to make the school a success.

5. Turning to the proposed weaving school, I must admit that there was more diversity of opinion expressed about this than about the proposed dyeing school. But after much discussion it was decided that in view of the particular features of the

handloom weaving industry it is not desirable to have a weaving school in the ordinary sense of the word. What is required is to bring before the handloom weavers all the modern improvements such as the use of the fly-shuttle, improved method of preparing the warp and so forth. The weaving community as a whole possesses the hereditary skill requisite to make good weavers and it is not likely that any training which can be given at the school would improve the manual dexterity which the children acquire in their homes. If the boys were taught on the most up-to-date looms with all modern improvements, they would still have to educate their parents to the adoption of such looms. What we want to demonstrate in weaving is that there are improved methods by which the handloom industry can be revived and placed on a better economic basis. I think there is no doubt that if it can be demonstrated to the handloom weavers that there are improved forms of looms and improved methods which will give them an improved return for their labour, they will adopt them. The quickest way of doing this is not to train the potential weaver but to demonstrate to the actual working weaver who can, if convinced, immediately adopt the new methods. For this purpose it is necessary to have a demonstration party of weavers and instructors provided with the necessary apparatus. Such a party could be located in the present weaving shed and it would be their duty to demonstrate to anybody who wished to attend their demonstration and to instruct any pupil who wished to be instructed, and also to assist in putting up improved looms for such persons as desire to go in for them. The number of handloom weavers in Madura is so large that I believe at any rate for the first few years such a demonstration party would find continuous work throughout the year.

6. Thirdly as regards the technical institute. It has been impressed upon me by almost everybody to whom I have spoken on the subject that Mr. Davies' views have been based on insufficient study of the history of this institution and that the figures he gives as regards the subsequent history of pupils are misleading. It will be observed that he has not given any statistics of the whole number of pupils who have been educated at the institute either since it was taken over by Government or from previous years of its existence when it was managed by the District Board and Municipality.

7. I have been furnished with a long list of ex-pupils who have qualified themselves as drivers, fitters, and mechanics and who have either got employment in the railway and the local mills or have set up for themselves. It may be and probably is true that a large number of the pupils who have been trained at the institute lately have not derived the benefit that they might have from the instruction given. There have been various causes which have contributed to this. In the first place the institute, since the Government took it over, has not been fully set going on any consistent lines. Its work has been haphazard and piece-meal during the long period while the new buildings were being erected. But even so a large amount of work has been turned out such as the elaborate roofing work at the buildings themselves. Another defect has been that the remuneration given to the pupils either in the form of stipend or other monetary assistance has been looked upon by them as the inducement to remain at the institute and as soon as they felt that they could earn more elsewhere they have left. I believe one obvious cause of this attitude is that they have felt that the institute was not a genuine business concern. Its methods were extravagant and dilatory and it must have been obvious to any intelligent worker that it was not paying its way from a business point of view and many of them would naturally think therefore that they were not getting a training which would enable them to earn their own living better than they could do in their ordinary trade organizations. The institute, I gather, was intended to provide simple technical education for the artisan class throughout the southern districts. In Madura itself there are the railway workshops and the mill workshops. These provide to a large extent for their own requirements and train their own artisans. These are both business concerns and therefore young men who go to them can feel sure that they are getting into really paying business concerns.

8. After much discussion we have arrived at the conclusion that the only way in which we can expect to get young men of the artisan class to attend the institute is to provide them with instruction of a practical kind which is combined with business methods. There are in the southern districts a very large number of motorbus companies, private motor owners, small ginning factories, oil mills, rice mills and

other concerns using various sorts of machinery on a small scale which at present are unable to get any work done in the way of small repairs, small castings, and fittings, etc., without sending to Madras. Mr. Davies' suggestions are somewhat vague but the view which finds most acceptance here is really an expansion of his idea. It is suggested that what would meet both the needs of the concerns I have mentioned and also provide training for young artisans and mechanics is an up-to-date motor-repair shop combined with a small foundry. This should be run on business lines, that is to say, the getting and executing of order should be an essential part of its business and work would not be refused or delayed because it did not fit into a curriculum. It should be an instructional factory, that is to say, pupils who wish to learn various branches of engineering and motor repairing, moulding and casting and turning should be admitted to it and should be paid on a commercial basis for the work which they perform. Their practical training would be by doing work with trained workmen under working conditions. They would not for the most part be of the extremely uneducated class. They would be boys of some elementary education who would be able to understand the why and wherefore of the methods that were taught and would with the training they get for the most part become themselves maistris, or superior artisans of the status of fitter in an engineering shop. If it is found that any considerable number of the less educated class of these boys wish to attend, it would be desirable that their elementary education should be provided for by a night school. The general consensus of opinion is that with the machinery and engines at present available it should be possible to set up such a concern which would practically pay its own way or, if not quite do that, be run at a very small expense to Government. Every one whom I have spoken to has impressed upon me that there is a very real need in Madura and in the surrounding districts for a repairing shop and also that there is a very real desire among the artisan population to improve their technical education.

9. As regards the other branches of the Technical Institute, I think the other forms of metal working and the leather industry might both be ruled out for the present. But there is a general consensus of opinion that there is need for the teaching of carpentry and elementary building construction as connected therewith in the way of roofing, etc. It seems to me a fact that the ordinary carpenter of these parts is quite unable to carry out anything in the way of elementary building construction without expert supervision. The pupils of the institute as it has existed hitherto have been able to learn and do a good deal on these lines as the buildings themselves bear witness and this part of its activities should be expanded. I also enclose various memorials I have received on this subject.

10. In reply to paragraph 2 of the Government memorandum, I have already reported that there are numerous Government departments in Madura in want of accommodation and there will therefore be no difficulty in utilizing the buildings of the institute if it is to be abolished.

Enclosures.

(1)

Madura-Rāmnād District People's Association—General Body meeting held on 9th August 1919.

Resolution No. I.—(1) That this association is strongly opposed to the discontinuance of the Madura Technical Institute and the demobilization of the students now undergoing training there as such action on the part of the Government would seriously prejudice the interests of the students and the public.

(2) This association further ventures to think that the illness of Mr. Dunhill and the going on leave of Dr. J. Marsden cannot even in a subordinate manner operate as a ground for the drastic step taken by closing the school and that the remedy for such unavoidable vacancies is by filling them by appointing suitable Indians in the temporary vacancies of Messrs. Marsden and Dunhill.

(3) That this association is of opinion that as the Madura city continues to be a busy centre of dyeing and weaving industries, it is necessary that the Madura Technical Institute on an even improved scale, be continued at Madura with such alterations as may be deemed desirable in the light of the report of the Industries Commission which the association will consider and submit to the Government in due course.

Resolution No. II.—Resolved that a committee consisting of Messrs. Rao Bahadur P. Subbaraya Ayyar (Chairman), K. L. Venkataram, S. Subrahmanya Sarma, Sri Raman Chettiyar, R. S. Narayanaswami Ayyar (Convener) should submit to the association within a month from this date proposals on the Government communiqué (with the report of Mr. Davies) with special reference to the development of the Madura Technical Institute.

(2)

Madura-Rāmnād District People's Association—Memorandum of the Sub-Committee regarding the Government Technical Institute, Madura.

Sub-Committee Members.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Subbaraya Ayyar Avargal (Chairman).
" S. Subrahmanya Sarma Avargal.
" K. L. Venkataram Avargal, Bar.-at-Law.
" Sri Raman Chettiyar Avargal.
" R. S. Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal (Convener).

The institute had its beginnings in the industrial school started by the Madura Municipal Council in 1881 under the able guidance of the sympathetic administrator, Mr. Crole, as the head of the district. As the school grew in activity and usefulness the District Board was sought to meet funds for its increasing needs and accordingly the Madura District Board took it under its management in 1897. Under the Board industry took a prominent part in the education imparted as against its secondary place under municipal control. The institute grew so much in its activity as to consume a grant of Rs. 12,000 from the Board besides what profit the school made of its productions. To increase the commercial side of the institute want was felt of a mechanical expert and Mr. Dunhill was appointed in 1904. Slight changes were wrought in the admission of students and employment of skilled workmen which enables the carrying out of large orders from outside Thus in the course of the first nine months a sum of Rs. 3,000 was drawn from the Board but later, owing to other reasons, the commercial activity had to be relaxed which resulted in the working of the institute with all its activity on an annual grant of Rs. 7,000 from the District Board.

Now the subjects taught were carpentry, blacksmithy and sheet-metal-work, art metal and furniture work, wood-carving, leather and rattan work. The workshed alone double in size the other sections developing in the portions previously occupied by the Government training school since transferred to Dindigul. More than 200 students have been trained in the institute during the period of the Board's management from 1904 to 1910 (the record for previous years not being available at present) when the Government took it up. The old oil engine (1902) from Manamadura was reinstated with new parts turned out in the institute and new machinery to the extent of Rs 6,000 were added on between 1905 and 1908. During these years many installations have been fitted up by the people of the institute besides supplying fitters and drivers for several installations. A number of spare parts have been turned out by the institution. The 9 b.h.p. oil engine and sugarcane mill of the District Agricultural Association were installed by the workmen of the institute and a pump was added to later on. Many experiments and demonstrations scheduled and advertised by Mr. A. Chatterton were taken up by these people and carried out for him. Several machinery and other sheds have been designed and satisfactorily carried out by them ; in fine, the growing needs of installations rising all round in pumps, gins, hullers and cane and oil mills have been met.

Among the successful students turned out of the institution during the period of whom record is kept, nearly 20 per cent are employed in the local mill and railway workshops. An equal number have had sufficient training to follow their profession independently where they do command greater amount of consideration and confidence from the public than the hereditary untrained workmen do. The growing need of the country for quick and easy transport in motor-cars has drafted a good many mechanics from the institute. Many have followed Mr. Subbaswami Ayyar, the ex-superintendent of the institute, to Mysore and some got lucrative jobs in the industrial institute of the State and others in factories at Bangalore. Some are working in the Kolar Gold Fields. All these do follow the profession they were taught. A handful of them have gone to Mesopotamia as fitters and cleaners and it may be that most of them (if not any of them) are not able (wealthy) enough to start factories of their own and do business on a large scale. Instances are there (of past students of whom no record is found in the institute after they left it) who are successfully getting in in their avocations (taught them by the institute) utilizing their instruction to the best advantage. If a small minority of them have not been directly benefited by the training or have chosen other walks of life as a process-server or amin wherein they hope to earn more with less amount of manual labour, the fault does not lie so much in the training given as in the lack of opportunities afforded to them on completion of their career.

As the District Board could not find increasing funds for the progressive needs of the institution and as the accommodation too in the place now occupied by the Madras Bank was found inadequate the Government took the institute in April 1910 on the express promise of further developing the institution both in quality and variety of instruction to be given. It is needless to say that its immediate usefulness to the general public was guaranteed.

The present site was then selected and acquisition proceedings being over by 1912, in July of the year the institute was removed to a temporary shed erected in the new side by the institute labour. Whither the plans originated or what the constructional details lacked in the preparation of plans dragged on to three years to the end of the year 1915. The mechanical workshop finished in 1917 was occupied and the extensions for smithy and foundry requisitioned early in 1916 are still going on and are expected to the finished by the end of this year. The main building underwent several modifications as deposed by Mr. Marsden before the Industrial Commission and cannot be said to have been complete even now owing to certain structural defects. However this and the weaving shed were occupied early this year and classes in Arithmetic and colloquial English went on till the work of the institute was suspended under orders of the Director of Industries. The culmination of the repeated promises held out to expand industrial education is now in its abolition in utter disregard of the public opinion. All these years it has been held out to await the completion of the building; now the building is ready a conclusion is drawn that Madura is not a suitable centre for an institute like this. When the benign Government is pleased to include the once thought of ambitious programme of mechanical engineering also, the Director's taste differs and denies even the mechanical training hitherto given to the artisan. His excuse lies mainly in one or two statements in the report of the Industrial Commission (1916-1918) which however he has failed to collate with statements therein above and below which are as important if not more in considering the points raised by him.

The scheme of instructions was to have included courses in mechanical and electric plant, engine fitting, fitting and running industrial machinery as gins, ricehullers, shellers and winnowers, oil mills and presses, gold plating machinery, etc., for most of which machinery have already been either purchased or furnished and fitted up by the institute. In the words of the Industrial Commission it was to have trained both mechanical artisans and foremen. Since the date of G.O. No. 358, dated 11th September 1918, the institute passes entirely into the hands of the Director of Industries from the control previously of the Inspector of Industrial Schools. Forgetting for a moment Mr. Chatterton's distinction of foreman's training as technical, and artisan's training as industrial, the training in the technical or mechanical portion of the institute was to have included education in the three R's and the students of the industrial schools of weaving and industry had to work part of the hours in the workshop itself besides the courses of their lessons in technology. The workshop should first have trained the students and then have drafted them into workshop. It should have been working by now four years old but for the intervention of the war and the inordinate delay in the construction of the buildings. If war had brought opportunities elsewhere, here in Madura the troubles alone remained and opportunities that had been closed temporarily during the war would be permanently after that.

Under the management of the board there were nearly 120 pupils and thence for want of accommodation only sixty had to be retained. Further applications were refused admission to await the completion of new buildings and the full development of the scheme. Under the board's management with Rs. 7,000 grant and with about Rs. 5,000 earnings of carrying out public orders it should not have cost more than Rs. 100 a pupil per annum. If since then students have been refused admission and if the institute labour had been wholly employed in finishing and furnishing the institute itself, it is a miscalculation that each student has consumed Rs. 300 per annum.

The institute may be said to be commercially successful in this respect that it could be made to work even as a self-supporting institution from the experience in nine months in 1904-1905 under the management of the board. But when a line is drawn between commercial factory and non-commercial technical institute "division of labour and increased output" is the factory code. There each individual will be concentrating all his energy in only one infinitesimal unit of a particular industry and will be thoroughly ignorant of what is going on beside him. Though he is in himself an important fragment of the industry inside the factory he will be a non-entity outside, stranded and completely at the mercy of the factory man and the factory training is a sufficient indenture to make him stick on to his place, in the absence of similar factories all round competing with each other. To create the former *in the absence* of the latter is unmaintainable. In paragraph 149 of the report of the Industrial Commission it is said " . . . Looking forward as we do to a very great industrial expansion in the immediate future, we think . . . present arrangements . . . inadequate . . . steps should be taken . . . to provide a much better training for many more boys . . . ." When industry expands and factories multiply we want factory artisans to man them. When motor-cars are manufactured in Madura, some hundreds may be employed in the preparation of their different parts. Now to provide a bolt, a dozen artisans cannot be employed in doing different operations of getting ready the bolt. Again under the same paragraph we find "we are much impressed by the great possibilities for training . . . in the numerous large railway workshops distributed . . . in India." If Madura with its large railway and mill workshops could not afford opportunities for training in their shops, pupils of the technical institute which should be encouraged for reasons in paragraph 144 or if the municipality, the seat of two districts, the centre of so many districts and activities could not employ all the materials that may be produced by the students working in the Technical Institute itself on the lines graphically described by the Chief Engineer, there is no possibility of private capital ever

venturing in the line suggested by the Director's report, paragraph 12. No steps have as yet been taken to admit students other than the labourers' (factory men) sons in the railway and other workshops in the land without much of an indenture and in paragraph 152 of the Industrial Commission report it will be seen " . . . efforts should be made to develop the training facilities in these shops, grants being given from Government funds for the establishment of technical classes together with hostel accommodation."

The quotation from Mr. Innes' report in paragraph 3 of Director's report is dubious. His attitude towards commercial workshop training will be seen from his evidence before the Industrial Commission. " . . . Madras is essentially an agricultural country . . . There is not much scope for technical education based on workshop experience; it is not possible for one to identify himself with Mr. Davies who and who alone has been able to find that Madura is not a suitable field and it is curious it should have escaped the notice of all his predecessors or officers connected with the previous proceedings and Government Orders regarding the institute."

In paragraph 4 of Director of Industries' report it is said that paragraph 148 (2) of Industrial Commission report would only apply to a leather school or dyeing school. Looking at it with a broader outlook it will be seen that this method (training for manipulative industries in technical school with workshops . . . attached) would be adopted in cases where there were no works available on a large enough scale or . . . this training must be followed by a period spent in a commercial factory probably on a very low salary or as a pupil. The Madura Technical Institute could come under the head cannot be denied. As to future possibilities regarding commercial workshop training the prospects are no less here than elsewhere. Further the educational programme need not wait here any further awaiting housing problem.

Regarding paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of Director of Industries' report it will be seen that all those extracts have been shelved through to stand as arguments in support of his foregone conclusion that the Madura Institute should be abolished. The quotation cannot serve the purpose for which they are now advanced lest the elaborate programme of the institute should long have been given up.

The figures in paragraph 9 are misleading; they refer to no period and no total strength is given of which these are the failures. Appended herewith are three statements showing the list of successful students turned out by the institution in less than half a dozen years under the management of the district board. They are about 63 carpenters, 36 blacksmiths and 23 metal workers. A closer examination will reveal many more successful in life. The cost per student of Rs. 300 per annum should be proved, especially at a time when no stipends were given to students and they were paid only actually what they earned, whereas under the district board the students were expected to do work only at least for half the value of stipends given to them. Statistics of the institute (while under construction) as it was not working properly with sufficient strength should not be taken as the basis for condemning the institution.

From the evidence by the Director of Industries, Mysore, before the Industrial Commission it will be gathered that "model factories should be started by Government with the definite idea of giving instructions and they must be run on commercial lines so as to be a real working factory, probably only so big as to make it a fair working factory . . . " The present institute should very well serve as a model one. The industrial school, though a defective instrument in education, has to be carried on as the only means by which the indigenous artisan can be trained (Industrial Commission report, paragraph 144).

Thus though the opening of the mechanical engineering class be deferred to the date of the institute getting attached to a commercial workshop locally or the opening of engineering workshops of the Industrial department on a large scale referred to in Director of Industries' report, paragraph 12, training can very well go on for mechanical and machinery artisans and foremen as the buildings and machinery are ready to start classes forthwith. The undesirability if not inexpediency will be noted of condemning Madura Technical Institute working on such a large scale, turning out very useful work both in respect of education and service to the public and capable of further development to the substantial benefit of the public as well as the State.

Now turning to the manipulative industries of dyeing and weaving, the opening of the sections has started discussion even as the institute was managed by the district board and the question was long put by on the usual plea of want of funds. The importance of the dyeing industry in Madura does not date after the introduction of alizarine dyes by the end of the nineteenth century and from time immemorial Madura has been developing the industry second to no city in Southern India. But there is no comparison of the then industry with the present one with synthetic dye, and the trade has increased by leaps and bounds. Mr. Marsden in his evidence before the Industrial Commission says "Madura being the largest dyeing centre in the Presidency" whereas statistics will show it stands foremost in India. An expert was sanctioned after repeated representations and memorials for nearly two decades during gubernatorial visits. Most of the years the expert has been arranging and re-arranging schemes for the successful instruction of pupils at Madura and from his evidence before the Industrial Commission the following information may be gathered: "To spread a knowledge of the technology of the

process we are awaiting the building of the Technical Institute at Madura." Regarding work in the way of dyeing and research work "proposals have been put forward with regard to testing and so on. And again the question of buildings and finance arose." Regarding training of demonstrators and continuing the process of training such men, "No, because there is no building and no institute." Regarding "the class of students required, the Sourashtra community (in Madura) is maintaining a High School and I saw evidence in other towns that the ideas with regard to education were improving and it was simply a question of time before we had a class of men, who were engaged in dyeing, with sufficient education to really take advantage of instruction."

"The difference between demands in India and Europe is undoubtedly due to climatic causes . . . There is a gulf between the modern machine-dyeing industry which requires technical supervision at every stage and the hand-dyeing industry which only values technical knowledge when its application results in a lowering of the cost of productions."

"The expert must get into direct touch with the workers, but this is a matter of difficulty and the simplest plan would be for him to have trained assistants, with a regular tour programme, reporting to him and accompanied by them, his visits to dyers in need of his advice would keep him in touch with the requirements."

Mr. A. R. Ranga Acharya, Secretary, Madura Dyers' Association, in his written evidence before the Industrial Commission has stated, "To dispel the ignorance of the dyer, to place the industry on a similar basis and to substitute unskilled maistri with skilled foreman who knows the work, Madura needs urgently a dyeing school", of the utmost practical use, it must be provided with an up-to-date and fully equipped laboratory and a demonstration factory . . . The course of instruction should be divided into two lower and higher grades. "The lower grade will be open to all non-English knowing candidates . . . to fit them as skilled maistris." . . . the higher grade . . . with not less than School Final standard of education . . . will receive both theoretical and practical instructions. The lower may extend from six to twelve months and the higher grade from one to two years. The lower grade will be in charge of assistants and the higher grade in charge of the dyeing expert . . . . The dyeing school at Madura will do well to take up these (calico printing, bleaching and mercerizing) subjects also and coach up the students in them . . . In this factory along with the dyeing of chrome yellow, chrome orange, chrome green, alizarine pink and Turkey red may be undertaken without prejudice to and fear of contradictions against the other classes of dyeing already practised by the dyers. The Madura dyers will contribute the whole working capital provided the Government give them the machinery and building. They will undertake to pay the value of the machinery and building in instalments out of the profits, after defraying all charges including dividend at six per cent per annum. The required site will have to be given free. Though the dyeing expert will have to place the factory on a working basis in the beginning, they will have their own trained men to attend to the technical side and will indent upon the dyeing expert help wherever necessary . . . . " "Generally speaking, the dyeing expert whose work I have been able to follow could have done much more than he has done to dyeing industry but for the school that is yet to come into being and the war that has impeded the progress of the industry. However, the presence of an expert has been a matter of much consolation in so far as doubts in dyeing problems and defects in methods can always be cleared." The above statements will clearly show that the average dyer is neither as reticent nor as suspicious as he is depicted to be in the report. Madras will share no less a bane of being a lure for all Presidency officers and surely it is no less congested or more favourably situated in point of this industry than Madura surrounded as it is by important trading and industrial centres of Paramagudi, Aruppukōttai, Tirumangalam, Dindigul each one of which will compare favourably with any other town in the Presidency. With due deference to the talents of Mr. Marsden and the work that may be devised for his abilities, it will be doing grossest injustice to shut up the dyeing institute on the eve of its being inaugurated and lay waste innumerable schemes prepared for satisfactorily running the institution all of which had been awaiting the completion of the building, over which schemes considerable public money and much valuable time of Government officers and others interested have been spent. Victoria Technical Institute is the only place affording the technical instruction in all India and the availability in that one place will not stand in the way of starting any more in favourable localities.

