

Tamil Nadu Timber Transit Rules, 1968

TAMILNADU

India

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Act 352 of 1968

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Tamil Nadu Timber Transit Rules, 1968 Published vide Notification No. G. O. Ms. No. 518, Agriculture, dated 23rd February 1968 S.R.O. No. A-352 of 1968 Published in Part V (Pages 353-373) of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 29th May 1968. G. O. Ms. No. 518, Agriculture, dated 23rd February 1968 S.R.O. No. A-352 of 1968. - In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 35 and 36 of the Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1882) and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby makes the following rules to regulate the transit of timber in Tamil Nadu.

1. Short title and extent.

(1) These rules may be called the Tamil Nadu Timber Transit Rules, 1968. (2) They extend to the whole of the State of Tamil Nadu.

2. Definition.

- In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, - (1) "Act" means the Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882 (Tamil Nadu Act V of 1882); (2) "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to these rules; (3) "timber" includes all classes of timber as defined in the Act, except - (a) [xxx] [[Omitted by G O. Ms. No. 296, E&F, dated the 18th November 1988. Before its omission, clause (3)(a) read as follows: (a) timber not grown in India;] (b) [all sawn timber where the smallest dimension is less than 5cm. in thickness and does not exceed 12 decimetres in length;] [Substituted by G.O. Ms. No. 971, Forests and Fisheries, dated the 11th August 1983.] (c) timber removed under the concession granted in rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Act; (d) small wood for fuel and bamboos in head-loads or smaller quantities; (e) firewood purchased from depots or markets for domestic consumption if transported within the municipal limits, under cover of invoice given by depot keepers; (f) *Prosopis juliflora* - (Tamil Name-Seemai parambai, Seemai karuvai, Velikaruvai, Trade Name-The mesquite) (g) *Casuarina equisetifolia* - Tamil Name-Savukku Trade Name-Cas-uarina); (h) [Sababul (Tamil Name-Sanvuobel; Trade Name-Subabul; Botanical

Name-Leldcoena leucocephala); [Added by G.O. Ms. No. 296, E&F, dated the 18th November, 1988 and G O. Ms. No. 242, E&F, dated the 24th June 1992.](i)Eucalyptus hybrid-(Tamil Name-Nilgiris tree; Trade name-Nilgiris tree; Botanical Name-Eucalyptus teriticornis);(j)Palmyra-(Tamil Name-Panai; Trade Name-Palmya; Botanical Name-Borassus Flabellifer);(k)Poovarasu-(Tamil Nadu-Poovarasu; Trade Name-Portia; Botanical Name-Thespesia Populnea);(l)Dadops (Tamil Name-Kalyana Murungai; Trade Name-Coral tree; Botanical Name-Erythrina indica);(m)Nattu Odai (Tamil Nadu-Nattu Odari; Trade name-Umbrella thorn; Botanical Name-Acaecia-Planeferons).]

2A. [Conditions of transit of timber. [Substituted by G. O. Ms. No. 971, Forests and Fisheries, dated the 11th August 1983.]

- No person shall move timber into, or from, or within the State by land, water or air unless such timber is accompanied by a permit prescribed therefor under rule 4:Provided that where timber is moved within the limits of a municipality or a corporation under an invoice given by a timber Merchants, no permit is necessary for the transport of such timber.]

3. Form of permit.

- (i) In the case of timber, fuel and bamboos from Government lands, the permit shall be in the form of Head Load, Cart load or in Form I and a fee shall be charged at the rates specified below:

Form of permit	Fees Rs.
(a) Head Load	0.10 each
(b) Cart Load	1.00 each
(c) Form I (Lorry Load)	10.00 each

(G O. Ms. No. 1361, Forests and Fisheries, dated the 20th November 1981)(ii)In the case of timber fuel, and bamboos from private lands markets or depots in the District and in the case of subsequent movement of timber fuel and bamboos the permit shall be in Form II (Lorry Load), as the case may be, and shall be in print. The permit shall, on application, be issued by the Range Officer, having jurisdiction on payment of a fee calculated at the rates specified below:-

Form of permit	Fees Rs.
Cart Load	1.00 each
Form I (Lorry Load)	10.00 each

No other permit shall be used:Provided that Foresters may issue permits for removal of firewood from patta lands subject to the condition that they may issue such permits for not more than two cart loads at a time and not more than ten cart loads in a month in respect of the same individual, on production of a certificate of ownership of his patta land issued by appropriate revenue authority.(G. O. Ms. No. 1361, Forests and Fisheries, dated the 20th November 1981)(ii)The permit referred to, in this rule shall be either in English or Tamil Language.(iii)A way-permit in Form III shall be granted in exchange for each permit in Form-I or Form II at the first checking station on the route by which the timber passes.

