

Administration—Report
of the
Forest Circles
in the
Bombay Presidency
1904-1905

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
FOREST CIRCLES
IN THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
INCLUDING
SIND,
FOR THE YEAR 1904-1905.

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From

F. GLEADOW, Esquire,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

Bandra, 27th September 1905.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the Administration Report for the Forest year 1904-05 with its usual appendices.

2. Notwithstanding my best efforts to work within Budget figures, the Revenue is about three-fourths bigger than it should be.

*3. The new orders on Annual Reports appear to contemplate the exclusion of everything but what has to appear in the Report of the Inspector General of Forests, and consequently to entail the omission of events which are nevertheless of the greatest local interest. This Report is therefore submitted with a lively sense of its shortcomings.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. GLEADOW,
Conservator of Forests, N. C.

THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION.

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FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE NORTHERN CIRCLE.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—ALTERATION IN AREA.

1. The following table will show the alterations in Forest area during the year :—

Class of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1904.		Added during the year.		Excluded during the year.		Area on 30th June 1905.	
	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.	Sq. m.	acres.
Reserved ...	1,449	384	33	50	39	514	1,447	560
Protected ...	213	244	68	379	239	632	41	631
Unclassed ...	.....		.....		.....		.....
Leased (Reserved and Protected) ...	655	608	.....		.....		655	608
Total ...	2,318	596	106	429	279	506	2,145	519

* The area of the three districts of Thána, Surat and the Panch Maháls being 6,832 square miles (Dángs excluded) the proportion of forest is 21·2 per cent., but if the districts of Broach, Kaira and Ahmedabad be included, then the percentage for the Circle falls to about 10 per cent.

2. Nearly the whole area of Protected Forests in the Thána District has been handed over to the Revenue Department for management as village waste under the "Woodland Scheme". It is difficult to know how this should be classed, as it is still legally "Protected Forest", though in effect it is public common, in the management of which the Forest Department has no longer any voice. It is henceforth excluded from the scope of this report. (Appendix Form No. 46).

II.—FOREST SETTLEMENTS.

3. *Thána District.*—The charge of the Forest Settlement Office, Thána, was held by Personal Assistants to the Collector, Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I. C. S., from 1st July 1904 to 1st May 1905, Mr. B. M. Kharkar from 2nd May 1905 to 20th June 1905, by the Collector, Mr. Shepherd himself, from 21st to 28th June 1905 and since 29th June by Mr. G. G. Desai.

4. An area of 65 $\frac{3}{4}$ square miles has been settled during the year, of which 63 acres and 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ gunthás were acquired by purchase. The outstanding work of land acquisition, as at present laid out, is very little, but it is impossible to estimate the area still to be settled, as in Thána at any rate the whole area will have to be revised. Attention having hitherto been paid only to the expediency of the moment, the work hitherto done is neither scientific nor practical. Four Forest Settlement proceedings have been heard and completed. One for Forest lands of the Inám village of Asnoli is awaiting the orders of Government. The field work of the "Woodland Scheme" is practically completed but office work remains. (Appendix Form No. 47).

5. *Surat District.*—The Forest Settlement of Mándvi (40,456 acres) under section 19 of the Forest Act was carried out as directed in Government Notifications Nos. 3134, 3134A, dated 26th April 1904, in the Revenue Department, except in the case of 4 villages—Amalchuni, Karanjwan, Amli and Fulwadi—where there are difficulties.

6. *Panch Maháls.*—Nothing was done.

III.—DEMARCATIION.