Paragraph 148 (2) which the Director brings in as an argument that mechanical side of the industrial school will not come under the heading, is lost sight of now under textile industries.

Regarding the weaving section, the following evidence before the Industrial Commission may be gathered. Mr. Innes states under demonstrations factories "we have been advised that the handloom weaving factory . . . has a future . . . provided that it is properly organized . . . numerous small factories started have failed, one of the main causes of failure being the dislike of weavers themselves of discipline and control. The Salem factory was an attempt to solve the problem and it is unfortunate that Lord Morley's orders left the Government no option but to close it down. But the weaving factory to be installed at the Madura Technical Institute affords another opportunity of dealing with the matter . . . "

Mr. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, the weaving assistant, deposes "a scheme for the education of the weaver boys on the following lines will, I consider, be satisfactory." A boy . . . undergoes training for six years . . . curriculum not necessarily conforming to rules of the Educational Code in ordinary schools . . . inculcation of ideas of morality . . . useful in business life . . . There should be three stages in the education the first to last three years to create habits of attention and punctuality, the second for a year . . . will be made to handle ordinary appliances and do it with care and neatness. This . . . presupposes that every large weaving centre should be provided with an elementary school in which weaving should form part of curriculum. The third stage will be gone through in Industrial School with two years' course . . . to acquire skill by constant practice. Provision should be made for literary education . . . subordinated to industrial education. Such schools must serve also as complete or fully developed industrial schools . . . to receive a further training in the higher forms of weaving . . . to become master weavers should be afforded facilities in the technical school one or two being sufficient for the whole Presidency. "Master weaver or foremen would be trained in special institution as the one under construction at Madura with thoroughly good training who would be able to go into the weaving villages and introduce . . . organization among them . . . "

Mr. A. R. Ranga Acharya states (I.E. evidence). "And another important industry (besides dyeing) and round it is weaving industry. In Madura City alone there are about 10,000 weavers . . . It is a good move that Government . . . has sanctioned a weaving school attached to the Technical Institute, Madura. At present there is no weaving expert in the proper sense of the word—a man having the theoretical and practical knowledge of the weaving in its diverse aspects . . . The Government has not availed of the services of a fully trained England returned Indian textile expert . . . able to speak to the weavers in their own languages . . . I am not aware if the peripatetic weaving parties have done any work in such a large weaving centre as Madura . . . any improvements in the present system of handloom weaving cannot materially alter the condition of the weaver to his advantage. Of three classes of weaving . . . weaving counts yarn 16s. to 80s., weaving finer counts 100s. to 180s. and weaving costlier saries with silk and gold thread . . . improvements attempted to be made have been in respect of the first mentioned class of weaving . . . While the fly shuttle enables . . . more quantity than the handloom, the quality is inferior to that of the handloom product. So, the difference in quality makes up for the difference in quantity. That is why the weaver does not wish to change his handloom for the fly shuttle . . . By slow degrees the handloom weaving so far as the coarse products of the first mentioned class are concerned is bound to give a wide birth to the mill industry (the competition of which the handloom cannot tide over). As regards the other two classes of products it will be a long time before they can be turned on to the machine and the Government, weaving section . . . must look to the improvement of the productive capacity in these two classes. The best way to do that will be to employ weaving experts such men as have had a thorough training in textile engineering and can quickly grasp the minutest details of the handlooms and weaving thereon. Such an expert must keep himself in intimate touch with the skilled weavers and suggest to them improved methods on the one hand and train others in skilled weaving. The value of the man will be in the multiplication of the number of skilled workmen admittedly and in the introduction of simpler parts in the looms to warrant perfection of quality and augment the productive capacity . . . "

Co-operation is courted on all sides as the panacea but only from different standpoint. Authorities quote it for self-help and mutual confidence, whereas the people want it for cheap capital to be supplied by Government, with effective supervision that no swindling might happen among the directors themselves. It should be encouraged side by side with education both R's and technical and sufficient scope should be shown them before the societies come into being.

Statements in paragraph 21 of Director of Industries' report will be met as follows—Mr. Chatterton in his statement means that education should go hand in hand with technical training. The past work of the peripatetic parties and their future successful work has already been described. Unless improvements are brought in looms to work finer quality and pattern with greater output such as could not be copied and taken up by the mill factories, the result of the present improvements in coarse cloth weaving will in course of time dwindle and will in course of time give room to mill enterprise.

From all points considered in paragraph 25 (D.I.R.), Madura is the suitable centre for the purpose as one of the very big weaving centres. I mean, handloom weaving centres in Southern India with more than 10,000 handlooms of which about a quarter of which work in superior counts of yarn and saries. Besides it is closely surrounded by big weaving centres as Paramagudi, Aruppukottai, Dindigul. No other place could claim preference in centricity to Madura in point of industry.

It is futile argument that experts should be beside the head of the department. The Agricultural Adviser cannot be beside the Viceroy. The Imperial Economic Botanist for all India has his headquarters at Coimbatore. The point in centricity at Madura has no value.

Mr. Marsden going to England or Mr. Dunhill's illness cannot be adduced as sufficient reasons for closing the institute. There have been several occasions when the institute was successfully managed by supervisors of the Department of Industries and there are also applications from eminently suitable people to take up the place of the two people.

Under these circumstances the Government should be requested not to accept the recommendation of the Director of Industries in this action of his in closing the Madura Technical Institute and that orders should soon be passed to revive the working of the institution forthwith and to run it on more practical and commercial lines.

P. Subbaraya Ayyar.
S. Subrahmanya Sarma.
K. L. Venkataram.
V. S. Sri Raman Chetti.
R. S. Narayanaswami Ayyar.

(3)

Proceedings of the meeting of the Madura Dyers' Association held on 26th September 1919.

The Madura Dyers' Association is of opinion that Madura being the biggest and the most important dyeing centre in the Madras Presidency, and one of the biggest dyeing centres in all India is the place most eminently suitable for the establishment of a dyeing technical school, and for the location of the headquarters of the tinctorial expert to the Government of Madras, where it will be possible for him to be in closest touch with the indigenous dyer.

It is further of opinion that the recommendation of the Director of Industries to abandon the scheme of starting a dyeing school here, and to remove the tinctorial expert to Madras is ill-advised and the reasons given by him are unconvincing.

The Association also assures the Government that the dyeing community in the whole of the southern part of the Presidency will fully utilize the benefit of the dyeing school if established and the services of the tinctorial expert, and is of opinion that the doubts expressed as to the extent to which the school would be of practical benefit are groundless.

V. S. K. Mutturama Ayyar,
President.

(True copy)

J. Krishna Ayyar,
Honorary Secretary, The Madura Dyers' Association.

(4)

Memorandum on Madura Technical Institute by way of answer to the recommendations made by Mr. Davies, I.C.S., Director of Industries, Madras, in his letter to Government, R.O.C. No. 1316, dated 19th May 1919, for the abolition of the institution.

History of the Institute.—The institution has been in existence for the past thirty years, first as an industrial school under the Madura Municipal Council and as a technical institute under the Madura District Board, gradually increasing in its scope of instruction and service to the public. And when it was taken over by Government in 1910, with all its assets especially immovable property, plant and machinery valued then at over forty thousand rupees, it was with the purpose of continuing the institution further improved and developed.

At that time, the institute was giving instruction and training in the several departments of artisan work, carpentry, smithy, metal work, rattan work, woodcarving and fitting and general elementary mechanics. The pupils were trained in drawing and in the use of improved tools and improved methods of mechanical work. In the workshop attached to the school power engines and other machinery were used for various mechanical processes such as casting, forging, etc., thereby enabling the public to acquire the requisite knowledge and familiarity in the use and management of mechanical tools and power engines. There was also at the time a proposal to enlarge the mechanical workshop by the addition of a foundry and some more machinery and plant. More important than the improvements to the mechanical workshop, there were proposals to add two more departments of instructions, namely, in the industries of dyeing and weaving. The Government undertook to give effect to the above proposals and took charge of the institute in 1910. And ever since the Government are gradually (though rather slowly) carrying out the proposals. An extensive site was acquired and all necessary blocks of buildings have been erected and some have been fitted and furnished; the whole costing nearly three lakhs of rupees. A fully developed technical institute will soon be ready for work.

After the Government took over the institute in 1910, the promised development could not be brought about at once as the old buildings had to be parted with and the institution had to be conducted in a few temporary sheds erected on the new site; other departments than carpentry and smith work were closed and the number of pupils admitted for instruction had to be curtailed for want of building accommodation. The site was acquired in 1912, the scheme of work of the new institute and the plan and design of buildings to accommodate the three departments

of instruction (mechanics, dyeing and weaving) with necessary appendages of workshop, drawing class, demonstration room and hostel for the students were finally settled and passed in 1915. The buildings are gradually rising and nearly complete. The cost incurred up to date including the value of some machinery, apparatus and chemicals already received would be nearly three lakhs.

In this period of nearly nine years of preparation, the Government have had the advantage of frequently considering the scheme of working the institution in all its three branches in consultation with its expert advisers. Judging from the uninterrupted though slow progress of the work through the whole period, the result of the review of the question on each occasion must have been in favour of maintaining the institution at Madura. It may also be assumed that the final recommendation of each of the expert advisers of Government has been to the same effect, though from the stray passages and sentences of their reports extracted in paragraphs 2 to 8 of Mr. Davies' letter it would appear that some hesitation or doubt was expressed as to the particular details of the scheme.

In the same paragraphs 2 to 8 of his report Mr. Davies discusses the class of school in which institute should be included and what is and what ought to be the scope of instruction given in the institute. As the institute was worked by district board and as it was subsequently followed with certain variations by Government, the institution was a technical institute with an instructional workshop attached thereto, the latter being conducted on commercial lines. The scheme finally approved by the Government which is being carried out, seems to be mainly on the same line, though with some modification in detail. It does not aspire to be a technological institute or mechanical engineering class of high standard. It purports to impart technical instruction of a lower standard, i.e., in superior artisan work and elementary mechanics with necessary manual and practical training. The instruction given here would at least be a ground-work for complete training in several industries which is to be got in the higher central institutions which are under contemplation. As popularly understood the position of this institute in the department of industrial education is similar to that of a high school or middle school, as distinguished from an arts college which latter will correspond to technological central institute, which is taken as the only ideal in the course of the discussion. Of course such a big and costly institution requiring the services of high class experts in science and various industries cannot be perhaps immediately claimed for any mufassal centre. It must not be presumed that the policy of the Government is creation of one technological institute only but the policy includes the opening of technical schools for training the artisans and other skilled labourers for organized and cottage industries.

So far as the mechanical section of the institute was concerned, it has been serving the public of Madura and surrounding districts, both as a school and commercial workshop.

In paragraph 9 of his report, Mr. Davies refers to the past results of the institution. But it is done unfortunately in one-sided and imperfect manner. The figures quoted are said to have been taken for over 'a series of years.' The number and particulars of the years are not given nor the total strength of the school in each corresponding period.

Paragraph 9 of Mr. Davies' report.

The instances numbering fifteen of the actual failures among the pupils of the school are so small and insignificant when we consider the very large number that are having successful careers after leaving the school engaged in lucrative operations as follows:—

(i) Many have set up their own shops as carpenters, smiths and metal workers.
(ii) Some are employed as fitters.
(iii) Some are artisans in the railway workshop and local mills.
(iv) One or two in the Gold mines of Kolar.
(v) Some are employed as instructors in Industrial School, Mysore.
(vi) Two or three are instructors in this institute itself.
(vii) Some more are employed in this and adjacent districts as fitters and mechanics in ginning factory, irrigation and ricehulling installations.

In addition to the training of the skilled workmen who are serving the public, the institute has been by means of its workshop doing direct substantial service to the public by carrying out repairs of machinery, supplying spare parts and such other work as could not be otherwise got done at Madura and would have to be sent to Madras or other distant places, as there is no foundry or mechanical workshop south of Madras and Pondicherry. The drawbacks and defects, if any, in the present working of the institute would naturally be avoided and remedied in future scheme.

In judging the past results it must be remembered that they refer mainly to the period anterior to 1910 when it was under district board for since that period, i.e., for the last nine years the institute was preparing itself and there was no regular and systematic instruction as already pointed out. The institute has been in the course of transformation and preparation for the new life that it has yet to commence as a more developed institution under the Government.

During the whole course of existence of this institution at Madura, there has not been any out-right proposal to abolish it. Now Mr. Davies makes such a proposal but couples it with

one or more alternatives under which the institute could be continued with certain modifications and improvements, and with a suggestion that after some years of trial the same may be handed over to private agencies.

In paragraph 14 he refers to the existence of certain institutions and the proposals for opening some more in certain other centres in the Presidency. This argument is more in favour of retaining the institute in Madura than for abolishing it. Madura is second only to Madras in population and importance and is a central place for three or more adjacent districts. Technical Institute has been in existence for several years. Government promised to retain and develop it as a condition of its transfer from the district board.

Finally Government has already incurred an expenditure over three lakhs in erecting necessary buildings and outfits. Further when we consider the provision made for instruction in other important sections of industries, i.e., dyeing and weaving, Madura will be decidedly the place for an institution of the kind under discussion.

In dealing with dyeing section in paragraph 15 of the report the argument used is as follows:—

"This section is considered as necessary adjunct to weaving section. This weaving section was proposed because there was already established at Madura an institution for "general—industrial education" that is the mechanical section of the institute. Now that it has been shown conclusively this last section should be abolished other two sections must go in due course in the chain of destruction. If therefore the industrial section is to be retained then the other two sections must also stand.

The other paragraphs relating to the dyeing and weaving sections contain only criticism on the mode and details of instruction to be adopted in these branches as hitherto suggested by the previous Directors of Industries. Whether these details are adopted or modified, the main scheme of instruction in the said branches is not given up. If so, the only question is whether an institution for such an instruction which is to be a new thing for the Presidency should be started at Madura or only in the Presidency town. The reason for locating it at Madras is the experts of each line of industry should be at Madras—the headquarters of the Director of Industries—as none can be spared for other places at present as Mr. Marsden, dyeing expert, and Mr. Amalsad (the weaving expert expected to arrive) would be both required at Madras. This argument is unconvincing and experts must be forthcoming should the Government want them and any delay in getting them would be insignificant and will be borne without demur in the circumstances.

More than anything else, Madura is the long established and the biggest centre for the weaving and dyeing industries. The Sourashtra community counting for more than half the population of the city are solely dependent on these industries for their livelihood and offer a very good field for technical instruction in these departments of industries and they are eagerly looking forward to the opening of the new institute. The community consists of both rich men the owners of factories and the much larger number of actual operatives. Their condition and general knowledge is rapidly changing for the better and several of them are receiving education in English language. So some of the fears and doubts as to the aptitude of these people for the proposed technical instruction must now be given up.

If the maintenance of the institute be considered to be a mere experiment by Government as a step in the new policy for the diffusion of technical knowledge and development of industries, it would be premature and inexpedient to pronounce against it at this stage and it would be further impolitic to abandon the scheme without further trial in view at least of the promise made by the Government and the successive steps taken thereon till now.

In conclusion it might be reiterated that, at least in the opinion of the people of Madura, the proposal for the total abolition of the technical institute at this stage would be a great blow to their hopes and aspirations which were raised to high pitch by reason of the several Government orders and of the recent pronouncement of the Industrial Commission for the regeneration of the decaying industries of the country.

10*th October* 1919.

(xix) P. Subbaraya Ayyar.

Letter—from H. T. Reilly, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Madura.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—the 24th October 1919.
No.—R.O.C. 1009/B. & G.

In continuation of my report on the Madura Technical Institute, R.O.C. No. 1009/B. & G., dated the 15th October 1919, I have the honour to forward herewith a memorandum on the subject since received from M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. R. Narayana Ayyar Avargal, Retired Deputy Director of Survey, Madura.

Enclosure.

Letter—from Diwan Bahadur P. R. Narayana Ayyar Avargal, Madura.
To—H. T. Reilly, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Madura.
Dated—the 18th October 1919.

May I have your permission to submit the enclosed memorandum for favour of your kind consideration in deciding the destiny of the Technical Institute, Madura?

Sub-Enclosures.

(1)

Memorandum on the Madura-Rāmnād Technical Institute.

I. Period of existence

	Years.
(*a*) Under control of municipality as industrial school	Over 37
(*b*) Under the control of the district board as technical institute ..	7
(*c*) Under Government as technical institute ..	For the last 10

II. Change of control and management during the space of about 37 years had for its object the satisfactory development and increase of the scope of usefulness in respect of (1) carpentry, (2) mechanics, (3) smithy, (4) metal work (including casting) and practically for improvement of every kind of industry to increase the resources of the country to the benefit of the public, both collectively and severally and not for profit.

III. The transition period of an exotic institute still under experiment in a country where industry is just being thought of and looking forward for its full complement and equipment, cannot be expected to furnish any reliable data for instituting any fair comparison with the results achieved in countries like England where the industrial pursuits have contributed largely to the wealth and prosperity of the country for ages.

IV. It is really sad that before Government could lay down any definite policy in view of its development, before they could place the institution on a satisfactory basis in regard to necessary accommodation, materials, equipment and before they could hand over for occupation the costly buildings sanctioned and built after series of correspondence and discussion with several officers in charge of the Department of Industries, they (the Government) should have thought fit to overhaul the results achieved however under difficult conditions, in view of its curtailment or abolition or removal to the capital town of the Presidency already congested and the centre of Kala-azar (black fever), nay, beyond the reach of ordinary people, poor in circumstances but rich in cares and anxieties to better their condition by industrial pursuits.

V. In spite of all manner of difficulties to contend against and in the absence of necessary facilities, the Madura Technical Institute has however produced in the past the best results possible to the benefit of the public. The three* lists submitted (1) for carpentry, (2) for smithy and mechanics, and (3) for metal works, etc., will show how a large percentage of students of all caste, trained at the institute has really been benefited for useful occupations, for a respectable livelihood, with training given, long or short. There may be more trained students usefully employed elsewhere, but their names and whereabouts cannot be traced without reference to the records of the institute. The following are, however, facts worthy of special consideration in view of the necessary retention of the institute both with theory and practical instructions to students :—

(1) Three of the old students trained have efficiently been running the three sections for a long time, viz., (1) Chidambaram Asari in charge of metal works and foundry ; (2) Shalia Sahib in charge of smithy mechanics, etc., and (3) Khadir Batcha Sahib in charge of carpentry, etc.

(2) The three instructors with their students at work have been able to complete the works of carpentry, smithy mechanics and casting including fitting and joining of the following four buildings :—

(*a*) Mechanical workshop ; (*b*) main building having show room and class rooms ; (*c*) weaving shed ; (*d*) hostel ; the approximate value of the labour alone is estimated at Rs. 20,000 ; and the work turned out has been declared to be quite satisfactory and neat. The same work, if done by outsiders, could have cost double the cost actually incurred and occupied at least double the time taken.

(3) The annual approximate sale-proceeds of 21 years ranging from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,200 have been, as gathered from various sources, Rs. 10,000 or so, of which two-thirds or Rs. 7,000 may safely be credited to carpentry, chiefly in furniture supplied to the public and to almost all departments of administration of the districts of Madura and Rāmnād. Thus it will be seen that the probable monthly income in carpentry alone has been nearly Rs. 600 and this monthly income could have been considerably increased had it not been for conflicting instructions issued in receiving orders for various reasons not known to the public.

VI. The benefits derived by students, by the public, and by different departments of administration are summarized below :—

(i) *For students—Training in industry and crafts.*—Such training, whether long or short, has doubtless benefited the students by enabling them to earn their respectable livelihood. The three lists already submitted will prove the useful and respectable occupations of the students trained though with no encouragement while at school and no inducements after leaving the school, not to speak of the fact that there was no course laid down nor any binding insisted upon.

* Not printed.

(ii) *For the public*—(*a*) Making and repairing articles, such as furniture, vessels of all kinds, fitting and setting up machines and repairing motor-cars and other vehicles requiring mechanical skill and training.

(*b*) By training students in the new designs and methods, so that the articles made and students trained would be available to the general public after the students left the institute with or without completing any course.

(*c*) By making such furniture and appliances as are required by offices, schools, hospitals, etc.