4. Issue of permits.

(a) Permits in Form I shall be in triplicate and shall have all parts filled up by the District Forest Officer or any Officer duly authorised by him. The District Forest Officer, or the Officer so authorised, as the case may be, shall sign, and date each part, hand over the original to the person moving the timber, send the duplicate to the Officer in-charge of the forest, and retain the triplicate as counter-foil for record in his office. (b) Permits in Form II shall be in triplicate and shall have all the parts filled up by the person disposing of the timber or his authorised agent, the original shall be handed over to the person authorised to remove the timber, the duplicate shall be simultaneously sent to the District Forest Officer concerned and the triplicate shall be retained as a counter-foil for not less than six months from the date of issue of the original and shall be produced for inspection at any time within that period on demand by any Forest Officer not below the rank of Forest Guard. (G. O. Ms. No. 314, Forests and Fisheries, dated the 23rd March 1981) Explanation. - The expression "authorised agent" in this sub-rule shall mean an agent authorised by the person disposing of the timber and approved by the District Forest Officer. (c) A person applying to the Range Officer, having jurisdiction for supply of printed forms of permits shall return the counter-foils of the permits, if any, supplied to him previously. (d) Permits shall be issued strictly in the serial order. A fresh permit book shall not be opened before the book in use has been completed and exhausted. (e) Each cart or other vehicle carrying timber shall be covered by a separate permit in Form I or Form II, as the case may be. In no circumstances shall one permit be issued or used for more than one cart or other vehicle. (f) The permit in Form I or Form II shall be valid for the time specified in the permit which shall be determined with reference to the actual time required for the transport of timber, firewood or bamboos, and shall not exceed a period of one month from the date of the issue of the permit. (g) Permits in Form III shall be in duplicate, the original shall be given in exchange for the original of the permit in Form I or Form II, as the case may be, and the duplicate shall be retained by the Officer in-charge of the checking station.

5. Check of permits.

- (i) The permits referred to in the preceding rule shall be produced with the timber for examination at any station which may be notified, from time to time, by the Collector in the District Gazette as a "Checking Station" and past which the timber may be taken. In the case of timber in transit, the permit shall be produced, instantaneously when demanded anywhere within the limits of the scheduled areas, by any Revenue Forest or Police Officer or at any of the checking stations notified by the Collector outside the Scheduled areas past which the timber is taken. Any Police Officer in uniform not below the rank of Head Constable or any Forest Officer not below the rank of Forest Guard or of Tanahdar wherever there are tanahdars may stop any vehicle reasonably suspected of carrying timber within the scheduled area for checking its contents and such vehicles shall not proceed there from until permitted to do so by the said Officer or the Police or Forest Department or the tanahdars, as the case may be. Vehicle driver with vehicle carrying timber, fuel and bamboos when he passes through a check post with the Form I or Form II permit sign in the register maintained in the check post and similarly furnish the vehicle number in Form I or Form II. No person shall take any timber or pass any timber from, any road or river on which a checking station has been placed, with intent to evade the production of the timber at the checking station. The