7. *External boundaries.*—In the Thána Division 22½ miles of boundary were cleared or widened to a width of 15 and 20 feet by the villagers in consideration of half the material growing on the lines. Contractors also purchased the privilege of line-clearing and removing the trees. This system (especially with our very zigzag boundaries) appeared to the writer unduly wasteful of forest soil and future upkeep, though a source of revenue for the present. He accordingly stopped it, holding that common sense and local conditions should be the guide; wide lines being necessary when the jungle both sides is open, and narrow lines sufficing where dense forest makes them conspicuous. Any greater width needful for service as firelines should be kept covered with trees, but clear of shrubs and grass. In the Panch Maháls Division 13¾ miles were cleared by contract and one mile departmentally at a cost of Rs. 24. Cairns were erected on the exterior boundary lines over 168 miles at a total cost of Rs. 2,540 or nearly Rs. 15 per mile, as against 22½ miles costing Rs. 5,337 at Rs. 24 per mile in the previous year. This is a reduction, but the rates of Rs. 13, 20 and 23 per mile in Central and South Thána and Panch Maháls are still high enough. Of course, the most important factor is the straightness or otherwise of the boundary, which decides whether cairns shall be 4 or perhaps 40 per mile. About 174 miles in length remain to be demarcated in the five divisions. Repairs to old cairns were effected along 1,534 miles at a cost of Rs. 1,456.

The cairns used here are large or small, round or square, as described in para. 30 of the Central Circle Report for 1895-96. They cost from 6 annas to Rs. 2 each, according to the plenty or scarcity of stones, or on the average 8 annas to 1 rupee. In the table given under this head in former reports, it appears that the same length of line must often have appeared in both columns, first, when it was "cleared," and again as "special marks" when the cairns were built.

8. The work of demarcating boundaries by stone cairns is less than that of last year by 56 miles, but the average per mile is satisfactory. The work was already completed in North Thána Division, but 4 miles of newly added forest were demarcated. So also in the Panch Maháls, new cairns in various ranges have been erected where found necessary. In the Northern Circle 174 miles still remain to be demarcated by cairns.

9. The total expenditure incurred on demarcating boundaries by new cairns amounted to Rs. 2,565, and that on repairs to Rs. 1,456, against Rs. 5,348 and Rs. 1,432, respectively (Appendix Form No. 48).

10. The discrepancy criticised by Government in Resolution No. 3860, dated 11th May 1905, in the Revenue Department, about the high rate of expenditure on demarcation by iron tie-bars was investigated and found to be a misunderstanding as stated by the Collector, but it is concluded that in comparing the cost of tie-bars with the cost of cairns as boundary marks, it is of course necessary to compare the cost of one tie-bar with one cairn as there may be only 4 or 100 or more boundary marks in a mile of boundary, according as the boundary is straight or crooked. The cost of a tie-bar mark is put at Rs. 1-8-0. They are said to be more durable than cairns.

11. The high rate of expenditure in the Panch Maháls, South Thána and partly in Central Thána is due chiefly to the scarcity of obtaining stones near the work.

12. *Internal boundaries*—In Hálol Range of the Panch Maháls Division, 1,171 stones and 250 earth cairns were erected at a cost of Rs. 209 in demarcating blocks and coupes by Working Plans Surveyors. The first coupe of each block in Kálol was demarcated. In Thána District 263 coupes were demarcated over an area of 13,768 acres, or 21½ square miles, by 604 cairns and 23,875 stones at a cost of Rs. 536. The length of these lines amounted to 298½ miles.

13. In this Circle external demarcation is done by clearing lines varying, in width from 5 to 100 feet (Native State boundaries) and placing at all angles or at visible distances, either stone cairns, earthen mounds and posts where no

stones are obtainable, or old iron railway ties crowned with two bits of white board crossed. Internal demarcation consists of roads for extraction, inspection, and fire lines, or narrow coupe boundary lines with a stone sunk at every chain length. The latter lines are not always kept clear, the stones remaining recoverable for 10 years or more if good linseed oil and red lead are used on them.

IV.—FOREST SURVEYS.

14. Surveys on the scale of 8 inches=1 mile were carried on through the agency of the Superintendent of Forest Surveys over an area of 146 square miles in Central and South Thána Divisions at a cost of Rs. 18,022 as compared with 76 square miles at a cost of Rs. 10,691 in the previous year: as the work was carried on in the healthiest part of the Thána District, the area surveyed was double that of last year (Appendix Form No. 49).