(*d*) By supplying trained mechanics and drivers and useful instruction to those requiring them in the selection and erection of machinery for starting workshops and factory and by making spare parts for engines, industrial machines, and repairing many more in Madura, Rāmnād and the adjoining districts, and the Native States.

VII. It was not really possible to have shown better results by the institute under experiment in the existing conditions since Government took over charge of the institute from the district board in April 1910. The following are also some of the causes which seem to have considerably interfered with better results than might have been obtained:—

(i) the sudden removal of the institute from its old home to a place with no accommodation practically, where it ought not to have been shifted, unless and until the building in the new place had been constructed and ready for occupation;

(ii) apparently the temporary occupation in shed was insufficient and inconvenient both to the students and instructors.

VIII. The necessity for the continuance and development of the institute can hardly be exaggerated for the following causes:—

(i) the rapidly growing demands of the industrial pursuits as may be seen from the number of ginning factories, rice mills, oil mills and other industrial institutions; also the opening of town water-supply and drainage works, the need of drivers and mechanics for planters and large increase in the number of motor vehicles of all descriptions. The need has thus become for the local trained men an absolute necessity in the interest of both the country and its administration;

(ii) the fact that Madura stands next only to Madras, the capital town of the Presidency in point of population, commerce, trade, traffic, and other various industrial pursuits and activities, not to speak of the prospective schemes of the Periyār and Sirumalai electric installations and network of railways fully justify and support the strong recommendation for favourable consideration of Government the dire necessity for retention of the institute with factorial workshop and a school for theoretical training of artisans, mechanics, etc., in the centre of Madura;

(iii) there is every prospect with the prospective development in Madura, Rāmnād and other districts adjoining, of working the institute on commercial lines as indicated by the Industrial Commission.

IX. The reputation of the institute for its magnificent workmanship in all departments of industries entrusted to it, is a matter of renown throughout the Presidency as may be seen from the prizes won and rewards obtained in the shape of medals, gold and silver, and diplomas in the several exhibitions in industry, such as, (1) Franco-British Exhibition, 1908; (2) Delhi Exhibition, 1902–03; (3) Madura Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in 1908, etc.; (4) Madras Exhibition, 1917. The enclosed copy of a letter received on the 14th October 1919 from a respectable gentleman of Madras will show the reputation of the institute in carpentry and carving.

X. It is needless to represent that such an institute as the Madura Technical Institute, still under experiment, which has gained such a wide popularity for the quantity and quality of work turned out, even under most difficult conditions, should be considered now unfit to deserve the development promised in the shape of accommodation, materials, agency to work with and a definite policy to be guided by, in view of its usefulness when the Government took charge of it in 1910, would be a great misfortune to the districts of the south. The services rendered by the Superintendent in charge of the institute under experiment for such a widespread reputation for its magnificent work, have been such that they cannot be appreciated in too high terms.

It is therefore earnestly requested that the District Collector responsible for an efficient administration of the country to the benefit of the people committed to his care and patronage, and to whom the destiny of the institute has now been entrusted, may be pleased to secure the retention of the institute with factorial workshops and a school for theoretical training necessary for the education of ordinary run of men. No institute can flourish without theory and practical training combined, needs no demonstration.

N.B.—The above approximate figure (in paragraph V above) may kindly be verified by a reference to the records of the institute for the last ten years, those of the municipality for about seven years and of the district board for about twenty years from 1890 to 1910.

(2)

An extract from a letter, dated 14th October 1919, from a respectable gentleman, Madras.

I wanted to have a carved vimanam made for my puja entirely in red wood or in red wood and rose wood; I placed an order with a cabinet-maker here a year ago; but the cabinet-maker now writes to me that he is unable to get the services of good wood-carvers and he is therefore unable to execute the order. I have seen some excellent wood-carving at Madura, and I understand that a vimanam of the one I want can be only made at Madura. I want one to be made according to a design to be given by me.

XII

Memorandum No. 2543-II/19-1, Revenue (Special), dated 4th December 1919.

The attention of the Director of Industries is invited to the Press Communiqué, dated 10th November 1919, relating to the Madura Technical Institute and he is requested to offer his remarks on the views of the Collectors published with the communiqué.

(By order)

H. R. Uzielli,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.

XIII

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Industries, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department (through the Accountant-General).
Dated—the 4th May 1920.
No—83-C/20.

I have the honour to invite a reference to the correspondence ending with Government Memorandum No. 2543/19-1, dated 4th December 1919, regarding the position of the Madura Technical Institute.

On receipt of the memorandum quoted above, I visited Madura to study the subject on the spot and discussed the work of the institute with the Collector and several prominent local gentlemen.

Mr. Davies in his report, printed as an appendix to the Press Communiqué, dated 31st July 1919, proposed the abolition of all three sections of the institute, viz., the industrial school, the dyeing section and the weaving branch.

I propose in this letter to confine myself to proposals regarding the industrial school leaving consideration of the dyeing and weaving sections over until the dyeing expert who has just returned from leave has had time to consider the general position and the weaving expert submits proposals which he is now working out. Mr. Davies' argument in favour of abolishing the industrial school is contained in paragraph 9 of his report in which he examined the cases of the pupils who had left the institute during the last few years and compared these results with the cost of training these men.

When I visited Madura I was furnished with a list of pupils who had left the institution and were said to be now doing well in the trades learnt there. I have tried to obtain as complete information on this point as possible and in accordance with my instruction Mr. Dunhill has now furnished particulars of as many of the pupils as could be traced. I attach a copy* of the list of students who have been accounted for. It will be seen from that list that of the 360 students who have been in the institute since Government took it over, 92 are known to be following the trades which they learnt in the institute at salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 per mensem, whilst 13 are still in the institute being at present classed as paid workers. Of the remaining—

Seven died.
Eight are employed as peons.
One was dismissed for theft.
Seven joined the sappers and miners as artizans.
One left to join his father in business as a timber merchant.

* Not printed.

One joined a rice mill as cooly and is now the engine driver.

Eight joined and left almost at once because the proposed foreman's course had not been started.

Seven joined the railway as cleaners with a view to becoming engine drivers.

One hundred and sixty left or were dismissed for irregular attendance or because they were found unfit whilst still on probation or for similar reasons.

And twenty-two were 'demobilised' in the circumstances explained in Mr. Davies' letter No. 1474, dated 10th July 1919.

The remaining 33 have been lost sight of, but it is believed that the majority of them are also following the trades learnt at the institute. These figures of Mr. Dunhill agree in general with the lists prepared by local gentlemen and may be accepted as substantially correct.

With regard to Mr. Davies' second argument that the cost of training a pupil had been almost Rs. 300 per annum, he seems to have taken his figures for the year 1918–19.

The extraordinary high cost for that year is to some extent accounted for by the fact that the number on the roll had fallen to 60 in place of 120 on the roll at the time of the transfer, and to a greater extent by the inclusion of the cost of materials and labour used in construction of the new buildings during the year. The building accounts had not been adjusted at the time of Mr. Davies' visit and it is difficult to arrive at even an approximate actual cost per pupil as work on a section of a building was not paid for till that section was finished perhaps months afterwards. For example, a door frame made perhaps in 1917 could not be billed for till the door was hung and glazed perhaps in 1919.

The total value of work done by the school for the Department of Public Works from 1915 to date is over Rs. 60,000, about one-fourth of that being cost of labour, the remaining three-fourths being spent on material and afterwards paid for, must be taken into consideration in calculating the actual cost per pupil.

A total of Rs. 60,000 spread over 1915—1920 gives an average of Rs. 12,000 per annum. Seventy-five per cent of that being materials gives Rs. 9,000. With only 60 on the roll, a credit of Rs. 9,000 reduces the cost per pupil by Rs. 150.

These calculations are of course only approximate, but they are sufficient to show that the actual cost per pupil per annum was considerably under Mr. Davies' figure of Rs. 300. The Madura Technical Institute working under considerable difficulties as regards accommodation and disorganization has since Government took it over actually done good work at a much less cost per pupil than a perusal of Mr. Davies' report would lead one to believe. I consider, however, that the working of the institute still leaves much to be desired and I instructed Mr. Fyfe to go into the matter in detail and to submit his recommendations for the reorganization of the institute.

I attach a copy of Mr. Fyfe's note (printed as appendix I) with a copy of a letter from the Collector—vide appendix II—forwarding memoranda on Mr. Fyfe's proposals received from M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Subbaraya Ayyar Avargal, B.A, and M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. R. Narayana Ayyar Avargal. With regard to Mr. Fyfe's proposals I agree that Madura Technical Institute should be continued as a training ground for the type of mechanic urgently required all over the Presidency to run rice mills and similar small plants. I further agree that to emphasize the fact that the institute will turn out practical workmen and not technically trained engineers it is advisable to alter the title of the institute to the 'the Madura Industrial Institute,' and for economic reasons and to insure real practical training I consider that the institute should run on commercial lines.

I propose therefore, in modification of Mr. Innes' proposals contained in G.O. No. 358, Revenue (Special), dated 11th September 1918, to delete the proposal to conduct a foreman's course and an artisan's course and to conduct the institute simply as a commercial engineering and cabinet making workshop accepting general engineering repair work and contracts, including motor-car repairs, employing a staff of skilled and unskilled workmen to cope with the work but also employing as many apprentices in training as the volume of works in hand and the accommodation available allow.

In formulating these proposals I have given due consideration to the views of the Collectors as published in Press Communiqué dated 10th November 1919.

The Collector of Madura deals with the matter very fully and my proposals are generally in agreement with the views he expresses. The majority of the others consulted consider that the training should, as far as possible, be on commercial lines. The opinions expressed differ as to methods, some considering that the school should be attached to a large workshop, other considering that the institute should be converted altogether into a commercial concern but almost all are agreed that the commercial atmosphere must be maintained if the training provided is to be sufficiently practical to be of value.

I attach a draft prospectus (printed as appendix III) of the institute as I propose it should be conducted. A perusal of the draft prospectus will show that I proposed only two separate full courses for apprentices, i.e., wood working and metal working course. These courses will aim at turning out practical workmen and providing those workmen with sufficient instruction in drawing and practical arithmetic to enable them, provided they have sufficient general education, to rise to posts as junior foremen or chargemen by promotion in the usual way after they leave the institute. Employers whom I have consulted are emphatic that a foreman must be a practical workman, first and attain the position of foreman by his ability as a workman. I propose therefore to confine my attempts to turning out good workmen but to give those workmen the type of training which will enable the best of them, if they show grit and ability, to rise to better posts later in life. I provide for the training of 90 apprentices at the institute when it is full. It is impossible at this stage to estimate the average cost of training an apprentice as we cannot frame any reliable estimate of the profit on manufacture.

When the institute is in working order on the lines indicated in the draft prospectus I propose to take up the teaching of elementary building construction first by extension classes on the lines of the present vernacular classes at the Madras Trades School and later perhaps by short full-time courses in practical brick and cement block making and building, but I should prefer to leave the introduction of these new classes until the students and staff which will be new to the work settle down to the work outlined in the present draft prospectus.

Staff.—To enable me to conduct the institute as proposed above, I desire to institute some changes in the staff.

The present budget provides for—

		Rs.
1 Superintendent 300—10—400	400	
1 Assistant Superintendent 150—5—200	Vacant	4,800
1 Chargeman 50—5—75	,, ...	1,800
1 Manual training teacher 50—5—75	,, ...	600
6 Instructors 4 (30—2—40), 1 (25—1—30), 1 (23)	... ...	600
5 clerks 1 (35—2½—50), 3 (20—1—25), 1 (20)	... ...	2,486
4 servants 1 (10), 3 (9)	... ...	1,724
	... ...	444
Total for staff sanctioned	...	12,454

To enable me to carry out my proposals outlined above I will require the following staff:—

			Rates and pay, 1919-20. Rs.	Annual cost. Rs.
Tuition—				
(1)	1	Superintendent 300—10—400..	400	4,800
(2)	1	Assistant Superintendent 150—5—200	150	1,800
(3)	1	Teacher for Manual Training and General Education (50—2½—75)	50	600
(4)	1	Instructor in Mechanical Drawing (40—2½—60) ...	40	480
(5)	1	,, Cabinet-making (40—2½—60)	40	480
(6)	1	Assistant instructor in Cabinet-making (30—2—40)...	30	360
(7)	1	Instructor, Blacksmithy (40—2½—60)	40	480
(8)	1	,, Moulding (40—2½—60)	40	480
(9)	1	,, Fitting and Filing (40—2½—60) ...	40	480
(10)	1	,, Motor repairs and driving (100—5—125).	100	1,200
		Total for Tuition ...		11,160

		Rates and pay, 1919–20	Annual cost.	
Office—		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(11)	1 Manager-Accountant (80—2½—90)	80	960	
(12)	1 Sales clerk (40—2—50)	40	480	
(13)	1 Workshop clerk (30—1—40)	30	360	
(14)	1 Time-keeper (30—1—40)	30	360	
(15)	1 Correspondence clerk (30—1—40)	30	360	
(16)	1 head peon (Jemadar) (15—1—20)	15	180	
(17)	2 peons (12—½—15)	12	288	
(18)	5 peons (10—½—12)	10	600	
				3,588
General—				
(19)	1 Store-keeper (40—2½—60)	40	480	
(20)	1 Tools store (30—1—40)	30	360	
(21)	1 Clerk (30—1—40)	30	360	
(22)	1 Warden (100—4—120)	100	1,200	
				2,400
	Total for staff proposed ...			17,148

I propose to commence the new classes as from the first working day in July 1920 and to entertain the new staff only from the 1st July. I will thus have a saving of four months' salary on items 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 14, 20, 21, 22 amounting in all to about Rs. 2,240. Thus the total amount of budget provision required for staff for 1920–21 —Rs. 14,908. That is to say, an increase of Rs. 3,748 over the present sanctioned amount. I will make a point of finding that amount by reappropriation, but it should be noted that working as I propose on commercial lines the school will have considerable receipts which will be credited to revenue. It is not possible at this stage to estimate what these receipts may amount to but during the last three years the receipts have averaged Rs. 7,740 per annum. The increase is necessitated by some new appointments and some proposed increases in salaries.

Regarding the details—Item 2.—An assistant superintendent is necessary now and it will be impossible to start the proposed apprentices until he is appointed. I propose now to appoint an assistant superintendent to relieve the superintendent of much of his workshop supervision duties and to leave him more time for general supervision and office work.

In items 3 to 9 I propose a reasonable rate of pay for instructors which should enable me to select a better type of teacher for practical work than is now employed in the institute.

Item 5 provides for an assistant to the cabinet making instructor who has now much more work than he can properly undertake.

Item 10.—An instructor in motor repairs and driving is a new proposal. At the conference which I held at Madura the persons present asked for the establishment of a class for motor drivers and for the execution of repairs in the institute on commercial lines. In addition to several private motor-cars in Madura there are now twelve different motor bus companies with their headquarters in that town. There is a considerable local demand for trained motor-car drivers and for motor-car repair work and it can only be undertaken properly if a really well-trained motor specialist mechanic is appointed to take charge of it. Customers will not leave their cars in the hands of a man they cannot trust and I think it would be false economy to employ a cheap man for this work. The salary suggested is not in any way excessive for the type of man we will require.

With regard to the office staff, we have had at Madura a good example of an attempt to maintain accounts with a low paid and consequently untrained staff.

As a precaution against future account muddles I propose to appoint a manager-accountant on a rate of pay sufficient to secure the services of a capable clerk to do the work. If the institute is to be conducted as a commercial work we cannot afford to risk inefficient book-keeping and I request Government sanction to the employment of a manager with experience of accounts on the salary quoted. It may be made a condition that he must have passed the accounts test. The other items in the office staff list call for no special remark except that the time-keeper asked for will

be required if the institute is run on commercial lines and a number of paid skilled and unskilled workmen are employed and the extra peons will be required when the new buildings are taken over. They will be utilized as follows :—

Workshop 2, salesroom 1, class rooms and library 1, hostel 2, office 2.

With regard to the general staff list I have included a tool storekeeper to work under the storekeeper.

His special duties will be to issue and check the return of tools from the tool store to the workmen and apprentices, look after all spare parts of engines and machinery and take charge of parts of machines received for repair.

For economic working it is necessary to have a place for every tool, jig, appliance or pattern. The experiment of leaving tools in the charge of the instructors has been found costly and inefficient. Broken tools and blunt tools are overlooked till again required. With a tool store and a man in charge, it will be possible to keep all tools and appliances in good order and ready for use when required.

Item 22 provides a warden on Rs. 100—4—120 for the hostel. I have discussed this appointment with Mr. Fyfe whose suggestion that a retired assistant or sub-assistant surgeon be appointed to this post has my approval.

The original intention was to appoint one of the staff to be warden in addition to his other duties and to make him a suitable allowance for the extra work. Such an arrangement would almost certainly mean that the warden would look upon his warden's duties as of secondary importance.

With 90 students in the hostel I consider it essential that an officer's full time or nearly so should be given to the work so that the boys may be properly looked after both in the hostel and out of it.

If a suitable man is selected he will act as general guardian of the boys and as medical officer on the spot to all employed in the institute. He should be provided with free quarters adjoining the hostel, a small dispensary, and a room to be used as an emergency hospital in case of accident or sickness. He will certify as to a boy's fitness or otherwise on admission and will report on applications for sick leave from apprentices or workmen, will inspect all food, will control the cooks and the hostel servants, and will generally act as hostel manager; he will also be responsible for the sanitation of the not inconsiderable area included in the institute compound and generally be "in loco parentis" to the boys outside working hours. I understand from the Surgeon-General that we should have to pay Rs. 200 per mensem for a retired Assistant Surgeon and Rs. 100 or Rs. 120 per mensem for a retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon in addition to pension.

Quarters.—I consider that to ensure good working it is desirable that all the staff of the institute should be provided with free quarters. Until such quarters are ready I suggest that the staff may be paid suitable house allowances, but if my proposals are sanctioned, I ask that the question of providing quarters may be treated as urgent.

I put the different quarters and other buildings required in the following order of urgency :—

(1) Sanctioned but not yet constructed—
Kitchen, dining-rooms, warden's quarters and latrine for hostel.

(2) Water tower, elevated tank and water laid on to buildings. The Public Works Department have not yet supplied estimates for these items—

	Estimated cost. Rs.
(3) Superintendent's quarters	14,000
(4) Assistant Superintendent's quarters	8,000
(5) Foreman's quarters	5,000
(6) Seven Instructors' quarters at Rs. 3,000 each	21,000
(7) Nine clerks' quarters at Rs. 3,000 each	27,000
(8) Ten peons, etc., quarters at Rs. 1,000 each	10,000

These figures are only approximate. For these quarters about 4 acres of land will be required. Some of the land to the east including the three small houses adjoining the road should be taken up. This would give us quarters ready built for two of the junior staff and the assistant superintendent for which provision has been

made above. When the Superintendent's quarters are built we should then have an assistant superintendent at one end of the institute and the Superintendent at the other end with the warden behind the main block.

In addition to the above we shall require compound walls, fencing and gates; the whole place at present lies open to public.

The following new items will also be required as soon as the new courses open—

(9) Tiffin sheds for workmen and clerks ... ...
(10) A lavatory for visitors ... ...
(11) A tank for circulating water for steam engine. } These can be constructed by institute departmentally.
(12) Drains ... ...
(13) Play-ground ... ...
(14) A motor repair shop ... ... to be built later if the motor repairs branch proves popular.

Appendix I.

Note on Madura Technical Institute by Mr. W. Fyfe.

Reference your note of the 6th instant, I have gone into the question at Madura with Mr. Dunhill on the spot. The Madura Technical Institute has suffered all along from a lack of clear ideas as to what the institute is really intended to do. Had the institution been called an 'Industrial Institute' rather than a 'Technical Institute', it is possible that the present misconceptions would not have arisen. I do not propose at this stage to go into all the old history of Madura. I prefer to consider the present position of affairs as it now is. In and around Madura there are ginning factories about a dozen, rice mills about the same number, oil mills 2, pumping installations between 20 and 25, decorticators 2, motor bus companies a dozen, municipal pumping stations for water and sewage 6, 4 small electrical installations, the railway workshops and the Harvey's mills. With the exception of the last two, of all these various industries none can be classed as an organized industry. The Harvey's mill makes its own arrangements for training its mechanics whilst the railway workshops, like other small local railway running repair shops, entertain a few so-called apprentices who are not engineering apprentices in the ordinary sense of the word, but who enter the running repair shop as a preparation for the foot-plate. In and around Madura, therefore, we do not require highly skilled specialist mechanics, that is to say, we do not require men specially skilled, as turners, or fitters, or blacksmiths, but, for these numerous local power using plants we do require all-round mechanics with a good knowledge of general fitting, some idea of rough blacksmithy, the principles at least of moulding, and sufficient skill in freehand drawing to make a sketch when indenting for a spare or for any broken or worn out part. I suggest therefore that the Madura Technical Institute, or, as I should much prefer to call it, Industrial Institute be continued with a view to turning out that particular type of mechanic. Suggestions have recently been made that the institute should take up extra courses in civil engineering and commercial subjects. Civil Engineering at present is taught in the Civil Engineering College, Madras, and the Civil Engineering School, Vizagapatam. There are proposals to open another Civil Engineering School at Trichinopoly. These Civil Engineering Schools and Colleges are under the Department of Public Instruction and I consider it will be unwise for this department to attempt anything in the way of overlapping in that direction, at present at all events. With regard to commercial subject, the Government Order which transferred the Industrial Schools from the Department of Public Instruction to the Department of Industries, definitely lays it down that the Commercial schools shall remain under the Department of Public Instruction. I cannot see therefore that we can do anything at Madura in the way of commercial education so long as that Government order holds good. With regard to leather work, sheet metal work and small minor industries, I should prefer to get the institute firmly established as a centre for the training of general mechanics for rice mills, ginning factories, and such like local industries, and to take up the question of minor industries at some future date. With regard to the training of these general artisans I should suggest in the woodwork section 6 admissions per annum and a five years' course, maximum number 30, and in the mechanics section 12 admissions per annum, a five years' course, maximum 60. I should make the standard of admission, age 13 to 14 and a fifth standard pass (completed the primary education course). I should pay these apprentices at the rate of As. 6 per day during the first year, As. 8 for the second year, As. 10 for the third year, As. 12 for the fourth year and Re. 1 for the fifth year. I should put all apprentices on probation for six months without pay. To encourage the apprentices to complete their five years' course, I should give each boy at the end of each completed year of satisfactory service one month's pay as bonus and for specially good progress one and half months' pay. I should not pay over that bonus to the boy but should credit it to his account to be paid only if he completed his five year course, and forfeited if he left the institution without permission.