quantity of timber in transit shall not be greater than that entered in the permit and if it is less, the same permit shall not be used again to cover the deficiency.(ii)The Officer-in-charge of the first checking station shall, after satisfying himself that the timber actually comes from the locality and is of the kind stated in the permit in Form I or Form II, as the case may be, and is not in excess of the quantity specified therein, retain such permit and give in exchange therefor a way-permit in Form III duly noting the vehicle number carrying the timber, fuel and bamboos. This way-permit shall protect such timber along the route to its destination and shall be produced and endorsed at all subsequent checking stations on that route. If the Officer-in-charge of the first checking station is not satisfied and refuses to grant the way-permit, he shall detain the timber and the permit in Form I or Form II, as the case may be, and report the case for the orders of the District Forest Officer, stating clearly his reasons for the action taken.All timber in transit shall be produced for examination at the first checking station on the authorised route between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., and if such timber arrives at the first checking station after 6 p.m. the Officer in-charge of the checking station may detain it till 6 a.m., following for examination.Explanation I. - The expression "checking station" in this rule shall include any place within 400 metres thereof.Explanation II. - In this rule "vehicle" includes lorries, stage carriages, contract carriages, tractors, hand-carts, bullock carts, horse-drawn carriage such as jutkas, cycle rickshaws and hand-pulled rickshaws, three wheeled vehicles and any other mode of conveyance.

6. Situation of checking stations.

- (i) The checking stations for timber in transit shall be fixed at any place as deemed necessary by the Government and checking of timber in transit shall not be made within the limits of Municipalities and Corporations, except-(a)in cases in which it is considered necessary to guard against smuggling from unreserved lands into towns; or(b)in places which afford special facilities for the regulation of traffic such as the meeting of roads and water ways.(ii)No demand shall be made under these rules for the production of permit within the limits of Municipalities and Corporations, except at the checking stations.(G. O. Ms. No. 971, Forests and Fisheries, dated the 11th August 1983)

7. Use and registration of property marks.

(1)The ownership of timber obtained from private lands, markets or depots shall be indicated by a property mark.Explanation. - In this rule, the expression "timber" excludes bamboos and fuel billets not exceeding 12 decimetres in length.All sawn timber where the smallest dimension is not less than 5cm. in thickness and does not exceed 12 decimetres in length shall qualify as "timber" for fixing departmental hammer marking.(2)All such property marks shall be registered at the District Forest Office. A fee of Rs. 50.00 (Rupees fifty only) shall be charged in respect of registration and Rs. 50.00 (Rupees fifty only) for renewal of property mark, it shall be lawful for the District Forest Officer to require from any owner of a property mark, any applicant for registration of property mark and any applicant for the supply of permits in Form II, information relating to the locality, quantity of wood available and any other details which the District Forest Officer may require in order to give effect to these rules. He may refuse the registration of property mark or the issue of Form II permits and may cancel or suspend registration of any property mark if the Information required is not given or if he

considers that such property mark is not distinctive or for other good and sufficient reasons. The District Forest Officer shall record his reasons for such refusal, suspension or cancellation and submit his order for confirmation by the District Collector. A certificate in Form IV shall be granted by the District Officer Forest Officer on registration of such properly mark. A registrar of property marks shall be maintained in the District Forest Officer in Form V. The fee once paid shall not be refunded under any circumstances.(G. O. Ms. No. 1501, Forests and Fisheries, dated the 8th November 1982)(3)Any person who entrusts his property mark to his authorised agent as defined in Explanation to sub-rule (b) of rule 4 or any other person, shall be liable for the consequences of any illegal act committed under these rules by such authorised agent or other persons.(4)After the application for the removal of timber is received the Assistant Conservator Forests or the Ranger concerned shall, as soon as possible, inspect and if the timber stored qualified for issue of transport permit, affix the departmental hammer mark on the timbers.(G. O. Ms. No. 1409, Forests and Fisheries, dated the 30th October 1980)(G. O. Ms. No. 438, Forests and Fisheries dated the 15th April 1981).

8. Date up to which the registration or renewal has effect.

- The registration and each renewal of registrations of property mark shall be valid only in respect of the description and quantity of the timber entered in Form IV and shall, unless otherwise stated, be in force until the first day of April immediately following such registration or renewal.

