This article was downloaded by: [New York University]

On: 11 February 2015, At: 18:36

Publisher: Taylor & Francis

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number:
1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street,
London W1T 3JH, UK

Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tped18>

II. Recent Regulations regarding the Forest Department of India

Professor Balfour

Published online: 01 Dec 2010.

To cite this article: Professor Balfour (1868) II. Recent Regulations regarding the Forest Department of India , Transactions of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, 9:1-4, 187-188, DOI: [10.1080/03746606809469014](https://doi.org/10.1080/03746606809469014)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03746606809469014>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

sisting chiefly of *Sphagna*—the latter of *C. rangiferina*, *Usnea barbata*, *Alectoria jubata*, *Evernia prunastri*, and similar abundant filamentous or fruticulose, corticolous or terricolous, species. Among the least questionable of the uses of *C. rangiferina* is its suitability in lieu of heather as a mountain couch to the weary pedestrian. Williams* speaks of it in Norway as “dry and crisp, forming a luxurious mountain couch”—a description which may be considered to be applicable in dry sunny weather or periods of the day; but the plant possesses the attribute of most of the higher lichens, of readily absorbing moisture—so that in wet weather, or during dews, it must be found as spongily damp as the bog *Sphagna*.

It is interesting to notice, in connection with the geographical distribution of the *Cladoniæ*, that, of the arctic or northern forms enumerated in my list, the majority are British; that several are cosmopolite, or of very wide diffusion over the world; and that I collected several of these cosmopolite species in New Zealand.† The non-British species are *C. lepidota*, *botrytes*, *ecmocyna*, *decorticata*, *cenotea*, *carneola*, *turgida*, *cyanipes*, and *straminea*—none of which are types, or aggregate, or representative, species, and none of which have a wide distribution, or are of any economical importance.

II. *Recent Regulations regarding the Forest Department of India.* By Professor BALFOUR.

Dr Balfour called the attention of the Society to some particulars respecting the selection of candidates for nomination to junior appointments in the Forest Department of India. He stated that the candidates, after passing a preliminary examination in English, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, were to undergo a regular course of studies and training for three years and a-half in the natural sciences, in the practice and science of forestry, and in those branches of surveying and engineering required for the profession of a forest officer in India. The first, or purely scientific part of this course of training, will take place in Great Britain. For the second part, comprising the in-

* “Through Norway with a Knapsack,” by W. Mattieu Williams. London, 1859, p. 51.

† “List of Lichens collected in Otago, N.Z.” Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinburgh, vol. viii. p. 351.

struction in forestry, arrangements are to be made on the Continent in the meantime, until an efficient forest school is established in Great Britain or in India. The studies of candidates during the first or scientific part of their training is to comprise the following subjects:—

1. Mechanical and Natural Philosophy.—The elements of mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, optics, heat, climate, rain-fall, and the first elements of electricity and magnetism.

2. Chemistry.—*Inorganic*—The non-metallic elements and the principal metals. *Organic*—Elements only, with special reference to the chief constituents of the vegetable and animal organism, the chemical principles of the process of nutrition, and of respiration in plants and animals; fermentation, decay, putrefaction, destructive distillation.

3. Botany.—Characters of the principal European natural orders. Ability to describe any common phænogamous plant of ordinary structure systematically and with accuracy from a living specimen. The elementary facts referring to the development and nutrition of plants.

4. Geology.—Elementary portions of descriptive geology.

5. Either the French or the German Language.—Good colloquial knowledge, with the facility to read and translate into English easy passages taken from the works of some classical writer.

Candidates are at liberty to choose the place of study, but they must, before being admitted to the second or practical part of instruction, pass an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners in the branches of science, and in one of the languages enumerated above. Candidates who have taken academical degrees or honours in science and mathematics will, wholly or partially, be excused from the examination of admission, as well as the examination in sciences, and will only be required to furnish proof of a sufficient knowledge of German or French. Candidates who have passed any examination requiring a sufficiently high standard of proficiency will be excused examination in the branches in which they have been previously examined. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India will determine how far the certificates of candidates may entitle them to exemption, either entire or partial, from examination. It is