2. In all our industrial schools, except the one at Tindivanam which is an orphanage, the value of much of the tuition is lost because the boys do not complete their course of study, but run off to the bazaar as soon as they are able to earn a few annas per day. The only way to get lads to stay on is to make it worth their while, and I consider that the bonus system would be a big inducement to complete the course and be money very profitably spent.

3. I am not in favour of using Madura as a training ground for teachers of Industrial Schools. Mr. Dunhill has already as much work on hand as he can manage and moreover although he is an engineer he has no training in the science and art of teaching. I should continue to run the institute as a commercial factory taking what orders can be got and in this connexion I should like to see some inter-departmental arrangement with the Public Works Department whereby we might take in all the Public Works Department work at Madura. At present we have to compete with local tradesmen for the Public Works Department work. We get no preference and counterwise we give none. I cannot see why all the Public Works Department work should not be undertaken at actual net cost plus an overhead charge of about 12½ per cent for supervision and other charges. We might not show a profit on such work but it would help to keep the boys fully employed and any loss would go to benefit Government though in another department. With regard to the course of study I should put all the apprentices through a general course for the first three years. During the fourth year I should allow them to specialise on repairing and adjusting the rice mill and other machinery which it is proposed to instal in the institute and in the fourth year I should allow a further specialist in running, dismantling and assembling different types of prime movers including a small electric installation. Such a course of instruction would, I believe, turn out a type of mechanic at present urgently required all over the Presidency. With regard to the proposal to take up motor repair work I consider that it should be done gradually. That is to say, we should accept such work as part of our ordinary business and if the volume increase sufficiently make special provision for it later. For the present it would be sufficient to create a post of general foreman on Rs. 100—5—150 and to select a man for that post who has had some years experience of motor repair work. An extra shed with a pit may have to be built later but the work can well be done departmentally by the institute without troubling the Public Works Department. With regard to the utilization of the buildings the Mechanical Engineering section will be fully utilized. A motor shed, tiffin shed and timber store will be necessary but can be erected departmentally. The weaving and dyeing block can be fully utilized as head-quarters of a weaving party. It may be advisable to have a dyeing assistant here also. If so, he can utilize the present laboratory but the question of his appointment can lie over till Doctor Marsden's return.

4. In the main building on the ground floor, the central hall can be used as general exhibition and sales room. The east wing will be available as the headquarters of the local Assistant Director who will also, I presume, be officer in charge of the institute.

5. The west wing will be available for a museum and model room, library, clerks' tiffin room and dark room for blue printing.

6. On the first floor the central hall can be utilized as a room for teaching drawing and for public meetings. The east wing for class rooms for general education and practical mathematics and elementary mechanics. The west wing will be available for an office for the pumping and boring section whilst one room can, if desirable, be furnished as temporary quarters for officers of department on tour at Madura.

7. *Future developments.*—When the institute is firmly established on the above lines, say in three years time, it may be possible to add a course of evening or afternoon classes for outside workers on the lines of the Madras Trades School, but the time for that has not yet come and I should prefer to see the above scheme in working order before branching out in new directions.

Appendix II.

Letter—from the Collector of Madura.
To—the Director of Industries, Madras.
Dated—the 20th January 1920.
No.—D. Dis. 263, Revenue.

With reference to your letter R.O.C. No. 1474, dated 26th December last, I have the honour to forward herewith copies of Memoranda on Mr Fyfe's note on the Madura Technical Institute received from M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Subbaraya Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Madura, and M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. R. Narayana Ayyar Avargal, Retired Deputy Director of Survey, Madura, and to state that I am in general agreement with Mr. Fyfe both as to the courses he has sketched out and the subjects he proposes to omit and defer.

2. I think, however, that the number of a general artisan class is fixed unnecessarily low. I would not fix any maximum of admissions until it is found that more came forward than can be dealt with.

Enclosures

(i)

Memorandum by Diwan Bahadur P. R. Narayana Ayyar, dated 11th January 1920, on Mr. Fyfe's notes on the Madura Technical Institute.

The nomenclature may be changed from 'Technical Institute' into 'Industrial Institute'.

I am also prepared to agree with Mr. Fyfe that any higher training in the Civil Engineering subjects is not necessary for more reasons than one. But what is really required now is the training of master builders of foremen or maistries in the construction and repairs of buildings

such as dwelling-houses, shops, school rooms, dispensaries, choultries and chavadies, etc., which training must include wood and iron works necessary for school buildings.

2. I am also at one with Mr. Fyfe as to the type of mechanics to be trained.

3. As regards the commercial school or subjects:—I still hold that there is a real need for a regular and recognized Government commercial school in the city of Madura for the main reason that the one or two schools or classes for some of the subjects now existing in the town are not always within the reach of all boys or young men for various reasons. The following are the chief of them:—

(i) The financial situation of the one or two schools existing though independent, or of classes attached to the college or high schools for optional subjects of the school final examination, is rather unsteady and this has considerably impaired the efficiency and the usefulness of even the few successful students, for reason of difficulty in respect of suitable accommodation and good staff necessary—and of proper equipment indispensable.

(ii) The want of continuity of any definite policy and of the method of training.

The demand for good commercial students is increasing rapidly in this commercial city of busy trade and of other various industrial pursuits. Almost all the respectable merchants, money-lenders and proprietors require trained men for accounts or correspondence if not for both sometimes. They generally prefer, and naturally too, to have their own men—relations, friends or acquaintances who are permanent residents of this place locally trained. The employment of trained men for keeping accounts will considerably facilitate the process of checking the accounts both for the employer and for the State. There are also boys locally with good heads or faculty for training but not the wherewithal to leave their place. The nature of the controlling chief or of the department to control is not the concern of those who require the school and this fact cannot escape notice.

4. I am also of the same opinion that the leather work, metal sheet, and other minor industries may be taken up as early as possible and convenient and can wait until the permanency of the institute itself for the flourishing city of Madura is secured on a satisfactory basis and on definite policy.

5. Now as regards qualifications of students for admission for the wood and metal workings:—I agree with Mr. Fyfe with the following addition that in case of casualties or unavoidable discontinuance from the institute the full strength should be maintained and the officer in charge of the institute should be given discretionary powers to relax the limit of age in the case of exceptionally good boys who may also happen to be the sons or relations of artizans or of the owners of factories and that every student should be subjected to a regular medical examination before admission. I see that the period of five years' course prescribed will actually carry 5½ years from start to finish, as the period of probation of six months cannot count for the real course. The questions of bonus and of its payment at the end of the full course of training is certainly a good idea as it will serve a suitable and necessary inducement and incentive for the students to complete their full course with satisfactory service and I will also add that in the case of casualties or unforeseen circumstances inevitable to leave the institute during the course, the well-earned bonus should be paid to the legal heirs of the students concerned. Forfeiture of bonus cannot apply to such cases. Suitable arrangements should also be made to secure employment, of course according to qualification, to students leaving the institute after completing the full course with satisfactory record. This can be done easily by publication in the gazette of the names of the successful students and by circulation of the same among the heads of the several organized institutions and officers of departments that may require the services of such trained men.

Thus the grant of bonus however small and promise of patronage from Government when leaving the institute after five years will be the best inducement to students for their anxiety to remain and to complete their full course. The absence of such healthy arrangements accounts for their leaving the institute as they please for earning their daily bread.

6. As regards the Madura not being considered a suitable centre for training teachers for industrial schools, I would suggest, that a few exceptionally brilliant students who have completed their full course with an unblemished record, may be selected and sent to any training school with good Government scholarship for a further training to qualify for training teachers.

7. Now regarding the nature of work required of the institute, it should be commercial factory to receive and execute orders private or public; and all departments of Government in the district should be made to place their orders and indents with the officer in charge of the institute for compliance.

The overhead charges which as I mean are supervision charges including the cost of auxiliary such as the working machines, storage of water, etc.

The 12½ per cent charge on the actual cost of the Public Works Department is, I think, fair and may be made applicable to all public departments. This percentage may probably fluctuate periodically with reference to local market. The percentage of charge for private works may slightly be more than that to the public department, say 15 or 16 per cent instead of 30 or so now obtaining.

8. As regards the specialization of the subjects in mechanics, the choice may be left to students at the beginning of the fourth year. The taste and aptitude exhibited in the part course and testified to by the instructors in charge should finally decide the propriety of the

choice of the subject and there should be no change of the subject under any circumstances whatever.

9. Now as regards 'motor repairs'—I should also think that the present necessity for a regular motor shop fully justifies the immediate creation of a post for an expert motor workman. But necessary accommodation and supply of the required compliments, should precede the opening of the motor repairs department.

10. I cannot understand if the post of an Assistant Director proposed to be in charge of the institute would increase the number of highly paid officers of the institute.

11. The distribution of rooms and buildings available :—

This calls for no special remarks, except bringing to notice that no disposal has been made about the hostel which has almost approached completion.

12. As regards further distribution of the remaining rooms and wings of the buildings already finished; the teaching and the supplementary education referred to are really necessary to students to make up any deficiency in any subject in view to make them sufficiently efficient in theory also of their trades as otherwise they will not in any way be better than ordinary village artizans.

13. Now regarding the future development of the institute :—

It is no doubt good to hope to look forward for a bright future. But I only wish I live to see it.

(ii)

Memorandum by Rao Bahadur P. Subbaraya Ayyar Avargal on Mr. Fyfe's notes on the Madura Technical Institute.

I consider the scheme set forth in Mr. Fyfe's note on Madura Technical Institute to be sufficient to realize its original object as understood by the people of Madura and to meet their present requirements.

I entirely concur in Mr. Fyfe's view that the introduction of instruction in civil engineering and in commercial subjects ought not to be mixed up with purely industrial institute or technical institute we intend to have at Madura.

As for commercial subjects, there are already institutions giving instructions therein such as the Dubash Khadir Institute and the several high schools in the town as optional subjects in the School Final Examination. There are also other private institutes holding small classes in type-writing and shorthand writing.

The Civil Engineering College at Madras and the proposed Civil Engineering School at Trichinopoly will sufficiently serve the needs of this district as well.

With regard to instruction in leather and sheet-metal works some elementary instruction in both might be necessary as an auxiliary training for mechanics dealing with mills, gins, motors etc. It may be remembered that the Madura Technical Institute was doing business in chrome leather articles and aluminium metal works.

In the rules suggested regarding admission of pupils, viz. :—

(1) Age above 13 years,
(2) General education fifth standard pass,
(3) Six months period of unpaid probation, and
(4) A continuous course for five years.

These conditions are necessary and adequate for the class of mechanics intended to be trained by the institute with high emoluments and future prospects, yet they will act as deterrent to any large admission of pupils from the artisan classes. Some slackening in the stringency in any two or more of the above-mentioned rules might be made in their case alone.

I fully agree with Mr. Fyfe's proposals contained in paragraphs 3 to 6 of his note both as regards to curriculum and work and utilization of the various blocks of building.

The location of the office (meaning to include stores for their tools and implements) of the pumping and boring section of the agricultural department is a legitimate and necessary appropriation, as some at least of the pupils have to specialise in irrigation installations, but no other department than that of the industries should have anything to do within the compound or buildings of this institute.

Appendix III.

Prospectus of the Government Industrial Institute, Madras, for 1920-21.

Visitors.—The institute is under the control of the Director of Industries assisted by the following Board of Visitors :—

Official—

The Inspector of Industrial Schools.
The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.
The Collector of Madura.
The Industrial Engineer, Department of Industries.
The District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madura.
The Electric Inspector to the Government of Madras.

Non-Official—

The Loco and Carriage Superintendent, South Indian Railway.
The Chairman, Municipal Council, Madura.
The Chief Engineer, Madura Mills.

Staff—

Superintendent.	Carpentry Instructor.
Assistant Superintendent.	Assistant Carpentry Instructor.
General Shop Foreman.	Blacksmith Instructor.
Motor Car Work Foreman.	Foundry Instructor.
Manual Training Instructor (General Education).	Fitting and Turning Instructor.
Drawing Instructor.	Warden.

Courses of study.—The institute will provide apprenticeship in—

(1) Carpentry and cabinet making.
(2) General mechanics' work.
(3) Short special courses in engine driving and the care and management of industrial machinery.

Instruction will be almost entirely practical (drawing and practical arithmetic included) and will aim at fitting the students for work as artisans in wood and metal Special efforts will be made to turn out men capable of taking charge of industrial machinery such as rice mills, cotton gins, pumping installations and other small power using plants in the mufassal.

The students will learn by doing practical work under skilled supervision and must be prepared to undertake whatever work may be given them to do. No attempt will be made at this institute to provide advanced theoretical engineering courses, but every effort will be made to turn out skilled practical workmen capable of maintaining running machinery in good repair and in a state of economic efficiency.

An apprentice will be allowed to take one course only—wood work or metal work. The wood working course will comprise instruction and practice in the construction of good sound furniture and the preparation and erection of wood work in buildings.

The metal work course will include instruction and practice in blacksmithing, moulding, pattern making, fitting and turning. The syllabus of work, time-tables, etc., are given below.

Equipment.—The institute is provided with a well-furnished workshop equipped with power driven machinery, specimens of different types of engines and model industrial machinery.

Separate class rooms are provided for general education and drawing A museum and library are also provided for the use of students and members of the general public.

A hostel is provided with a resident warden, who is a qualified medical practitioner, in charge.

The hostel adjoins a large play-ground, has accommodation for about 90 boarders, and is provided with three separate kitchens.

General Information.—There are two apprenticeship courses.

Wood work.
Metal work. } (For details of the courses see syllabus.)

Apprentices will be permitted to take only one course.

Apprentices will be on probation for six months, and if then considered satisfactory will be permitted to enter on the full period of training which will extend to five years excluding the period of probation.

Admissions.—Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form which can be obtained on application to the Superintendent. The form should be presented in person on the date and at the hour mentioned thereon—

(*a*) Admissions will ordinarily be made on the first working day in July each year.
(*b*) Admission will at present be limited to six annually in the wood-working section and twelve annually in the metal working section.
(*c*) Vacancies will be filled up at the discretion of the Superintendent.

Qualifications for admission—

Age over thirteen years and under twenty years.

Education.—A candidate should have passed or have studied for one complete year in the old fourth standard or new fifth standard of an elementary school. That is to say, he must have completed his primary or elementary school course. Preference will be given to students who have studied beyond the stage laid down as the minimum qualification. A school-leaving or transfer certificate from the school last attended must be attached to the form of application for admission.

Physical fitness.—Applicants should be strong and healthy and fit for manual labour, free from disease or deformity, vaccinated, and willing to undergo medical examination.

Candidates must further produce a certificate of good conduct from some well-known person who has known the applicant for at least three years, and must be prepared to give a written undertaking that they consent to abide by the rules of the institute. A similar undertaking on the applicant's behalf must be given by the applicant's parent or guardian when the applicant is a minor.

Scholarships and stipends.—Scholarships and stipends will not be given, but apprentices who make satisfactory progress will be paid wages at the following rates:—

Probationary period	Re. 1	per mensem.
First year training period	As. 6	per diem.
Second " "	As. 8	"
Third " "	As. 10	"
Fourth " "	As. 12	"
Fifth " "	Re. 1	"

Note—Payment will be made for working days only.

An examination will be held at the end of each year. Students failing to pass the prescribed test will not be promoted.

Withdrawals, absences and leave.—No apprentice may be withdrawn from the institute nor may be absent himself from duty without the previous permission in writing of the Superintendent, except in the case of sudden or serious illness of the apprentice himself certified by a properly qualified medical officer.

Ordinarily no leave will be granted except for sanctioned holidays and for fifteen days in May or June. There is no vacation and the 15 days' leave in May and June will be granted to apprentices in reliefs.

Certificates.—Certificates setting forth the syllabus of work undertaken and the progress made by the apprentice will be granted to apprentices who complete the course. No certificate of any kind will be granted to apprentices who do not complete the whole course or to apprentices who are dismissed or expelled for any cause whatever.

Bonuses.—A bonus will be granted to every apprentice who satisfactorily completes the whole course. The bonus will be paid only on completion of the course and will be calculated at the rate of one month's average wages for each completed year of apprenticeship.

Fees.—No fees will be charged for tuition but a deposit of Rs. 25 must be made by each apprentice before he is allowed to start work.

The deposit will be forfeited if the course is not completed or if the apprentice is dismissed or expelled for misconduct, or may be drawn on to make good any damage to the property of the school caused through the student's fault or neglect. Any sums so paid from the deposit before the completion of the course must be made good by the apprentice in such instalments as the Superintendent may direct. The deposit or the balance to the credit of the apprentice will be refunded on the completion of the course.

Paying apprentices.—In addition to the sanctioned number of paid apprentices a limited number of paying apprentices or those who are prepared to pay for their own training will be admitted. For the present the numbers of such paying apprentices will be limited to three per annum in the wood-work section and six per annum in the metal work section.

These paying apprentices may be nominated by private persons or by local bodies. They will be charged tuition fees at the rate of Rs. 12 per annum payable in advance at the beginning of each year and must deposit the same amount as the other apprentices. They will be treated in every way the same as paid apprentices but will not be paid wages. They will be eligible for bonus calculated on their attendance and at the rate they would have earned as paid apprentices. Private persons or public bodies nominating such apprentices must be prepared to bear the whole cost of their support whilst in training including clothing, hostel charges and charges for books and necessary articles for the apprentices' use in the school and in the workshop.

Hostel.—Unless special permission is granted by the Superintendent for an apprentice to live outside, all apprentices must live in the hostel. Permission to live outside will only be given in very exceptional circumstances and not unless the parties proposing to lodge the apprentice can satisfy the Superintendent that their arrangements are in every way satisfactory and that the quarters proposed to be occupied by the apprentices are within a reasonable distance from the institute. Such permission may be withdrawn at any time by the Superintendent and the apprentice instructed to remove to the hostel without any reason for the removal being given.

Hostel fees.—All inmates of the hostel will pay hostel fees. No charge will be made for room rent or supervision. The hostel fees will be entirely utilized to cover the cost of food and cooking. The fees will vary according to the price of foodstuffs and cost of cooking, but an effort will be made to keep the rates as low as possible. In no case will more than Rs. 10 per month be charged for an apprentice on probation or in the first or second year, or more than Rs. 15, for an apprentice in the third, fourth or fifth year. In practice it is hoped to keep the cost of feeding much below these figures. Hostel fees must be paid one month in advance in the case of paying apprentices. They shall be paid at the rate of Rs. 10 per month for apprentices on probation or in their first or second year of study, and at Rs. 15 per month for apprentices in the third, fourth and fifth years of the course. Any cash in hand after deducting the actual cost of feeding will be credited towards the next month's or six months' payment as the case may be and the apprentice called upon to pay the balance in advance before the fifth of the next month.

The warden will prepare a statement of receipts and expenditure for each month and a monthly abstract of the hostel accounts will be furnished to the parents and guardians concerned.

Short courses.—Special short courses in oil engine driving and the care, adjustment and economic running of industrial machinery and motor-car driving and mechanism will be conducted for a limited number of students.

Fees will be charged for these short courses at the rate of Rs. 12 per month paid three months in advance. Admission will be limited to those who can satisfy the Superintendent that they can make good use of the instruction provided. The length of the course will vary with the requirements and ability of the student, but will ordinarily be for six or twelve months full time. Students taking short special courses will not be paid wages but will be required to attend regularly and keep regular hours and carry out any instructions given them.

Students desiring such short courses or their employers or prospective employers should address the Superintendent stating definitely their requirements and difficulties and soliciting his advice and assistance. Every such application will be treated as a separate special case and assistance rendered up to the limit of the accommodation available. Certificates will be granted to those who satisfactorily complete these short courses.

Government Industrial Institute, Madura.

Syllabus.

I.—*Probationary period.*—Six months July to December.

Manual training (wood work)—3 hours daily.
Drawing (freehand and model)—2 hours daily.
General education—arithmetic, reading, writing and spelling in English—2 hours daily.

II.—*Training period—Wood-work*—Five years.

1st year.

Workshop practice—24 hours per week.
Drawing—10 hours per week.
Workshop practice will consist of sawing, chiselling and planing, making joints in the rough.
Drawing—Freehand outline and model, and geometrical with boards tee squares and set squares.
General education—Arithmetic, tables of measures and weights, English, reading, writing and dictation.