9. Red Sanders Wood.

- No person shall have in his possession or move red sanders timber chips or powder except under a special permit issued by the District Forest Officer in Form VI:Provided that nothing contained in this rules shall apply to -(a)red sanders wood not exceeding 5kg. in weight carried by any bona fide traveller or any person authorised by him in writing for his personal use, or(b)red sanders wood cut and carried by a ryot for his own personal use from trees growing on the patta lands of the said ryots or of any neighbouring ryot from whom title to such red sanders wood is derived and provided that he obtained a certificate of title from the [village munsif] [Now Village Administrative Officer.] and that the quantity cut and carried on each occasion does not exceed 5kg. in weight.AnnexureAll Revenue Districts In Tamil Nadu(G. O. Ms. No. 971, Forests and Fisheries, dated the 11th August 1983)Form I[See rule 3(i)]

Triplicate	Duplicate	Original
(Counterfoil to be retained by the Issuing Officer)	(To be sent to the Officer in-charge of forest)	Permit for export, transport of timber from Government forests
Permit No.	Permit No.	Permit No.
Under the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882	Under the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882	Under the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882

1. Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
 2. Quantity
 3. Description of timber
 4. Fees paid, if any
 5. Marks, if any, on the timber
 6. From what forest or depot removed, 6. From what forest or depot removed.
 7. To what place removed
 8. Route
 9. Time allowed
 10. Vehicle Registration No.
 11. Remarks
 Camp:
 Signature of issuing Officer.
 Date:
 Designation.

Triplicate(Counterfoil to be retained by the Person issuing the pass) Permit No.

Under rule 3(iii) of the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882

1. Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
 2. Quantity
 3. Description of timber, firewood or bamboos
 4. Marks, if any, on the timber, firewood or Bamboos
 5. When obtained
 6. To what place removed
 7. Route

1. Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
 2. Quantity
 3. Description of timber
 4. Fees paid, if any
 5. Marks, if any, on the timber
 6. From what forest or depot removed.
 7. To what place removed
 8. Route
 9. Time allowed
 10. Vehicle Registration No.
 11. Remarks
 Camp:
 Signature of issuing Officer.
 Date:
 Designation.

Duplicate(Duplicate to be sent to the District Forest Officer) Permit No.

Under rule 3(iii) of the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882

1. Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
 2. Quantity
 3. Description of timber, firewood or bamboos
 4. Marks, if any, on the timber, firewood or Bamboos
 5. When obtained
 6. To what place removed
 7. Route

1. Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
 2. Quantity
 3. Description of timber
 4. Fees paid, if any
 5. Marks, if any, on the timber
 7. To what place removed
 8. Route
 9. Time allowed
 10. Vehicle Registration No.
 11. Remarks
 Camp:
 Signature of issuing Officer.
 Date:
 Designation.

Original Form II[See rule 3(iii)] Pass for the import/transport of timber/ fire wood, bamboos from private lands or foreign territory

Under rule 3(iii) of the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882

1. Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
 2. Quantity
 3. Description of timber, firewood or bamboos
 4. Marks, if any, on the timber, firewood or Bamboos
 5. When obtained
 6. To what place removed
 7. Route

8. Time allowed	8. Time allowed	8. Time allowed
9. Remarks.	9. Remarks.	9. Remarks.
Date:	Date:	Date:
Station:	Station:	Station: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9.
Signature of the person granting the pass.	Signature of the person granting the pass.	Signature of the person granting the pass.
Note.- The time to be entered in column8 should not exceed the period calculated at 25 kilometres perday except with the special permission of the District ForestOfficer.	Note.- The time to be entered in column8 should not exceed the period calculated at 25 kilometres perday except with the special permission of the District ForestOfficer.	Note.- The time to be entered in column8 should not exceed the period calculated at 25 kilometres perday except with the special permission of the District ForestOfficer.

Form III[See rules (v) and (6)(ii)]

Way Permit	Way Permit	
(Counter-foil to be retained by the issuingOfficer in duplicate diglot)	(Under rule 4 of the rules under sections 35and 36 of the Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882)	
Permit for the transport of timber from tanah	Permit for the transport of timber from tanah	
1. Quantity	1. Quantity	
2. Description	2. Description	
3. Marks	3. Marks	
4. Time allowed	4. Time allowed	
5. Vehicle Registration No.	5. Vehicle Registration No.	
6. Remarks	6. Remarks	
Station: Signature of Officer incharge ofChecking Station.	Station: Signature of Officer incharge ofChecking Station.	
Date:	Date:	
	Note.-This way-permit is granted subjectto the rules under sections 35 and 36 of the Tamil Nadu ForestAct, 1882 and must be produced on demand by any Revenue, Forest,or Police Officer.	