2nd year.

Workshop practice—24 hours per week.
Drawing—10 hours per week.
General education—10 hours per week.
Workshop practice—Marking and laying out timber. Making simple joints.
Drawing—Freehand dimensioned sketches. Geometrical use of instruments and scales.
General education—Arithmetic more advanced. Square and Cubic measure. English, reading, writing and dictation.

3rd year.

Workshop practice—6 hours daily. 34 hours per week.
Drawing with estimating—2 hours daily. 10 hours per week.
Workshop practice—Making door frames and shutters. Simple office and school furniture.
Drawing—Making scale drawings of work done, calculating quantities and estimating cost.

4th year.

Workshop practice—7 hours daily. 38 hours per week.
Drawing and estimating—6 hours per week.
Workshop practice—Making couples and trusses for roofs, ventilators domes, venetian and glazed shutters. Making office and household furniture.
Drawing and estimating—Making scale drawings, taking out quantities and costing.

5th year.

Workshop practice—44 hours per week.
The practical work includes laying out and making stair cases and all other wood work required for buildings. Making cart wheels, office and household furniture, and estimating costs.

III.—Training Period, Metal Working—*Five years.*

1st year.

Workshop practice—4 hours daily. 24 hours per week.
Drawing—3 hours daily. 10 hours per week.
General education—1 hour daily. 10 hours per week.
Workshop practice—Foundry section, preparing sands and loams, moulding in loams and flasks, mixing metals, pouring, making, cores and cored castings, building furnaces and lining cupolas, cleaning castings.
Drawing—Freehand outline and model, geometrical, with boards, tee and set squares.
General education—Arithmetic, tables of measures and weights.
English reading, writing and dictation.

2nd year.

Workshop practice—4 hours daily. 24 hours per week.
Drawing—3 hours daily. 10 hours per week.
General education—1 hour daily. 10 hours per week.
Workshop practice—Blacksmith's work, heating, squaring and drawing down, upsetting, bending and the use of sets, welding and tempering, forging parts of machines, bending angle iron rivetting and forging steels.
Drawing—Freehand, dimensioned sketches, geometrical drawings, use of instruments and scales.
General education—Arithmetic, more advanced, square and cubic measure, reading writing and dictation.

3rd year.

Workshop practice—6 hours daily. 34 hours per week.
Drawing—2 hours daily. 10 hours per week.
Workshop practice—chipping, filing and fitting, drilling holes with ratchet, and machines. use of screwing tackle.
Drawing—Making scale drawings of work done and tools used, calculating cost of work done.

4th year.

Workshop practice—7 hours daily. 38 hours per week.
Drawing—1 hour daily. 6 hours per week.
Workshop practice—Operating, lathes, shaping, planing, slotting, and milling machines.
Drawing—Making scale drawings of work done and parts of machine used, calculating cost of work done.

5th year.

Workshop practice—8 hours daily. 44 hours per week.
Fitting up, adjusting and running engines, firing and working steam boilers and gas producers.
Working and adjusting industrial machinery. Calculating running and working costs.

Note.—Motor car and motor cycle repairs will be undertaken as part of the general course. A separate foreman will be in charge of this work.

XIV

Endorsement of the Accountant-General No. Mra. 1—6234, dated Fort St. George, the 9th/10th June 1920.

Forwarded.

2. There is no audit objection to the proposal being sanctioned by Government in the Financial Department.

3. The entries in the present scale have been compared with the registers of this office and found correct in regard to the number and scale. The correct average cost of each of the appointments of manual training teacher and chargeman on a scale of 50—5/2—75 is Rs. 65 and not Rs. 66⅔ and that of the three clerks each on 20—1—25 is 71¼ and not Rs. 62¼. The appointment of Superintendent, Madura Technical Institute, is included in the cadre of Sub-Engineers of the Public Works Department and one appointment of Sub-Engineer, third grade (pay Rs. 400) was added to the cadre of Sub-Engineers—vide G.O. No. 2337 W., dated 30th November 1914, communicated with Financial Endorsement No. 8420-1, dated 4th December 1914. The entry under 'present scale of pay' against the Superintendent is not, therefore, correct (proposition statement not printed).

4. Necessary reappropriation of funds should be sanctioned before any extra expenditure is incurred.

5. The Director states that he considers that 'for economic reasons and to insure real practical training, the Institute should be run on commercial lines'. If Government accept this proposal, it would be advisable to ensure that the manager-accountant has not only passed the Accounts Test (which means only a knowledge of Civil Account Code and Civil Service Regulations) as proposed by the Director in page 9 of his letter but has also qualified in Commercial Book-keeping and has special knowledge of workshop, etc., accounts. It would also be necessary for the Director to settle, in consultation with the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, the detailed accounts procedure and forms to be prescribed so as to systematize the costing of job works and quotations for new orders.

T. K. Rajagopalan,
Deputy Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.

Order—No. 1390, Revenue (Special), dated 29th July 1920.

Miscellaneous.

The papers read above arise out of the proposals submitted by Mr. R. W. Davies, the late Director of Industries, for the abolition of all the three sections of the Madura Technical Institute, viz., the Industrial school, the Dyeing section and the Weaving section and the establishment in their place by a private firm or by the Government of commercial workshops or of a technical school more or less on the lines of the Madras Trades School. Mr. Davies' report was sent to certain Collectors for their remarks. It was also published for general information in a press communiqué, dated the 31st July 1919, so that the public might see the reasons given by Mr. Davies in support of his proposals and be in a position, if they thought fit, to make representations to the Government or Collectors regarding them. The replies received from Collectors were also published for general information in a press communiqué, dated the 10th November 1919. The present Director has, under instructions from Government, gone thoroughly into the question and has carefully examined the various opinions and criticisms received on the subject. The two Directors, Messrs. Davies and Campbell, are agreed that the institution has not been a success in the past as regards the training of the pupils. They differ as to the degree of failure in this matter and as to the cost incurred by Government on the training of these pupils. It is not however disputed that an unduly high proportion of the pupils have left the institution before their training was completed, and the present Director hopes to meet this difficulty by the arrangements referred to in paragraph 2 (5) below.

The present Director is not in favour of the entire abolition of the Institute but proposes its reorganization on different lines. This view is supported by the opinion of the Collector of Madura and by that of most of the non-official gentlemen consulted.

The Director's present proposals relate solely to the Industrial Section of the Institute.

2. The Governor in Council agrees with the Director that the Institute should not be abolished and is pleased to sanction his proposals, namely—

(1) to re-name the Institute the Madura Industrial Institute;

(2) to postpone the question regarding the establishment of the weaving and the dyeing sections in the Institute;

(3) to re-start the Institute as a Government commercial undertaking including however as one of its main functions the training of a large number of apprentices;

(4) to conduct it simply as a commercial engineering and cabinet-making workshop to which should possibly be added at a later date the teaching of elementary building construction; and

(5) to pay the pupils daily wages during the course and a bonus on the completion of the course as proposed by him.

3. The Government also approve of the draft prospectus submitted by the Director and the courses of instruction to be provided for the apprentices in the Institute.

4. The proposal to appoint a board of visitors for the Institute is also approved. The Director is requested to ascertain whether the non-official gentlemen mentioned in the draft prospectus are willing to serve on the board and to submit his final recommendation to Government in the matter.

5. In addition to the revised scale of staff sanctioned for the Mechanical Engineering section of the Institute in paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 358, Revenue (Special), dated the 11th September 1918, and the office establishment sanctioned in G.O. No. 1191, Home (Education), dated 22nd October 1914, and G.O. No. 477, Home (Education), dated 17th April 1917, the Government are pleased to sanction the following additional staff and establishment for the Industrial Institute:—

	Rs.
One motor-car foreman	
One warden	100—5—125
One manager-accountant	100—4—120
One storekeeper	80—2—90
One tool storekeeper	30—2—40
One clerk	25—1—30
One peon	20
Three peons	10
	9 each.

The storekeepers, the clerk and the peons now sanctioned will be eligible for the allowances sanctioned in G.O. No. 499, Financial, dated the 1st June 1920. The motor-car foreman, the warden and the manager-accountant will not be entitled to any allowances now sanctioned or to be sanctioned in pursuance of the recommendations of the Salaries Committee. The Director should satisfy himself that the manager-accountant whom he appoints has not only passed the Accounts Test but is also qualified in commercial book-keeping and has a special knowledge of workshop, etc., accounts. From the date on which the manager-accountant is appointed the post of the clerk on Rs. 35—2½—50 will be abolished. This sanction is registered as No. 150 of 1920–21.

6. The Director is requested to settle, in consultation with the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, the detailed accounts procedure and forms to be prescribed so as to systematize costing of job works and quotations for new orders.

7. He is also requested to submit a reappropriation statement for the sanction of Government before any extra expenditure is incurred.

8. Separate orders will be issued on his proposals for the construction of quarters for the staff.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.
,, Financial Department.
,, Accountant-General (through the Financial Department).
,, Publicity Officer.
Editors' Table.

Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1399, 30th July 1920

Industries

Reorganization of the weaving parties sanctioned.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from R. W. DAVIES, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Industries, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department (through the Accountant-General).
Dated—the 29th September 1919.
No.—G.C.-241.

[*Weaving Branch of the Department of Industries.*]

I have the honour to submit proposals for an increase in the staff of the weaving branch. Our work is still in an experimental stage and in fact has only commenced now in earnest. Mr. Amalsad has recently joined his appointment but he understands what the object of our handloom weaving branch is and I am confident that he will justify his appointment and will enter into the various questions connected with the industry with an intelligent determination to master the facts and to arrive at correct solutions of the problems by which we are faced. So far as our investigations have gone it is not possible at present to state the exact steps that will be required to ameliorate the conditions of an industry that was once flourishing and which still contains within itself a capacity not only of continued existence but perhaps of extended revival. There are many features of the problem with regard to cotton weaving which are worth discussing, but I will only touch on two of these at present—

(1) the increase of output;

(2) the marketing of finished goods.

An increase of output can be obtained by improving the preliminary processes and this I think that we shall be able to do. It is recognized both in this Presidency and in Bihar and Orissa and in Mysore that an enormous amount of time is wasted in the preparation of warps, whereas the actual time spent in weaving represents only a fraction of the time spent on the preliminary processes. By speeding up the preliminary processes we shall certainly be able to increase our output but we have yet to make our experiments and to discover whether any method of accelerated warping that we can devise such as a working factory will accommodate itself to the handloom industry.

In the second place the question of the marketing of manufactured goods is one of extreme difficulty. There are seasons of the year when the demand for cloths is strong while for the rest of the year the demand is very slack. It may therefore be necessary to arrange with the weavers in the locality in which we are working that during the slack season, and whenever stocks are accumulated, they should weave descriptions of goods for which a market is available abroad or in other parts of India. If these problems are solved, and even if the latter problem is alone solved, the weaving branch will have achieved one of its main objects.

2. There are however many other directions in which the weaving branch can benefit the industry, such as—

(1) Education.
(2) Co-operation.
(3) The introduction of new mechanism.
(4) The introduction of new classes of goods.

They have been frequently enumerated and it is unnecessary to go into them now. I merely refer to them in order to justify the proposals which I am submitting below for an increase of staff during the coming year. I have already reported that the peripatetic parties must, if we are to stabilize our efforts, become stationary parties. I do not believe that we can apply ourselves successfully to the improvement and resuscitation of the industry unless we have established parties working in definite areas and with continuity of effort. Each party must take up its headquarters in an approximate centre and must devote itself to an area the limits of which will be fixed by experience and expediency. Assuming that this is correct I have made provision in the budget for an increased number of parties during the coming year.

3. I propose to concentrate our efforts on the areas in which we are at present working, viz., the Northern Circars and the Ceded Districts, and I propose that we should make provision in our budget for four parties in each of these areas. To control these parties and to train new superintendents each area must be placed under the supervision of a weaving assistant. There are now two weaving assistants, Mr. N. M. Sundaram and Mr. V. Hanumanta Rao, the latter of whom will join duty on the 1st of October. Mr. Hanumanta Rao will be appointed to the Northern Circars' area the limits of which will be fixed subsequently. He will be directly responsible for Party No. II which is at work in Ganjām, for the Ichchapuram weaving society, and for the Berhampur weaving society if this department finds it possible to revive that organization. I have received this morning a report from Mr. Amalsad, whom I sent up to Berhampur last week, to the effect that the weavers of Berhampur are anxious that we should take charge of their society and make it a living reality. In addition to that Mr. Hanumanta Rao will take up the question of the Kistna district carpet-weaving. It is curious to note the condition into which this industry has fallen and I think that it may be necessary for Government to organize and carry on a factory for the manufacture of high class carpets. There seems to be ample scope in this Presidency for a carpet factory on a large scale. The industry thrives in the United Provinces and in the Punjab; and in Vellore Jail excellent carpets are made. There is no reason why this Presidency should import carpets from the north of India for home consumption, as is being done at present, nor is there any reason why we should not manufacture both for the home market in India and for export abroad. There will be little difficulty in getting into touch with firms in England, in Canada or in the United States which will absorb all our manufactures. One benefit that should be achieved, if the factory is run under Government control and as a Government factory, is that the actual workman or weaver will be better remunerated than he is at present. Although I have not examined the question I understand that the carpet weaver of Ellore has sunk into a condition of penury and is dependent on sowcars. If this is so, it is obvious that our enterprise will achieve more than the mere reviving of a once prosperous industry. I think that there is scope for a carpet factory in Madras as well as in Kistna district and there is no reason why, if we are able to establish a factory or a number of factories, we should not be able to give a lead in improving the conditions of labour. A further task which lies before Mr. Hanumanta Rao is the investigation of the cotton-weaving industry in the districts in which he is working, i.e., in the area covered by the old Muhammadan Sirkars.

4. So far as the Ceded Districts are concerned there is ample scope for several parties. The work that we carried out for two months in connexion with the manufacture of cumblies, and the operations that Party No. I has been carrying on in Anantapur district ever since, have shown us that there is scope for systematic work in that area. The tracts referred to, more particularly Bellary and Anantapur, have a large weaving population, and I propose not only to appoint a party in Jammalamadugu and to retain our present party in Anantapur but to fix the headquarters of the weaving asistant at Adōni which is an important handloom weaving centre and to establish a party in the same centre. I have recently heard of a village in Kurnool district in which there are 1,000 handlooms but we have not even visited the village yet. The fourth party I propose to establish at Kalyandrug which is in the heart of the woollen weaving area.

5. I have therefore proposed four parties for the Ceded Districts and four parties for the Northern Circars. These parties will be brought into being as soon as conditions are ripe for them but they will be placed on a temporary footing until the necessity for the establishment of weaving parties on a permanent basis has been conclusively proved.

6. Of the two weaving assistants I propose, as I have reported more than once, to depute Mr. N. M. Sundaram for the study of silk-weaving and incidentally sericulture in India, China and Japan. In his place another weaving assistant will be required for the Ceded Districts and I have made the necessary provision in the budget.

7. I have also made provision for two weaving parties—one in connexion with the establishment of a coir factory in Calicut and the other to supervise the weaving shed in Madras. If the School of Arts is handed over to this Department, as Indian opinion desires it should be, then I shall be able to put our weaving shed into immediate operation in that building. If not, we shall have to construct a building of our own and meanwhile to occupy a temporary building, for it is useless to appoint Mr. Amalsad to the head of the weaving branch and then prevent him from experimenting in the improvement of mechanical processes. The coir factory, if established, will have to remain under the supervision of Mr. Amalsad, as well the weaving shed, Madras. Mr. Amalsad will have other work to do such as the investigation of the weaving question in areas not covered by our weaving assistants and by inquiring into the possibilities of the economic distribution of yarn and the sale of manufactured goods.

8. It will be seen that my proposals involve definite scales of pay which are the minimum at which it will be possible to secure suitable employees. I consider, although provision has not been made in the budget, that there should be two scales of pay for superintendents. I have therefore proposed two grades. One on a scale of Rs. 100—10—200 and the other on a scale of Rs. 75—5—100. The majority of superintendents will commence in the second grade, but in many cases we shall be able to find applicants who in addition to their training have had subsequent practical experience which justifies their appointment to the first grade direct. An alternative would be to make the scale of superintendent Rs. 75—5—100 with increments of Rs. 10 thereafter up to a maximum of Rs. 200. The Director would reserve the right to make initial appointments to the Rs. 75 grade or to the Rs. 100 grade direct.

9. I do not think that the budget figures require any further explanation.

II

Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. Tri-P.A. 2—15022, dated Fort St. George, the 15th/16th October 1919.

Forwarded.

2. The entries in the column 'present scale' have been compared with the audit registers and found to agree.

3. In paragraph 8 of the Director's proposals two scales of progressive pay are proposed for superintendents while in column 'proposed scale' a fixed pay of Rs. 100 only per mensem is shown.

4. There is no audit objection to the proposal being sanctioned by Government in the Financial Department (proposition statement not printed).

H. Bhimasena Rao,
Deputy Accountant-General.

III

Letter—from L. B. Green, Esq., Director of Industries (in charge), Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department (through the Accountant-General).
Dated—the 5th October 1919.
No.—R.O.C. 447.

I have the honour to request that sanction may be accorded for the entertainment of a peon on Rs. 9 per mensem for Mr. Hanumanta Rao, Weaving Assistant, the

appointment of which was sanctioned in G.O. No. 1778, Revenue (Special), dated 19th September 1919.

2. The prescribed proposition and reappropriation statements are enclosed*.

IV

Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. Tri-P.A. 2-15248, dated Fort St. George, the 20th October 1919.

Forwarded.

2. There is no audit objection to the proposal being sanctioned by Government in the Financial Department.

3. The reappropriation proposed may be sanctioned by Government in the Revenue (Special) Department.

H. Bhimasena Rao,
Deputy Accountant-General.

V

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Industries, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department (through the Accountant-General).
Dated—the 24th March 1920.
No.—G.C. 241.

I have the honour to refer to Mr. Davies' letter G.C. No. 241, dated 29th September 1919, in which he submitted proposals for the reorganization of the weaving branch of the Department of Industries. No orders have yet been passed upon this letter, because the Government were good enough to refer the matter to me un-officially for further consideration after I took charge of the appointment of Director of Industries. I am submitting this official letter because the proposal which I shall make differ considerably from those made by Mr. Davies.

2. Since Mr. Davies submitted his proposals the position has changed very materially. The despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 86, Revenue, dated 25th September 1919, has been published in which he accepted the two fundamental principles underlying the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission; first, that in future Government should play an active part in the industrial development of the country; secondly, that the Government cannot undertake this work unless provided with adequate administrative equipment and forearmed with reliable scientific and technical advice;

Secondly, it is apparently the intention of the Local Government to expand the Department of Industries so as to render possible wider activities by the Government for the development of industries than in the past;

Thirdly, I understand that the Government have accepted my proposals for the immediate appointment of an Industrial Engineer and a few District Assistant Directors of Industries for a period of two years although no formal orders have yet been received on the subject;

Fourthly in connexion with the transfer of the Pumping and Boring Department I have submitted proposals for the employment of a large number of supervisors of industries in the districts and I trust that those proposals will be accepted by the Government.

3. It must be clearly understood that in making the proposals set out in the letter, I assume that the proposals which I have already made for the appointment of District Assistant Directors of Industries and supervisors will be approved. If these proposals are not accepted by Government then the following proposals must fall to the ground.

4. In view of the employment of a district industrial staff it will be possible to modify Mr. Davies' proposals by deleting the provision for a supervisor, clerk and peon to be attached to each weaving party; for the

* Not printed.

administrative control over the weaving parties may be exercised by the District Assistant Directors of Industries with the assistance of their supervisors. The District Assistant Directors would be responsible for seeing that the weaving parties carried out their duties effectively and that the money collected by them was duly remitted to the treasury; the Assistant Directors would also maintain stocks of slays, healds, reeds and other accessories for supply to the weaving parties as required. The weaving expert and his special staff would be responsible for the technical guidance of the parties and for the selection of men to fill them.

5. The work of a weaving party necessarily varies according to the circumstances of each place; for example, the fly shuttle slay is not suitable for producing certain kinds of cloth; in those cases of course, the party makes no attempt to introduce the fly shuttle slay, but may benefit the local weaver in other directions. The principal duties of a party may include any or all of the following:—

(1) to persuade the local weaver to adopt the fly shuttle slay when it is suitable and to carry out the necessary alterations in the country loom to enable this to be done;

(2) to persuade the weavers to adopt flanged beams and long warps;

(3) to cheapen the cost of warp preparation by the use of (*a*) hand driven mill warping machines, (*b*) sizing machines and (*c*) dressing machines;

(4) to show weavers how to save time in putting on a new warp on the loom by the use of (*a*) a drawing in machine and (*b*) a twisting machine;

(5) to cheapen the cost of heald and reed making by the use of (*a*) a frame for preparing eye-healds and (*b*) metal reeds in place of bamboo reeds;

(6) to train weavers who only weave plain cloth to produce towels, bed sheets, twill cloths and fancy designs by the use of (*a*) extra foot treadles and (*b*) drawboy harness;

(7) to train the weavers to weave finer cloths and cloths of better quality in the manufacture of which power driven looms cannot compete with handlooms.

An important part of our work for weavers will be the formation of co-operative societies amongst them in order that they may get out of the hands of the sowcars and make arrangements for the wholesale purchase of yarn and for the disposal of their cloths to the best advantage. This work however must now be done by the Assistant Directors and their supervisors in consultation with the officers of the co-operative department.

6. I propose that each party should consist of one head maistri, one maistri and three weavers. The weaver must be fully acquainted with the methods of weaving which it is the object of the party to introduce; for example, in connexion with the introduction of fly shuttle weaving, the weaver is left by the head maistri or maistri to train the local weaver after the head maistri or maistri has erected the fly shuttle slay in the local weavers house; the party weaver will generally require from three days to a week to train a local weaver and he can attend to only one loom at a time. The weavers act also as coolies for carrying slays, etc., except when they move from one village to another when the amount of property to be carried justifies the employment of a cart or coolie. The maistri must not only be acquainted with the improved methods of weaving but also with warp preparations of all kinds and sizing and joinery; for example, he has to alter hand shuttle looms to take the fly shuttle slay. He must also be ready to take the head maistri's place if necessary. The head maistri must have the same qualifications as the maistri but in a superior degree and has similar duties; in addition he will be in charge of the party and will be responsible for the recovery and remittance of the money by the sale to weavers of slays, healds and other accessories which cannot be obtained by the local weavers in the open market except with difficulty if at all.

7. I consider that one party should be employed in every district except the Nilgiris which for this purpose may be bracketed with Coimbatore. I shall therefore require twenty-four parties.

8. I suggest that the parties should be sanctioned temporarily for a period of three years, i.e., till 31st March 1923.

9. The rates of pay which I propose are as follows:—

		Rs.
One head maistri	... ...	40—1—42
Twenty-three head maistris	... ...	35—1—37
Twenty-four maistris	... ...	25—1—27
Seventy-two weavers	... ...	20—1—22

Mr. Amalsad has gone into the question of the market rates carefully and is of opinion that he cannot get suitable men for these posts on less pay than those proposed.

10. Each party will remain in one district but will move about the district as directed. The members of the party will practically be always away from the villages in which their families live. The length of time they remain in a particular village will depend upon the amount of work to be done in the village. It will save much trouble if the weaving parties are given fixed travelling allowances and in addition a single third-class fare whenever they travel by rail. I suggest that the fixed travelling allowances should be Rs. 6 per mensem in the case of a weaver, Rs. 8 per mensem in the case of a maistri, and Rs. 10 per mensem in the case of a head maistri.

11. I propose that for one year, i.e., till the 31st March 1921, we should employ two superintendents on Rs. 80 per mensem each to assist in organizing these parties and in giving the closer technical supervision which will be necessary when they are first started. It will be impossible for the weaving expert to pay close detailed attention to individual parties for any length of time. Whether it will be necessary to employ these men after the end of the year may be considered about a year hence.

12. I attach a proposition statement* showing the financial effect of my proposals. The cost of the latter including the two superintendents exceeds the cost of Mr. Davies' proposals, so far as weaving parties are concerned, by Rs. 847 per mensem but my proposal to give fixed travelling allowances instead of the travelling allowances at the ordinary rates provided in the Civil Service Regulations will probably involve a certain saving which cannot be accurately estimated; my proposals provide twenty-four parties as against nine under Mr. Davies' proposals.

13. With reference to paragraph 7 of Mr. Davies' letter of 29th September, I do not propose to deal now with Mr. Davies' proposal to establish a weaving shed in Madras. The information which I require for my report on this subject is not quite complete. I am not convinced at present that it is necessary to start a coir factory at Calicut, but experiments in spinning and weaving coir can be made in the demonstration textile factory, the establishment of which at Madras I shall propose.

14. Mr. Amalsad expects that he will be able to start at least ten new parties this year in addition to the two already working. The two men to be employed as superintendents are already holding temporary appointments in the Department of Industries but their appointments expire on the 31st March 1920.

15. The cost of the superintendents and of the parties to be maintained or started in 1920–21 can be met from the provision made in the budget under "Weaving Parties".

16. I request the Government to sanction the employment of all the twenty-four parties now so that if it is found possible to start more parties without exceeding the budget provision it may be possible for me to do so. There is a considerable demand throughout the country for these weaving parties and I hope that the Government will allow me to meet this demand as far as it is compatible with financial considerations.

VI

Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. Tri. P.A. 3-1083, dated Fort St. George, the 17th/19th April 1920.

Forwarded.

2. There is no audit objection to the proposal being sanctioned by Government in the Financial Department.

* Not printed.

3. As regards the grant of fixed travelling allowance to maistris and weavers recommended by the Director of Industries in paragraph 10 of his letter attention is invited to rule III (2) of Government of India, Finance Department, resolution No. 358-E.A., dated the 31st August 1912, on page 35 of the Book of Financial Powers, which prescribes the conditions on which permanent travelling allowance can be granted.

K. R. S. Rao,
Deputy Accountant-General.

Order—No. 1399, Revenue (Special), dated 30th July 1920.

In G.O. No. 198, Educational, dated the 4th March 1913, and No. 823, Educational, dated the 14th July 1914, the Government sanctioned the employment of two temporary peripatetic weaving parties to demonstrate to weavers the advantages of improved methods and appliances. These parties, the continuance of which has been sanctioned from year to year have been at work since then, and have visited several districts of the Presidency already. The best method of convincing the weavers of the efficiency of any new method has been found by experience to be the demonstration of the advantages of these methods at their own doors. The papers read above relate to the proposals submitted by Messrs. Davies and Campbell for the reorganisation of the weaving branch of the Department of Industries to enable it to stabilize and expand the present efforts at such demonstrations.

2. The Government generally approve of the proposals submitted by the present Director in his letter G.C. No. 241, dated 24th March 1920, read above, but consider that for the present it will be sufficient to employ 12 weaving parties in all in place of the existing two. The question of appointing one party to each district will lie over till experience is gained of the results produced by these 12 parties.

The appointment of an Industrial Engineer and of five Additional Assistant Directors of Industries referred to in paragraph 3 of the Director's letter who are to exercise control over these parties has already been sanctioned; the question of sanctioning a certain number of Supervisors of Industries is now under the consideration of Government and orders will be issued as early as possible. For the 12 weaving parties referred to above, the Government are pleased to sanction the following staff on the salary noted against each for a period of three years ending 31st March 1923:—

one head maistri on Rs. 40.
eleven head maistris on Rs. 35 each.
twelve maistris on Rs. 25 each.
thirty-six weavers on Rs. 20 each.

To organize these parties and to supervise them closely, two superintendents on Rs. 80 each per mensem are sanctioned until the 31st March 1921.

3. The head maistris, the maistris and the weavers will not be eligible for the allowance sanctioned in G.O. No. 499, Financial, dated the 1st June 1920, but will be paid a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 10, 8 and 6 per mensem respectively, and a single third-class fare whenever they travel by rail.

4. From the date of employment of the staff sanctioned above the existing parties with the staff specified in G.O. No. 671, dated 31st March 1920, will be abolished.

5. The Government are also pleased to sanction as a permanent measure the employment of a clerk on Rs. 20—1—25 per mensem and a peon on Rs. 8 per mensem to each of the two permanent weaving assistants in the department. The clerks and peons will be eligible for the allowance sanctioned in G.O. No. 499, Financial, dated 1st June 1920. This sanction is registered as No. 160 of 1920-21.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.
" Financial Department.
" Accountant-General (through Financial Department).
" Publicity Officer.

Editors' Table.

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Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1401, 30th July 1920

Forest officer for Coorg

Increasing the cadre of Assistant and Deputy Conservators of Forests in the Madras Presidency by one appointment of an Imperial Forest Service officer for employment in Coorg.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from J. C. B. DRAKE, Esq., O.B.E., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests).
To—the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Simla, the 15th June 1920.
No.—686-213-2.

I am directed to forward, for information, a copy of the correspondence with His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, noted on the margin, regarding the re-organization of the Forest establishment in Coorg, and to request, with reference to paragraph 5 (i) of the Government of India's despatch No. 73 (Finance), dated 27th February 1920, that, if the Governor in Council has no objection, another appointment of an Imperial Forest Service officer for employment in Coorg may be added to the cadre of Assistant and Deputy Conservators of Forests in the Madras Presidency.

1. Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 73 (Finance), dated 27th February 1920, and enclosure No. 2.
2. Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 46 (Revenue), dated 6th May 1920 (received on 26th May 1920).

2. I am to add that the local Government will not be called upon to provide a second Imperial officer for Coorg until it is possible to recruit officers for the existing posts on the cadre.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Despatch—from the Government of India, Finance Department (Salaries, Establishments, etc.—Forests).
To—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.
Dated—Delhi, the 27th February 1920.
No.—73.

We have the honour to forward, for your orders, a copy of a letter from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 3130, dated the 30th August 1919, and of its enclosures, on the subject of the re-organization of the Forest establishment in Coorg.

2. The last general re-organization of the subordinate forest staff took place in 1899—vide the despatch from Lord Curzon's Government No. 163, dated the 25th May 1899—and that of the office establishment in 1901, under the scheme for the re-organization of such establishments throughout India, sanctioned in Lord George Hamilton's telegram, dated the 24th October 1900. Some small additions to the subordinate staff have since been made under our powers of sanction.

3. The necessity of converting the division into two charges and of augmenting the subordinate staff was referred to by Sir George Hart, Inspector-General of Forests, in paragraph 33 of his note on a tour of inspection in the Coorg forests, dated the 23rd January 1919. At present the net revenues per square mile of the Coorg forests largely exceed those of any other province and are more than eight times the average for India and Burma. We are advised that the possibilities of expansion are considerable, and we realize that increased expenditure on establishment is necessary in order to secure that expansion.

4. The proposals of the Chief Commissioner, which are discussed in detail below, involve both increases of staff and improvements in the pay of the subordinate and clerical establishments, with a view to the maintenance of efficiency.

5. *Increase in staff*—(i) *Superior officers.*—These consist at present of one Deputy Conservator of Forests and two extra Assistant Conservators. It is proposed by the local administration to split up the Coorg Forest division into two, the northern and southern divisions, both to be charges of major control and each under an Imperial Service officer. Acceptance of this proposal will

necessitate the addition of one to the sanctioned strength of the Imperial Service. We have no hesitation in accepting the necessity for the division of the area into two charges and to both being held by Imperial Service officers, and should you agree to the proposal, we shall approach the Government of Madras with a view to the addition to its cadre of a second Imperial Service officer for Coorg. As you are aware, our Imperial Forest Service is at present much below strength: before it is possible to recruit for new posts it will be necessary to fill up existing vacancies, and we therefore propose, as a temporary measure, to place the second division in charge of an officer of the Provincial Service, working under the general guidance of the Deputy Conservator in charge of the other division, until such time as a second Imperial Officer is available. While in charge of a division, the Provincial officer would be given a duty allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

(ii) *Subordinate and clerical staffs.*—The details of the proposals will be found in the proposition statement. Subject to the proviso that the Ranger provided for the supervision of the trasport of timber to the coast shall not be appointed until the necessity arises, we agree to the increase proposed in the Rangers' class.

Following the Madras precedent (vide your despatch No. 9, Revenue, dated the 30th January 1919) we prefer to class Deputy Rangers and Foresters together and we accept the proposal to increase the number from 36 (25 permanent and 11 temporary) to 42, on the understanding that the additional men will not be engaged until the work for which they are provided is about to be undertaken.

Similarly, we are prepared to accept an increase in the number of Forest Guards from 146 (104 permanent and 42 temporary posts) to 152, on the same understanding. The proposals in respect of the increase of the clerical and menial establishments are suitable with the exception of the provision of a clerk for each of the three special duty Rangers. If it is ultimately found, as may be the case, that the officer placed in charge of the special transport work requires clerical assistance, the matter will be dealt with separately.

6. We agree to the scales of pay proposed for the various classes of subordinates and for the clerical establishment as well as to the continuation of local allowances on the existing scales. We also accept the proposal that Foresters should be granted a fixed travelling allowance, but as subordinates of this class serving in similar localities in the Madras Presidency are granted a fixed allowance of Rs. 8 per mensem, we consider that the same amount should be allowed in the case of Coorg, to be limited, as suggested, to the men whom the Deputy Conservator of Forests considers entitled to it and subject to revision when the Madras rates are altered.

7. The cost of the existing establishment, which is incorrectly stated in the proposition statement forwarded by the local administration, is—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Superior officers—			
(*a*) Imperial	1,104	0	0
(*b*) Provincial	994	0	0
Subordinate and Depot establishment	2,915	8	0
Office establishment	443	0	0
Total ..	5,456	8	0

to which must be added Rs. 638 plus Rs. 148 for temporary posts. The actual existing monthly cost is therefore Rs. 6,242–8–0. The extra cost of the proposals, with the slight modifications we have suggested, amounts to Rs. 5,098–8–0 a month, or Rs. 61,182 per annum, without allowance for existing temporary establishment; and Rs. 4,312–8–0, or Rs. 51,750 per annum, after making that allowance. To this must be added an uncertain sum on account of travelling allowances, estimated by the Deputy Conservator of Forests at Rs. 11,000 per annum. The full increase cannot be worked up to for some little time, i.e., until an additional Deputy Conservator of Forests becomes available and until it is possible to train the extra rangers required.

8. The increased establishment will have to be housed and office accommodation will be required. The capital cost of the buildings required is estimated at Rs. 1,70,000, on part of which rent will be recoverable.

9. Subject to the modifications indicated above, we strongly recommend the proposals for your sanction, on the understanding that effect will be given to them only as funds permit and budget provision is made and admitted.

No. E.A.

* Original papers returned.

Copy* forwarded to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, for information.

(By order, etc.)

H. G. HAIG,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

SUB-ENCLOSURE No. 1.

† Not communicated.

Letter† from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 3130, dated the 30th August 1919, and enclosure.

Sub-Enclosure No. 2.

Statement of proposition for revision of establishment.

Order sanctioning present establishment Government of / Department.		Office to which the proposition refers.	Nature of charge.											Proposition.					
			Present scale.					Proposed scale.						Permanent.		Temporary.			
					Pay.						Pay.								
Number.	Date.		Number.	Designation.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Average cost.	Number.	Designation.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Average cost.	Increase per month.	Decrease per month.	Increase per month.		Decrease per month.	
															Amount.	Amount.	Period.	Amount.	Period.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
				SUPERIOR OFFICERS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS.	RS.		SUPERIOR OFFICERS	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	FS.	RS.
				Imperial Officers.						*Imperial Officers.*										
			1*	Deputy Conservator ..	450 0	50 0	[1,500 / 1,800]	1,004	2*	Deputy Conservators (each).	450 0	50 0	[1,500 / 1,800]	2,000	1,204	..	..	..	..	..
				Local Allowance ..	..	..	100	100		Local Allowance ..	..	..	200	200						
										Provincial Officers.										
			2	Extra Assistant Conservators (each).	250 0	20 0	350	834	2	Extra Assistant Conservators (each).	250 0	20 0	350	834	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Local Allowance ..	..	..	160	160		Local Allowance ..	..	..	160	160	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	Total ..	..	..	..	2,098	4	Total ..	..	..	..	3,202	1,204	..	..	..	..	..

Statement of proposition for revision of establishment—*cont.*

Order sanctioning present establishment Government of / Department. Number. (1)	Date. (2)	Office to which the proposition refers. (3)	Nature of charge. Present scale. Number. (4)	Designation. (5)	Pay. Minimum. (6)	Increment. (7)	Maximum. (8)	Average cost. (9)	Proposed scale. Number. (10)	Designation (11)	Pay. Minimum. (12)	Increment. (13)	Maximum. (14)	Average cost. (15)	Permanent. Increase per month. Amount (16)	Permanent. Decrease per month. Amount. (17)	Temporary. Increase per month. Period. (18)	Temporary. Increase per month. Amount. (19)	Temporary. Decrease per month. Period. (20)	Temporary. Decrease per month. Amount. (21)
G.O.I. No. 402—81-2-F 641-073—2 238-F—115-2	Dated 29th April 1892. 28th April 1905. 30th April 1912 also G.O.I. Telegram No. 463, dated 3rd August 1918.																			
				Permanent—cont.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		*Permanent*—cont.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
			2	Deputy Rangers	..	40 0	80 0	80 0	1	Ranger	60 0	..	60 0	60 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
				L.A.	..	15 0	30 0	30 0		L.A.	30 0	..	30 0	30 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	Do.	..	35 0	70 0	70 0	2	Foresters	40 0	..	80 0	80 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
				L.A.	..	15 0	30 0	30 0		L.A.	15 0	..	30 0	30 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2	Do.	..	30 0	60 0	60 0	4	Do.	35 0	..	140 0	140 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
				L.A.	..	15 0	30 0	30 0		L.A.	15 0	..	60 0	60 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2+1 =3	Foresters	..	25 0	75 0	75 0	8	Do.	30 0	..	240 0	240 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
				L.A.	..	7 8	22 8	22 0		L.A.	15 0	..	120 0	120 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
			5	Do.	..	20 0	100 0	100 0	13	Do.	25 0	..	325 0	325 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
				L.A.	..	7 8	37 8	37 8		L.A.	7 8	..	97 8	97 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
			11	Do.	..	16 0	176 0	176 0	15	Do.	20 0	..	300 0	300 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
				L.A.	..	7 8	82 8	82 0		L.A.	7 8	..	112 8	112 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
			8+1 =9	Guards	..	12 0	108 0	108 0	10	Guards	16 0	..	160 0	160 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
				L.A.	..	3 0	27 0	27 0		L.A.	3 0	..	30 0	30 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
			12+1 =13	Do.	..	10 0	130 0	130 0	20	Do.	14 0	..	280 0	280 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
				L.A.	..	3 0	39 0	39 0		L.A.	3 0	..	60 0	60 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
			30+1 =31	Do.	..	9 0	279 0	279 0	50	Do.	12 0	..	600 0	600 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
				L.A.	..	3 0	93 0	93 0		L.A.	3 0	..	150 0	150 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
			50+1 =51	Do.	..	8 0	408 0	408 0	72	Do.	10 0	..	720 0	720 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
				L.A.	..	3 0	153 0	153 0		L.A.	3 0	..	216 0	216 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
										Fixed travelling allowance 30 Deputy Rangers, and Foresters at Rs. 8.	..	..	240 0	240 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
				Total	..	2,191 0	2,101 0				..	..	4,425 0	4,425 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
						814 8	814 8				..	..	1,515 0	1,515 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
											..	..	240 0	240 0	..	..	..	..	..	..

			Temporary.										*Temporary.*																
		2	Foresters at Rs. ..	..	..	23	8	47	0	47	0	..																	
		9	Do. ..	..	..	17	0	153	0	153	0	..																	
		1	Guard ..	..	..	12	0	12	0	12	0	..																	
		26	Guards ..	..	..	11	0	286	0	286	0	..																	
		5	Do. ..	..	..	10	0	50	0	50	0	..																	
		10	Do. ..	..	..	9	0	90	0	90	0	..																	
					Total ..			638	0	638	0	..																	638
			Grand total ..	..	..			2,739	0	2,739	0	..				4,425	0	4,425	0	2,324	0								
								814	8	814	8	..				1,516	0	1,516	0	701	8								
																240	0	240	0	240	0								

Note.—Blank columns 22 to 26 are not printed.

Statement of proposition for revision of the office establishment.

G.O.I. No. 39-F and No. 641-F.—73-2.

Dated 31st January 1901 and 28th April 1905.

Coorg Forest Department.

			Permanent.										Permanent. *North Division Combined with Directions.*																
		1	Head Clerk	80	0	4	0	100	0	95	0	1	Manager	..	..	150	0	150	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	2nd ,, ...	50	0	2	0	60	0	67	8	1	Accountant	..	..	100	0	100	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			L.A. ..	..		..		10	0	..		1	Clerk	..	..	60	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	3rd ,, ...	30	0	2	0	40	0	39	8	1	do.	..	..	45	0	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			L.A. ..	..		..		2	0	..		1	do.	..	..	35	0	35	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	4th ,, ...	20	0	2	0	30	0	29	8	1	do.	..	..	30	0	30	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			L.A. ..	..		..		2	0	..		1	do.	..	..	25	0	25	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	5th ,, ...	20	0	2	0	30	0	29	8	2	Range Clerks at Rs. 30	..	..	60	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			L.A. ..	..		..		2	0	..			do. at Rs. 25	..	..	75	0	75	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	6th ,, ...	..		..		30	0	30	0	1	Draftsman	..	..	60	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			L.A. ..	..		..		10	0	..		1	Dafadar	..	..	15	0	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1	7th ,, ...	..		..		20	0	30	0	6	Menials at Rs. 11 each.	..	..	66	0	66	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			L.A. ..	..		..		10	0	..			*South Division.*																
		4	Range Clerks at Rs. 15	..		..		60	0	90	0	1	Head Clerk	..	..	80	0	80	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			L.A. 7-8.	..		..		30	0	..		1	Accountant	..	..	60	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		4	Menials at Rs. 8 ..	..		..		32	0	32	0	1	Clerk	..	..	45	0	45	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
												1	do.	..	..	35	0	35	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	..		..		458	0	443	0	1	do.	..	..	30	0	30	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
												1	do.	..	..	25	0	25	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Temporary.									2	Range Clerks at Rs. 30	..	..	60	0	60	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3	Clerks on Rs. 20 each	..		..		60	0	60	0	2	do. at Rs. 25	..	..	50	0	50	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	Menials ,, 11 ,,	..		..		22	0	22	0	6	Menials at Rs. 11 each	..	..	66	0	66	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2	,, ,, 8 ,,	..		..		16	0	16	0																		
			Total ..	..		..		98	0	98	0																		
			Grand Total ..	..		..		556	0	541	0			..	..	1,172	0	1,172	0	729	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—Blank columns 22 to 26 are not printed.