Form IV(See rule 8)

Certificate of Registration	Certificate of Registration
(Counterfoil to be retained by the issuingOfficer in duplicate diglot)	Original
(Under the rules under sections 35 and 36 of theTamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882)	(Under the rules under sections 35 and 36 of theTamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882)
No.	No.
1. Name of person registering	1. Name of person registering
2. Description of property mark	2. Description of property mark

3. Description and quantity of timber registered
4. Date of registration or renewal
5. Remarks

Certified that..residing at., has
registered/renewed the above property markfor
the official year ending 31st March 19. up
to....19....District Forest Officer.Signature of
DistrictForest Officer

Form V[See rule 8]Register of Property Marks

3. Description and quantity of timber registered
4. Date of registration or renewal
5. Remarks

Certified that....residing at.... has
registered/renewed the above property markfor
the official year ending 31st March 19. up to
....19....District Forest Officer.Signature of
DistrictForest Officer

Serial number of registration	Name and address of person registering or renewing	Whether original registration or renewal	For what period registered or renewed	Date of original registration or last renewal	In what capacity registered whether as (a) owneror lessee of lands from which timber is to be felled or(b) aspurchase on Kutt-ikanain from such owner or lessee or(c) asretail dealer	If registered as owner or lease particular oflands claimed
For Unsurveyed lands.names.boundaries and taluk	For surveyed lands,names,survey numbers,amsam andtaluk					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Form VI (Referred to in rule 10)

(Counter-foil to be retained by
the DistrictForest Officer)

Permit No.

Under the rules under sections 35
and 36 of theTamil Nadu Forest
Act, 1882

Form VI (Referred to in rule 10)

(Duplicate to be sent to the Range
Officer)

Permit No.

Under the rules under sections 35
and 36 of theTamil Nadu Forest
Act, 1882

Form VI (Referred to in rule 10)

Permit for export, wood transport
of timberfrom Government
forests

Permit No.

Under the rules under sections 35
and 36 of theTamil Nadu Forest
Act, 1882

1. Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.	1. Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.	1. Name and residence of the person to whom the permit is granted.
2. Quantity	2. Quantity	2. Quantity
3. Description of timber	3. Description of timber	3. Description of timber
4. Fees paid, if any	4. Fees paid, if any	4. Fees paid, if any
5. Marks, if any, on the timber	5. Marks, if any, on the timber	5. Marks, if any, on the timber
6. From what forest or depot removed.	6. From what forest or depot removed.	6. From what forest or depot removed.
7. To what place removed	7. To what place removed	7. To what place removed
8. Route	8. Route	8. Route
9. Time allowed	9. Time allowed	9. Time allowed
10. Vehicle Registration No.	10. Vehicle Registration No.	10. Vehicle Registration No.
11. Remarks	11. Remarks	11. Remarks
Camp:Signature of issuing Officer. Date: Designation.	Camp:Signature of issuing Officer. Date: Designation.	Camp:Signature of issuing Officer. Date: Designation.
(Reverse)(To be filled in by the Tanahdar) Date and number of way-permit in Form III in exchange for the permit		
Date	Number	Quantity
1	2	3

Date: Signature of Tanahdar Camp date

Appendix I Rules Relating to Elephant Catching Operations (G. O. No. 793, Revenue, dated the 10th November 1894 B.P.F. No. 401, dated the 5th July 1895, recorded in G.O. Ms. No. 2963, Revenue, dated the 25th July 1895.) Rules for Capturing Elephants by Pitfall System

1. Elephants have a habit of wandering in herds from place to place and they generally keep to the same runs in moving to and fro. These runs must be discovered and pits dug on them in groups of three thus @ according to the lie of the ground.