Present scale verified and found correct subject to the remarks in the accompanying letter.

Sanction of the Secretary of State for India is required.

A. C. Z. Das,
Deputy Accountant-General,
Office of Accountant-General, Central Revenues.

(2)

Despatch—from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.
To—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.
Dated—India Office, London, the 6th May 1920.
No.—46, Revenue.

I have considered in Council the letter from Your Excellency's Government in the Finance Department, No. 73, dated the 27th February 1920, on the subject of the re-organization of the Forest establishment in Coorg.

I sanction your proposals.

II

Endorsement No. 824-I/20-1, Revenue (Special), dated 24th June 1920.

Referred to the Chief Conservator of Forests for early remarks.

(By order)

H. R. Uzielli,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.

III

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox, Chief Conservator of Forests.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 10th July 1920.
No.—Proceedings Mis. 350.

With reference to Government Endorsement No. 824-I/20-1, dated 24th June 1920, regarding the proposal of the Government of India to add another post to the *cadre* of Imperial Forest Service in this Presidency on account of Coorg, I have the honour to state that I see no objection to this proposal.

Order—No. 1401, Revenue (Special), dated 30th July 1920.

Forest No. 51.

Communicated to the Accountant-General.

2. The cadre of Assistant and Deputy Conservators of Forests in the Madras Presidency will be increased by one appointment of an Imperial Forest Service Officer for employment in Coorg.

3. This sanction is registered as No. 163 of 1920–21.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.
" Chief Conservator of Forests.
Copy to the Publicity Officer.
" Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (with C.L.).

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Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1402, 30th July 1920

Industries

Retransfer of the Pumping and Boring Department to the Department of Industries.

Order—No. 1402, Revenue (Special), dated 30th July 1920.

The present arrangement under which the Pumping and Boring Department is under the control of the Director of Agriculture and the minor industrial experiments and advisory and inspection work connected with industrial plants under the control of the Director of Industries has been adversely criticised by the Indian Industrial Commission in paragraph 307 of their report. The Commission holds that, where a well-equipped Industrial Department is actively at work, it is a waste of control to have one department putting in power plant for agricultural work and another for other small industries side by side in the same district, that the work itself is of a totally different character from that which properly belongs to the Agricultural Department, and that valuable adaptations and improvements are not likely to be forthcoming except from a technical department which can control the work of industrial specialists. The Commission has therefore recommended that this branch of work should be retransferred to the Department of Industries. The Government accept the Commission's recommendation and are pleased to direct that the Pumping and Boring Department with the workshop attached to it be retransferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Industries with effect from a date to be fixed by the Directors of the two departments in consultation with each other.

2. The Government consider that the Agricultural Engineering staff should hereafter confine their attention to the following work :—

(1) Research and experiment in adapting modern agricultural machines and implements to Madras conditions and the improvement of indigenous implements and machines.

(2) The training of the students of the Agricultural College in farm engineering.

(3) The supervision of the machines, and water, gas, electric, etc., installations of the Agricultural College and Research Institute.

The scope and functions of the Industrial Engineering staff will consist in—

(1) the erection of industrial plant including pumping installations, factories, mills and presses ;

(2) the maintenance of plant erected by the department and by private firms ;

(3) boring operations ;

(4) the collection and dissemination of industrial intelligence.

3. The staff already sanctioned for the Agricultural Engineering Section under the Department of Agriculture and for the Industrial Engineering section under the Department of Industries is exhibited in the statement appended to this order. The Government are pleased to direct that the entire staff sanctioned for the former with the exception of the Agricultural Engineer and the Engineering Assistant at the College be transferred to the Department of Industries on the existing scale of pay. The Agricultural Engineer and the Engineering Assistant will, for the present, continue to be in the Agricultural Department and to be borne on the cadre of that department. The Director of Industries will arrange to depute one supervisor and two mechanics from his Department to assist in the teaching of engineering at the Agricultural College. The Director of Agriculture is requested to report what clerical

and menial staff he requires for the office of the Agricultural Engineer and where he proposes to locate the Agricultural Engineer's office after the transfer of the pumping and boring section to the Department of Industries.

From the date of the transfer the clerical and menial staff employed in the Industrial Engineer's office under G.O. No. 860, Revenue (Special), dated the 4th May 1920, will be abolished. The Government observe that ten posts of clerks on Rs. 20—1—25 and a typist in the Agricultural Department will not be required by the Director of Industries. These appointments will accordingly be abolished from the date the pumping and boring department passes under the control of the Department of Industries. The incumbents of the posts should be provided for in the establishment sanctioned for the Assistant Directors of Industries in G.O. No. 1404, dated 30th July 1920, or elsewhere. The Director of Industries and the Director of Agriculture should consult regarding the absorption of the clerks in question.

4. This sanction has been registered as No. 161 of 1920.

5. The Director of Agriculture is requested to report how much of the existing provision under "26-Aa. Agriculture—Agriculture" for the Agricultural Engineering staff can be transferred to the Department of Industries.

6. The following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

NOTIFICATION.

M.R.Ry. V. Ranga Achariyar Avargal, Assistant Agricultural Engineer in the Department of Agriculture, to be Assistant Industrial Engineer in the Department of Industries.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.
" Director of Agriculture.
" Accountant-General through Financial.
" Publicity Officer.

Copy to the Financial Department.
Editors' Table.

APPENDIX.

Agricultural Department.

Executive staff.

Designation.	Pay each
Permanent—	Rs.
1 Agricultural Engineer	400—25—800
1 Lecturer in Engineering	200—12½—400
1 Assistant Agricultural Engineer...	200—12½—400
3 Supervisors	125—12½—200
10 ,, ...	75—5—125
6 Mechanics	50—2½—75
18 ,, ...	35—2½—50
Temporary—	
16 Boring maistries	30—1—35
64 ,, ...	20—1—30
2 Surveyors	80
1 Tracer	25

Clerical and menial staff.

Permanent—	
1 Head clerk	50—2—70
1 Cashier	40—2—50
1 Storekeeper	40—2—50
2 Clerks	30—1—35
1 Clerk	25—1—30
1 Stockkeeper	25—1—30
10 Clerks	20—1—25
1 Typist	20—1—25
1 Tracer	25
2 Attenders	10
1 Peon	10
13 Peons	9
Temporary—	
1 Accountant	40—2—50

Industries Department.

Executive staff.

Permanent—	
1 Sub-Engineer	250
1 Supervisor	200
1 ,, ...	150
1 Overseer	100
1 ,, ...	80
1 ,, ...	60
2 Mechanics	50—10/5—70
3 ,, ...	35—2—45
1 Draftsman	30—4—50
Temporary—	
3 Mechanics	35—2—45

Clerical and menial staff.

Permanent—	
4 Peons	9
Temporary—	
3 Peons	9

Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1411, 30th July 1920

Trade

Board of Trade list regarding prohibitions on export from the United Kingdom, communicated to the Chambers of Commerce.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 1321, Revenue (Special), dated 17th July 1920.

ABSTRACT.—Board of Trade list regarding prohibitions on export from the United Kingdom, communicated to the Chambers of Commerce.

II

Letter—from E. C. ANSORGE, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce.
To—the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
Dated—Simla, the 21st July 1920.
No.—4393.

In continuation of this department letter No. 3791, dated the 6th July 1920, I am directed to forward a copy of Notification No. 4248, dated the 17th July 1920, publishing the Board of Trade list, dated the 18th June 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom.

2. I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, you will republish the notification in the local gazette and will inform the mercantile community through Chambers of Commerce and Association of its contents.

ENCLOSURE

Notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce (Customs—War), No. 4248, dated Simla, the 17th July 1920.

The following Board of Trade List, dated the 18th June 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
BOARD OF TRADE,
GT. GEORGE STREET, S.W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, 18TH JUNE 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists issued prior to the above date.

	PAGE
List A and B	2
List C	4
Open General Licences for Exports	4
Notes regarding Export to certain Countries	6
Urgent Orders	6
Transhipment in the United Kingdom	6

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2*d*. per month to the end of the current year for each additional copy required.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Postal Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Gt. George street, S.W. 1.

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports—

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (See, however, page 6).

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (See, however, page 6.)

Alumina, see Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A) * Animals, living, for food (other than horses).

Apatites, see Phosphate Rock.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

(A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

Bran, see Offals of Corn.

(A) Bread.

Bullion, see Gold and Silver.

(A) Butter.

(A) Calfskins.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (See, however, page 5.)

Castings, see Armour Plates.

Cattle hides, see Hides.

Caustic potash, see Potash.

(A) Cheese.

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (See, however, page 5.)

(A) * Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives. (See, however, page 5.)

(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.

Coin, see Gold; Silver.

(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (See, however, page 5.)

(A) Confectionery, manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.

Corn offals, see Offals.

Cows, bulls, etc., see Animals.

(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.

(A) * Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs. (See, however, page 5.)

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* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L" copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes. | Drummer dyes. | Diamond dyes. | Dixon's home dyes.
Fairy dyes. | Dainty dyes. | Dol's household dyes. | Maypole dyes.

(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, see Aeroplane.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
(A) Explosives, except the following:—Blasting Gelatine, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, Viking Powder, Detonators, Electric Detonators, Monobel, Safety Fuses and Dynamite.
(A) Firearms and their component parts. (See, however, page 5.)
(A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, crabs, oysters, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, shrimps, scallops, lobsters, fresh salmon and salmon trout.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, see Wheat.
Foodstuffs, see specific headings. (See also page 6)
Fuel, manufactured, see Coke.
(A) Fruit, preserved, the following:—
(*i*) Fruit, canned or bottled in water, the following:—
Pineapples.
(*ii*) Fruit, canned or bottled in syrup, except Cherries.
(*iii*) Fruit Pulp.
(*iv*) Jam and Marmalade.
(A) Game.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, see Cannon, Firearms, Machine-guns.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
(A) Husk meal.
(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, see Fruit, preserved.
(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, see Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.
Livestock, see Animals.
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, see Fruit preserved.
Meals, see Husk. Wheat.
(A) Meat, home produced, fresh and frozen, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat, horseflesh, suet, and marrow fat.
Middlings, see Offals of Corn.
(A) Milk, sweetened, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
Mill dust and screenings, see Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
* Notes of the Bank of France.
Offals of corn which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Sharps.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, see Cannon; Carriages.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, see Firearms.
Pollard, see Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, see Fruit, etc.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
Rifles, see Firearms.
Salmon, tinned, see Fish.
(A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
Screenings, see Offals of Corn.
Seeds, see Cereals mentioned by name.
(A) Semolina.
Sharps, see Offals of Corn.
Sheep, see Animals.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, see Calfskins; Hides.
Spirits, see Whisky.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, see also Confectionery.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, see Onions; Potatoes.
Venison, see Game.
(A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.
(A) Yeast.

List C.

List C comprises All Goods not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

General Licences for Exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the Board of Trade) to all destinations with which trading is allowed—

Apomorphia Hydrochloride.
Bird seed.
Cake mixture.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Cotarnine Hydrochloride.
Cotarnine Phthalate.
Disinfectant powders containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.
Gloy.
Marmite.
Mincemeat and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Ointments containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.
"Phosfo," animal food.
Puddings.
Restorine.
Soaps containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.
Tooth-powders containing not more than 10 per cent coal tar derivatives.

Samples.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all bona fide samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, i.e., for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section; but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are bona fide samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Import and Export Licensing Section is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

Open General Licence for Coal Exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia (other than Esthonia, Lettland and Lithuania), Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorized representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorized local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (see list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry:—

District.	Controller's Representatives.
All Scottish ports	Mr W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough, inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to King's Lynn, inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports and all ports in Lancashire and Cumberland.	Mr. J. Melrandi. Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport, inclusive ..	Mr. H. Bamber, Cymric Buildings, Cardiff.

Open General Licence for the Export of Smooth-bore Guns and Munitions for use therewith.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Import and Export Licensing Section.

British Possessions and Protectorates (see note below).
French Possessions and protectorates (see note below).
United States of America.
South America.
Japan and Korea.
France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Norway Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Iceland, Czecho-Slovakia, Panama Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, San Salvador, San Domingo and Hayti.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition" all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a specific Export Licence.

The Prohibited Areas are—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas' Island, and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra.)

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula and such continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on August 4, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman, and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that cape to its intersection with longitude 57° east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

Open General Licence for the Export of Aircraft, etc.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Import and Export Licensing Section of the

Board of Trade in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—" Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connexion with aircraft."

Open General Licence for the export of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

Notes regarding export to certain countries.

Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1 and 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

There is no parcel post to *Esthonia*, *Jugo-Slavia* (except *Dalmatia*), *Lettland* (*Latvia*), *Lithuania*, *Poland*.

Germany.—Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes, provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 oz.) of tobacco.

Russia (*European*).—Conditions under which trading with European Russia will be permissible are at present under consideration.

Syria.—A Parcel Post Service is in operation north of Acre to Alexandretta, and west of Aleppo, including—

Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah Homs, Latakia, Rayak and Tripoli.

Turkey.—Parcels for civilians in Turkey and Smyrna will only be accepted if they are fully addressed " c/o Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople " (and/or Smyrna), and parcels must be *called* for at the British Post Offices.

Urgent Orders.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Import and Export Licensing Section (Board of Trade) the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to " Derestim, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1/3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connexion with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Director, Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S.W.-1.

Transhipment in the United Kingdom.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S.-90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section " A " or " B " of the list of prohibited exports (including tea).
Seeds, oils and fats on Section " A " of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Ergot.
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.

C. A. Innes,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Order—No. 1411, Revenue (Special), dated 30th July 1920.

Miscellaneous

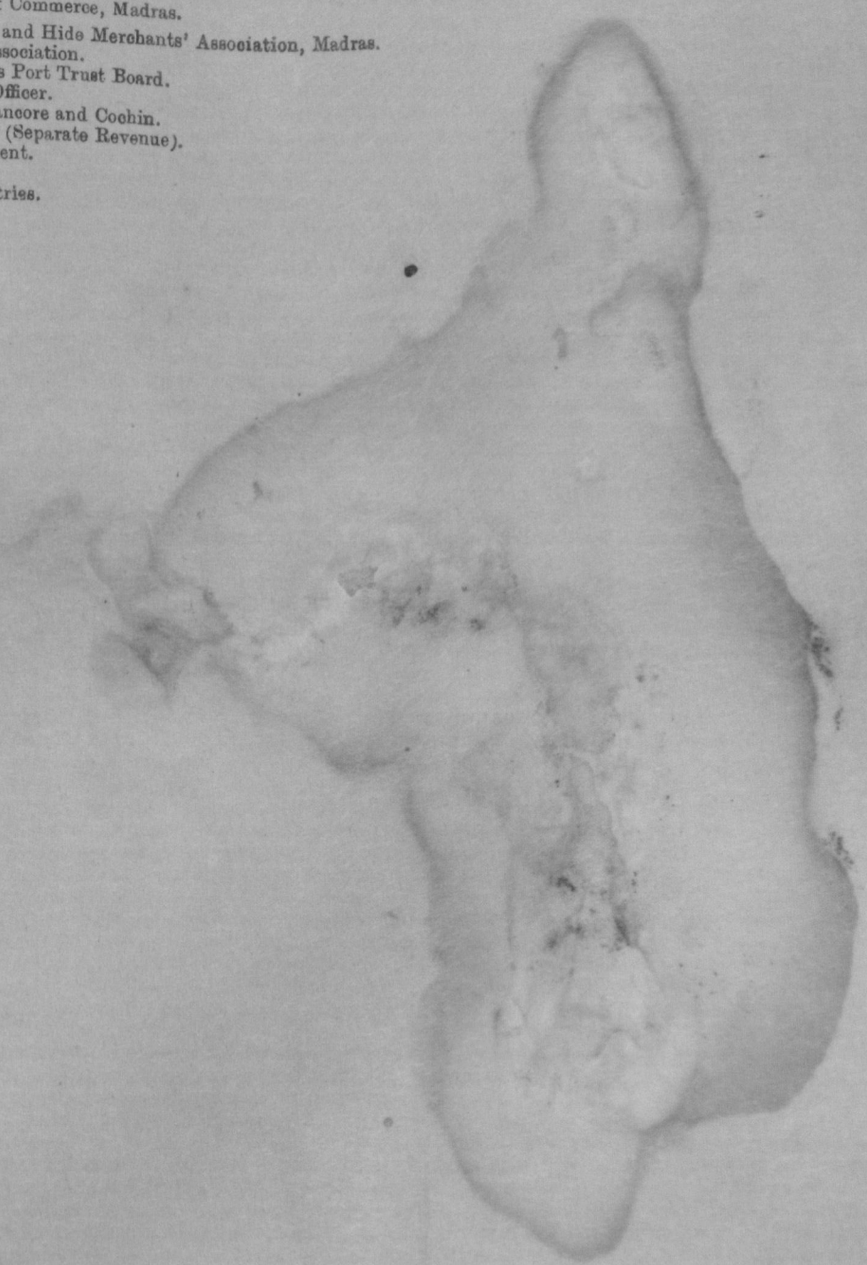
Communicated to the Chambers of Commerce.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Chamber of Commerce, Madras.
" " Tuticorin.
" " Cochin.
" Godavari Chamber of Commerce, Cocanada.
" European " "
" Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

Copy to the South India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association, Madras.
" Madras Trades Association.
" Chairman, Madras Port Trust Board.
" Presidency Port Officer.
" Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
" Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue).
" Revenue Department.
" Publicity Officer.
" Director of Industries.



Government of Madras

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1414, 31st July 1920

Forest Department

Passing orders on certain points connected with the re-organization of the executive and protective staffs of the —.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 764, Revenue (Special), dated 25th April 1919.
G.O. No. 1324, Revenue (Special), dated 10th July 1919.
G.O. No. 1684, Revenue (Special), dated 4th September 1919.
G.O. No. 1914, Revenue (Special), dated 16th October 1919.

II

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox, I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—the 17th March 1920.
No.—Ref. 883-G1./20-1.

I have the honour to submit to Government copy of the proceedings of a conference held by me with the Conservators of Forests at Madras on the 12th, 13th and 15th January 1920. My remarks with reference to the resolutions passed at the conference are set forth below.

* * * * * *

6. *Resolution V—Details connected with the introduction of the reorganization scheme.*—The abolition of the deputy ranger class with effect from 1st October 1919 and the absorption of all existing deputy rangers as foresters introduced some complications in administration. Many practical difficulties were brought to notice by the Conservators and by the Principal of the Forest College.

(2) The more important difficulties pointed out are the following :—

(i) The question of the *cadre* on which the late deputy rangers should be placed—whether a circle *cadre* subject to the control of the Conservators or a Division *cadre* subject to the control of the District Forest Officers.

(ii) The provision to be made for the existing deputy rangers who have entered the department with the hope of rising to ranger posts after undergoing the College training, but who have been prevented from doing so for no fault of theirs.

(iii) The jurisdiction of the forester class whether there should be inter-district transfers or whether such transfers should be confined to districts and controlled by District Forest Officers.

(iv) The authority who should punish, suspend or dismiss a forester.

(v) The limit up to which forest *guards* can be promoted as foresters—whether they can have unrestricted promotion to the top of the forester class and whether their general standard of education will fit them for higher posts.

(vi) The class from which forest guard should ordinarily be recruited—labouring class or educated class. If the latter, the forest guard will discard manual labour ; if former, he will be unable to maintain accounts in English as a forester.

These difficulties arose mainly out of the fact that, under section 42 of the Forest Code, the deputy ranger was borne on a circle list, and was appointed, promoted and punished by the Conservator, while a forester belonged, under section 41 of the Forest Code, to the Division cadre and was under the orders of the District Forest Officer in all respects. When, under the reorganization, the deputy rangers were classed as foresters, Conservators ceased to exercise powers of appointment to the subordinate forest service.

(3) These points were considered by me and I issued a memorandum meeting the difficulties mentioned, preliminary to further discussion and settlement at the Conservators' Conference—please see the printed memorandum enclosed.

(4) The subject was fully discussed at the conference and the Conservators have mostly accepted the decisions indicated in this office memorandum quoted above.

(i) *The position of the late deputy rangers—Now foresters.*—The difficulty of the position is that these men were almost entirely recruited on an educational standard designed to qualify them for entrance to the Forest College. There was no direct promise that they should be sent to be trained as rangers, but the above fact as well as the openings as acting rangers which were constantly occurring, had a great deal to do with their recruitment. The reorganization scheme did away with the whole class for the reason that as stated by the Board, "experience has shown that the deputy ranger has been a failure and to contemplate leaving even minor ranges under such management is to accept inefficiency." This is quite true as a rule of untrained deputy rangers but is not true of deputy rangers as assistants to rangers nor of these men when they had been trained at the College.

However, the main idea of the reorganization scheme being to do away with this class, to revert them to the protective establishment and to make a clear-cut distinction between the executive and protective establishments, these men have fallen on evil days, and it is to relieve the situation that the Conference's Resolutions in paragraph 4 were devised and they seem to offer the only available solution.