2. The pits should be 12 feet by 12 feet at top and 9 feet by 9 feet at bottom and 10 to 12 feet deep. The slopping sides are intended to break the fall. Brushwood and bundles of grass, if available, should be laid at the bottom of the pit to a depth of 3 or 4 feet as a further precaution against injury to an animal falling in and care must be taken to renew the bedding from time to time, as it is liable to sink and harden after some days. The earth excavated should be removed to a distance and spread out or covered by dead leaves or twigs. The mouths of the pits are closed by split bamboos laid crosswise

and covered with A, layer of grass or leaves so-as to conceal their existence.

3. One or more watchers or forest guards must be appoint to inspect the pits every day and bring information of any capture, or damage to the pit. A Forest or Range Officer should inspect all the pits once a fort night to see that they are properly maintained and the results of his inspection should be reported to his immediate superior. It frequently happens that sambhur, bison, deer and other wild animals fall into the pits. They must be immediately released without injury and the pits closed as before.

If it is not intended to maintain and watch any pit they should be at once uncovered and any contrivances used to conceal their existence removed. Early measures should also be taken to fill up all disused pits with brustwood or billets of wood, or with earth if it is intended to close the pit permanently.

4. In the event of an elephant being entrapped the forest subordinate on the spot should at once send word for decoy elephants watching and remaining at the pit with a gang of hillmen so as to prevent other elephants coming to the rescue. Elephants past the prime of life are not fit to be tamed as they pine and die. It is advisable to let them go which is done by throwing in billets of wood or twings into the pit. If a mother and a calf fall in the same pit, the mother if she is considered undesirable as a captive, should similarly be liberated and may be driven away by firing a few blank, shots or otherwise, as soon as she comes out of the pit. Elephants from 4 to 7 feet height have been found by experience to be Successful captures.

5. As soon as the report of a capture is received, four decoy elephants should be marched off to the pit with the least possible delay. The animal should not be allowed to remain more than 48 hours in the pit. If the capture is small, three or even two decoy animals will suffice. The captive is noosed in the neck and one hind leg below the knee and above the ankle by soft cords (2 inches or more in diameter and 30 yards long) previously made of fibrous barks or manilla hemp. The necessary ropes must always be kept ready prepared. The size of the neck is generally one-eighth less than the height of the animal. The noose is made to that size and a-peg-driven across the rope so as to prevent its slipping, lower by tension. This precaution is not necessary for the leg noose. On the noose round the neck, two pieces of cords about two yards long are attached one on either side for the decoy

elephants to hold. Billets of wood and twigs are thrown into the pit to lesson the depth and enable the captive to ascend, and as soon as he is, out, a ring of the decoy animals is formed the cords on either side of the neck noose are seized by two elephants and the end of the noose cord itself by another in front, and one remains in the rear. The leg cord is held by a number of collies and the captive is thus marched to the kraal.

6. The kraal is a building 12 feet by 12 feet constructed of eight wooden posts 15 inches square and 12 feet height and cross bars 6 inches by 4 inches driven across 14 inches apart, with a thatched roof on top, the floor to be planked with a gentle slope and necessary drain all round outside, the lower bars on one side are drawn out sufficiently to admit the captive, who is showed in by the rear decoy, the front decoy turning aside and the two side ones keeping position. The bars are closed immediately the animal enters and the neck noose and leg noose cut as under by a broad chisel. Water is then copiously poured on the animal and sufficient fodder provided. A wooden trough full of drinking water is also placed by the side of the kraal outside.

7. A mahout is appointed to train the animal, and an assistant to help in removing dung, etc. The pouring of water frequently should be continued for some days. In about a month the mahout will be able to enter the kraal without danger, and in three months the animal gets tamed and fit to be let out of the kraal, having by that time learnt to obey orders, to turn right and left, to kneel, to lie down on either side to move backward and forward, and to pick up a stick. The administration of jaggery and plantains occasionally and kind treatment will tame an animal very quickly.

8. The kraal must be inspected daily by the superior officer, or an upper subordinate whose constant personal attention is necessary to see that the kraal is kept clean and the animal washed twice a day, and proper fodder provided. It is a common habit on the part of mahout to beat the animal mercilessly which must never be allowed.

9. Carbolic acid in eight parts of coconut oil should be applied to bruises and wounds. Care should be taken that maggots are not allowed to generate. The wounds may be washed by a garden syringe until the animal is accessible.