(ii) *Foresters and forest guards.*—Although it is unlikely that the department will be able to recruit under the new scheme foresters of as much education as that of the late deputy ranger, still it is hoped that sufficient men of some education may be found. It appears to me that the Board of Revenue, when strongly advocating the abolition of the deputy ranger as inefficient for the purpose of range charge rather overlooked his usefulness in subordinate spheres where a knowledge of English is desirable. Experience will show whether the new scheme will work in this respect.

There is no objection to foresters remaining on a circle cadre, their promotion vesting in Conservators while their punishments and transfer within the divisions rest with the District Forest Officers. The treatment of rangers is analogous. Although the latter are borne on the Presidency list, their appointment vesting in the Chief Conservator, they are punishable by Conservators. This system has worked smoothly and may be followed in respect of foresters.

It seems desirable to retain the Conservator's control on the forester cadre until at least the reorganization scheme be completely introduced. The question of making promotions of foresters will no doubt with its large addition to the number of this class is add considerably to the work of Conservators, but it seems inadvisable that Conservators should be deprived of power to appoint to any grade of forest officer.

It is not necessary or desirable to restrict the promotion of forest guards to any particular grade of foresters. They should be allowed to rise to the top of the forester class provided they befit themselves for such advancement by probity and ability in the discharge of their duties.

(5) The question relating to the status of the present students undergoing training at the College, whether they should be treated as foresters or probationary ranger, was also discussed at the Conference, the Principal strongly recommending the latter course in the interests of the students and for the prestige of the College; a separate reference has been made to Government on this matter—Chief Conservator's Reference No. 2595-Gl./19-3, dated 24th January 1920.

(6) The above proposals entail some amendments to the Forest Code, and these will be carried out on receipt of orders on the present communication.

* * * * * *

Enclosure

Proceedings of a Conference of the Chief Conservator of Forests with the Conservators of Forests held at Madras on the 12th, 13th and 15th January 1920.

A conference of Conservators of Forests was held at Madras on the 12th, 13th and 15th January 1920 at which the Hon'ble Mr. S. Cox, Chief Conservator of Forests, presided. The following Conservators were present:—

(1) H. A. Latham, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
(2) H. Tireman, Esq. do. Western Circle.
(3) A. B. Jackson, Esq. do. Central Circle.
(4) C. M. Hodgson, Esq. do. Northern Circle.

2. The subjects discussed at the Conference and the conclusions arrived at are set forth below:—

* * * * * *

V. Details connected with the introduction of Reorganization Scheme.

Resolution.—The Conference, after a detailed discussion, arrived at the following conclusions in regard to the appointment and promotion of forest guards, foresters and the provision to be made for deputy rangers who were already in service and who have since become foresters.

2. *Appointment and promotion of forest guards.*—This should be left to the discretion of the District Forest officers provided that original appointments are made to the lowest grade and that promotions are only made on account of approved service, and in accordance with section 32 (2) and section 41 of the Forest Code.

3. *Appointment and promotion of foresters.*—The Conference resolved :

(1) that foresters should be on a circle list ;

(2) that appointments to the class of foresters should be made by the District Forest Officer in the lowest grade subject to the provisions of section 32 (2) of the Forest Code and to the control of the Conservator ;

(3) that promotions and transfers from division to division of foresters should be made by the Conservators, District Forest officers exercising similar powers within their own divisions; and

(4) that District Forest officers may suspend, dismiss and grant leave to all grades of foresters.

4. *The provision to be made for Deputy Rangers already in service.*—The Conference agreed that this question presented great practical difficulties. In the Southern Circle alone there are no less than 29 permanent and 51 temporary deputy rangers—80 men in all—most, if not all, of whom entered service with the hope of, and the educational qualifications necessary for, becoming Rangers after undergoing training at the Forest College.

5. Other circles may return somewhat similar figures. Considering the limited number of men to be trained at the College every year, and age limit applicable to them, there is no hope that more than a few of these men will pass through the College course and become qualified as Rangers. No doubt some men will secure Rangers' posts without the College training, but the number of such appointments will be limited, as this channel of promotion is confined to men of exceptional merit and to 10 per cent of the annual recruitment.

6. The future position, therefore, of these men who have entered service with the hope of getting a Ranger's post but have had no opportunity of qualifying themselves for it, is a serious problem.

7. Suggestions made at the Conference to remedy the present unsatisfactory state of things resolved themselves into the following :—

(i) *To permit men who are unwilling to remain in the service to retire.*—This suggestion neither meets the requirements of the department, nor the grievances of the men themselves.

(ii) *To grant a bonus to deserving foresters who have proved themselves capable, as Deputy Rangers, of holding range charges or who are in all respects fit for training at the College were there studentships available.*—This suggestion has many drawbacks; while a man performs the functions of a forester, it is undesirable to increase his emoluments on account of his capacity to perform work which is not required of him. Besides, it is only a temporary palliative.

(iii) *To reserve all or a large proportion of additional posts which may be created in the Range cadre for these men.*—This seems the only practical method of meeting the difficulty ; but its efficiency depends on the extent to which the range cadre is likely to be increased.

8. It may be noted with regard to this point that the Government of India, in opposition to the strongly-worded recommendation of the Board of Revenue and of the Local Government, reduced the leave reserve of the range *cadre* from 20 per cent to 14 per cent.

Should proof be forthcoming that a 20 per cent leave reserve is the minimum on which the strength of the executive establishment can be maintained, there is a strong case to move for a reconsideration of the order.

9. The second ground for a probable increase of Rangers is the fact that when the Board submitted its reorganization scheme, no large development of forest activities was contemplated. Provision was made (1) to fill the then existing range charges, (2) to create 20 additional posts for research and working plans duty, and (3) to establish a sufficient leave reserve.

As noted above, the leave reserve was cut down by 11 posts and the research and working plan rangers were reduced to 10.

10. Since then the department has undertaken new works on the West Coast, is likely to develop work in Tinnevelly and Madura and may have to provide additional staff for the forests in the Northern Circars and elsewhere.

It was elicited at the Conference that there was probably scope for thirty additional ranges in the Western Circle, ten in the Northern Circle and ten in the Southern Circle within the next few years.

Sanction will have to be solicited from Government to create some new rangers' posts in the immediate future, and it was the opinion of the Conference that advantage should be taken of the opportunity to provide for the older foresters who are qualified for range charges by already having held charge in a satisfactory manner and for some of the younger men who have educational qualifications fitting them for admission to the Forest College.

* * * * * *

Reference from the Chief Conservator of Forests, No. 2595-19-1, dated the 22nd November 1919.

I attach, for your perusal, a memorandum on certain questions connected with the recruitment, training and promotion of the Subordinate Service, together with copies of letters from the Conservators of Forests, Northern and Southern Circles. I would ask you to consider the subject carefully in order that a definite decision on several difficult questions may be arrived at during the next Conservators' Conference.

S. Cox,
Chief Conservator of Forests.

To all Conservators of Forests.
" the Principal, Madras Forest College.

APPENDICES

I

Recruitment of foresters and forest guards.

Mr. Latham has raised this question with reference to the general scheme of reorganization which provides that foresters shall be recruited from forest guards where capable men are available. Mr. Latham suggests that the promotion of forest guards to foresters should not go beyond appointment to the lowest grade on Rs. 20.

2. There is much to be said for his view that a good forest guard will not necessarily make a good forester, and there is no doubt in these days of increased education that a deputy ranger filled a useful position in the service especially if he could speak and write English. But the better class of deputy rangers joined the department in most cases in the hope of becoming a ranger and now that recruitment of foresters to rangers is limited to 10 per cent of the small annual recruitment, it seems unlikely that the pay will produce the same class of recruit as before.

3. The question is whether we should recognize this difficulty and rely on recruitment from the better class of forest guard who will be attracted to the department under the improved scale of pay or whether we should to some extent dissever the forest guard and foresters and recruit a different class of man to each branch.

4. The question is not immediately pressing as there are already a considerable number of deputy rangers to be provided for, and in many districts, a sufficiency of experienced forest guard to fill the lowest grade of forester. But as the reorganization proceeds and more posts are to be filled, the question will become acute and should therefore be settled as soon as possible. I am inclined to think

(1) that foresters should be appointed direct to the lowest grade whenever the vacancies cannot be satisfactorily filled by forest guards,

(2) that forest guards should be selected without reference to their educational qualifications provided they can read and write the vernacular, and

(3) that no forest guard except in exceptional circumstances should be promoted forester unless he possesses a first-class certificate from vernacular training school or in special cases, is strongly recommended on account of long service, general good work and conduct by the District Forest Officer.

Subject to these qualifications, I would not place any restrictions against the advancement of a forest guard to the top of the forester's grade by progressive promotions.

5. I do not agree with Mr. Latham's proposal that forest guards should be illiterate coolies. In my view they ought at least to take the position of gang-foreman, and to be able to direct labour, to give intelligible evidence in courts, and to have a standing in the villages. The last of these qualifications is perhaps the most important of all for effective protection of the forests. Exceptions may, of course, be made in the case of jungle tribes or where the type of forest guard referred to either cannot be obtained or would be of no use. With regard to the selection of men for direct recruitment to foresters it seems impossible to lay down any general rule until we know what class of men the new scheme will attract. One would like to prescribe a modicum of English if only to meet Mr. Latham's difficulties with regard to keeping accounts in the vernacular. But except perhaps in some of the more advanced Southern districts, I doubt whether the prospects of the service are sufficient to attract a class of men as well educated as the deputy ranger, and I think we shall experience considerable difficulty as time goes on in range administration. The real solution may be found in reducing the size of the range, and with such reduction the partial elimination of the English-speaking class of range subordinates with whom rangers and their offices often keep up an unnecessary volume of correspondence would not be a bad thing.

6. *Appointment and transfer of foresters within the circle.*—Under sections 33 and 42 (2) of the Forest Code, appointments to the old class of deputy rangers vested with Conservators, and all deputy rangers being on one circle list, their promotions were regulated without reference to the district in which the particular officer was serving.

In the case of foresters the scale was fixed for each forest division and promotion and transfer was confined to the division.

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7. Under the new conditions, the question arises whether all or any of the forester class should be appointed by the District Forest Officer and whether foresters should be liable to transfer beyond the district. For the present, the appointment of foresters has been left in the hands of the Conservators and until the re-organization scheme, with its large addition to the number of this class, is completely introduced, it seems desirable that this method should continue. Whether or no when the cadre is completed the power of promotion should revert to the District Forest Officer is a matter which requires careful consideration. On the one hand, the onus of making promotions will add considerably to the Conservator's work, and on the other hand, it seems inadvisable that the Conservators should be deprived of power to appoint to any grade of forest officer.

But it does not follow in any case that foresters should be either grouped on a circle list or should be necessarily liable to inter-circle transfer. The most suitable arrangement would appear to be to keep promotions from grade to grade within the division and with regard to transfer between divisions to give the Conservator power to direct them whenever necessary.

8. Mr. Latham suggests that foresters of the I and II grades only should be liable to inter-division transfers and that the officers of these two grades should be borne on a special circle list for that purpose, but there seems to me obvious objections to differentiate the treatment of the grades of a single class of officers and that there is no particular purpose to be gained by limiting the Conservator's powers of transfer.

9. *The provision to be made for the deputy rangers already in service.*—Mr. Latham points out in his letter of 25th October 1919 that he has in his circle 29 permanent deputy rangers and 51 temporary deputy rangers, in all 80 men : and wishes to know what is to be done in the apparent conflicting circumstances that under the old regulations deputy rangers could not be confirmed as such unless they had passed through the Madras Forest College, and that under existing orders foresters can only be appointed to the Rs. 20 grade.

10. The latter order refers only to the appointment of new men to the forester grade and does not refer to the grading of deputy rangers holding permanent or sub. *pro tem.* appointments as such in the old *cadre*. It was considered that there may not be sufficient forest guards fit for promotion as foresters and that the vacancies might have to be filled up by outsiders. In the latter case, as it is undesirable that these men should at once step into the vacancies which actually exist in the higher grades, it was ruled that all new appointments should be made to the lowest grade. This is the almost universal practice in Government departments and does not affect the ruling that deputy rangers and foresters now permanent, or acting, should be absorbed into the existing vacancies in the forester grade commensurate with their standing in the old *cadres*.

11. The following statement shows the corresponding grades in the old and new scales, and in the case of foresters only those in the old III grade on Rs. 15 benefit pecuniarily by the transfer to the new scale, but in other cases it is reasonable held that transfers from temporary or probationary posts in the old scale, to permanent posts in the new scale, and in the case of permanent men the increased flow of available promotion is sufficient compensation.

It was never intended that all temporary or probationary deputy rangers should be reduced on appointment to the new *cadre* to the lowest grade of forester; nor was it intended, as seem to be suggested in paragraph 6 of Mr. Latham's letter, that there should be all-round promotions in order to enhance existing pay.

Old scale.			Rs.	New scale.			Rs.
Deputy ranger,	I	grade	40	Forester,	I	grade.	40
,,	II	,,	35	,,	II	,,	35
,,	III	,,	30	,,	III	,,	30
Forester,	I	,,	25	,,	IV	,,	25
,,	II	,,	20	,,	V	,,	20
,,	III	,,	15	..	..	..	..
Forest guard,	I	,,	12	Forest guard,	I	grade	16
,,	II	,,	10	,, ,,	II	,,	14
,,	III	,,	9	,, ,,	III	,,	12
,,	IV	,,	8	,, ,,	IV	,,	10

12. *Question of position of men under training at the College.*—Mr. Latham also wishes to know definitely whether men undergoing training at the College are supernumerary and do not count against the *cadre* of the circle.

It will be observed from paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Government Order at page 6 of proceedings No. 33, dated 17th September 1919, that twenty posts of probationary rangers on Rs. 50 have been separately sanctioned for two years' preliminary training before going to College. These twenty posts are intended to be filled by men selected as probationary rangers by the Chief Conservator, who have had no forest training and are not intended to be filled by foresters now in service who are eligible for deputation to the College.

13. In fact, these appointments will not come into force until the present staff of qualified deputy rangers of suitable age have been absorbed into the cadre of rangers. As Conservators are aware no appointments of probationary rangers are at present contemplated in view of the difficulty of providing for deserving men who have hitherto been deputy rangers.

14. The answer to Mr. Latham's question is therefore that while the twenty foresters undergoing training at the College as probationers and the twenty probationers who may be appointed for training for two years before going to the College, are supplementary to the cadre, the latter class will not come into existence for the present.

15. *Selection of foresters for the* 1920–22 *course at the Forest College.*—Mr. Hodgson in his letter has dealt with the deputation of five men, late deputy rangers from his Circle to College for the 1920–22 course. Other Conservators have also in direct correspondence with the Principal made similar suggestions.

As there are under the reorganization scheme ten posts open to Madras Government students each year, it is obvious that a large number of suitable men cannot be provided for at present. The difficulty was dealt with in paragraph 11 of my letter to Government printed at page 1 of Proceedings No. 33, dated 17th September 1919. The question remains as to how the selection is to be carried out. The general allotment of studentships at the College rests with the Principal and the Chief Conservator, subject to the approval of Government. Within the allotment the selection of students for each circle vests with Conservators who have been requested to submit their nominations to the Chief Conservator by the 15th January (please see revised College Calendar, paragraph 7).

The Chief Conservator in consultation with the Principal of the College will then make a final selection. It seems to me that it is desirable at least in the present case, to discuss the Conservators' nominations at the Conference in January at which the Principal of the College will be present. We have to face the difficulty of providing for men who are over age : in fact 4 out of 5 of Mr. Hodgson's candidates are over 30 years of age, which was the limit given in the old rules and all are over 25 years of age, which is the limit under the new rules.

The latter, however, contemplate so far as Government students are concerned, the practice of direct recruitment which cannot at present be given effect to ; and there are therefore "special reasons" existing for over-stepping the limit while the present difficulty exists. We must face the fact that while foreign students will be 25 years old or younger, Madras students for the next few years will be older than 25 years. How much older is a matter to be discussed in Conference and some age bar must be applied.

It will at least be of some advantage if there is uniformity of age among the Madras students themselves and for this reason I would ask that Conservators in preparing their list of nominations should cover a fairly wide field of age from which a final selection can be made.

16. Opportunity will be taken at the next Conference to clear up any further difficulties which may arise and if Conservators have similar other questions to raise it is requested that a statement of them may be sent in advance for circulation before the meeting.

Sub-Enclosure (3).

No. I Circle—Headquarters, Waltair.

Serial number.	Divisional charges.	Area of reserved forests.	Area of reserved lands.	Total.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Number of ranges.
		Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Sq. Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ganjām	623	2	625	94,884	1,42,529	8
2	Vizagapatam	312	2	314	49,163	39,074	3
3	Upper Gōdāvari	435	400	835	51,615	70,454	10
4	Lower Gōdāvari	398	87	485	1,89,662	91,502	
5	Kistna	264	1	265	60,782	43,047	3
	Total ..	2,032	492	2,524	4,46,106	3,86,606	24

Note (1).—Above figures exclude—
Parlakimedi forests 300 sq. miles.
Baliguda Malias with 200/300 sq. miles of Sal forests.
Madgole and Golgonda Agency forests (portion) the total area of forest country is about 1,500 sq. miles, and
Rampa forests of 300/400 sq. miles.

Note (2).—This circle is particularly difficult to travel in nearly all the forests lie in feverish agency tracts and that work of Conservator is exceptionally arduous.

Note (3).—There is a probability of great development of forests in the Agency and if a Commissionership is formed, it seems probable that the Conservator will be technical adviser on important forest matters to the Commissioner.

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No. II Circle—Headquarters, Bellary.

Serial number.	Divisional charges	Area of reserved forests.	Area of reserved lands.	Total area.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Number of ranges.
		SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	RS.	RS.	
1	Guntūr	806	..	806	1,72,529	63,1	4
2	Kurnool, East	970	..	970	56,666	81,5	6
3	Kurnool, South	760	..	760	66,694	77,2	5
4	Kurnool, West	859	..	859	1,25,689	1,23,5	7
5	Bellary	601	3	604	1,66,333	60,0	4
6	Anantapur	749	..	749	2,15,886	67,9	6
	Total ..	4,745	3	4,748	8,03,797	4,72,9	32

Note (1).—Kurnool has been divided into four divisions, but the division has not yet been given eff to owing to shortage of officers.

Note (2).—Bellary, as the headquarters is in touch by railway with all the divisions and accommodation for the Conservator and his office can be found there.

No. III Circle—Headquarters, Vellore.

Serial number.	Divisional charges.	Area of reserved forests.	Area of reserved lands.	Total area.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Number of ranges.
		SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	RS.	RS.	
1	Cuddapah, North	595	1	596	54,645	57,4	4
2	Cuddapah, South	462	..	462	60,164	71,1	4
3	Cuddapah, West	747	5	752	1,09,994	78,8	6
4	Nellore	720	11	731	1,29,226	81,7	6
5	Chittoor	827	..	827	1,08,657	92,0	6
6	North, Vellore	681	1	[illegible]	1,[illegible]67	72,8	3
7	Chinglepet	207	..	[illegible]	[illegible]5	[illegible]	3
	Total ..	4,019	18	4,0[illegible]		4,5	32

Note (1).—It is probable that Nellore will have to be divided into two

Note (2).—Vellore is preferred to Madras as the latter is very exp[illegible] difficult to obtain. It has long been a difficulty with filling this post t[illegible] Conservator willingly serves in this circle.

[illegible] and residences are [illegible] ence allowance ne

No. IV Circle—Headquarters, Salem.

Serial number.	Divisional charges.	Area of reserved forests.	Area of reserved lands.	Total area.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Number of ranges.
		SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	SQ. MILES.	RS.	RS.	
1	Vellore, South	419	..	419	1,92,192	97,94[illegible]	
2	Vellore, West	328	..	328	1,68,774	88,857	3
3	Arcot, South	281	..	281	1,57,499	45,972	3
4	Salem, North	799	39	838	1,95,063	86,262	4
5	Salem, South	558	24	582	1,42,587	84,804	6
6	Trichinopoly	309	..	309	1,42,511	43,869	5
	Total ..	2,694	63	2,757	9,98,636	4,52,707	26

Note.—The circle will contain all the most important sandal bearing areas in the Presidency and there is likely to be considerable expansion of revenue on that account.

Order—N 1414, Revenue (Special), dated 31st July 1920.

Forest No. 52.

At th Conference of Conservators of Forests held by the Chief Conservator in January last certain recommendations were made in regard to the details connected with the re-organization scheme—vide Resolion No. 5. The Government now proceed to pass orders on them.

The vernment approve the recommendations of the Conference, which is supported the Chief Conservator in regard to the circle cadre of foresters, their promotion ransfer and punishment and the promotion of forest guards.

2. As egards the promotion to new rangers' posts, should such posts be newly created, of resters who were deputy rangers prior to the introduction of the reorganization sc me, the Government are not prepared to undertake that these posts or any definit proportion of them shall be reserved for this class of subordinates. They see owever no reason why such foresters, originally recruited as deputy rangers, as re considered by the Chief Conservator to be fit for the newly created posts, shoul not be considered eligible for such posts. Government however consider it necessar that their orders should be obtained when occasion actually arises. In the event the creation of such posts, the Chief Conservator is requested to submit his proposal accordingly, and to report at the same time whether he proposes that any of the subordinates should undergo a course of training at the Forest College. The Chief nservator will doubtless consider at the same time whether the prospects any rec its under training in the Forest College are likely to be adversely ted by is proposals.

(True extract)

J. M. Turing,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Coservator of Forests,
" the Officer in charge of Publ