15. The total expenditure under the head of "Constitution of State Forests" amounted to Rs. 32,595.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

(a) PREPARATION AND CONTROL OF REGULAR WORKING PLANS.

16. *Preparation.*—Working-plans for 23 square miles under the Selection method in Talasri, and for 50 square miles under Coppice with Standards in Mokháda Forests, received the sanction of Government in their Resolutions Nos. 3198, 3199, dated 17th April 1905, and the cost incurred over their preparation was Rs. 6-8-0 per square mile (Appendix Form No. 50).

17. *Control.*—New rules have been framed by the Conservator for the heavier reservation of standards, as it is evident from observation that the Stored Coppice forests will be insufficiently restocked at the end of the rotation of 40 years wherever offences are rampant or soil poor.

18. In the Panch Maháls Division, the sanctioned Working Plans were kept in abeyance, owing to the drought of 1901 and subsequent years, and temporary Working Plans were in force. This being the 4th year of these provisional plans, dead and dying trees were cut out of the 4th quarter remaining in Godhra and Kálol Ranges, comprising 100 coupes covering an area of 15,050 acres. In Hálol and Dohad Ranges, the 3rd quarter was under felling and the 4th quarter of 9,142 acres was marked. In all, the dead and dying trees over 39,779 acres were felled.

19. *Estimate of area for which Working Plans are still required and list of plans expiring within 3 years.*—Form No. 50 will show that there are still 723 square miles and 348 acres yet to be brought under Working Plans. No plans will expire within the next three years except those alluded to in the preceding paragraph.

(b) PRELIMINARY WORKING PLAN REPORTS.

20. The Working Plan (mentioned last year) for the forests of Mándvi Range in Surat Division, covering an area of 41,847 acres, was sent up and was returned for alteration. Proposals for the revised Working Plans for Godhra and Kálol Ranges of the Panch Maháls Division have been submitted to Government for sanction.

(c) PLANS OF OPERATIONS.

21. There were no important deviations to report.

II.—COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

(a) ROADS AND BRIDGES.

22. The expenditure on new works of a permanent nature amounted to Rs. 3,978, out of which Rs. 3,789 were spent on completing 22 miles of Forest roads in the Dáng Ranges of the Surat Division. Two miles of road over

similarly rugged country were made through a secluded ravine up to the Yeur plateau in the Salsette Range of the South Thána Division.

23. Repairs to existing roads and wells were made at a cost of Rs. 2,449 and Rs. 136, respectively, out of which Rs. 1,783 were spent in the Dáng Ranges of the Surat District.

(b) BUILDINGS.

24. An amount of Rs. 16,722 were spent over buildings and Rs. 315 on a well of a permanent nature, out of which Rs. 16,529 were expended on buildings in the Dángs.

25. Repairs to existing bungalows, rest-houses and forest posts of guards cost Rs. 1,044.

26. In addition to the above, lands were acquired by the application of the Land Acquisition Act, for Depot sites at Badlápúr and Khadawli in Kalyán Range of the South Thána Division, at a cost of Rs. 906.

27. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 24,644, out of which Rs. 21,015 were on new work and the rest on repairs (Appendix Form No. 51.)

(c) MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

28. No miscellaneous works were undertaken except the clearing of wells in the Dángs at a cost of Rs. 136.

III.—PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

(a) GENERAL PROTECTION.

29. Forest offences of all natures reported during the year were 2,802, or an increase of 970 over the average of 1,832 cases for the past 3 years. The classification of the offences is as follows :—

	Cases of 1904-05.	Average of past 3 years.
I.—Injury to forest by fire ...	762	601
II.—Unauthorized felling or removal of produce ...	1,221	946
III.—Unauthorized grazing ...	649	207
IV.—Other offences ...	170	78
	2,802	1,832

The increase of offences under head (I) is chiefly due to drought and famine in the Panch Maháls Division. Under (II) and (III), the increase merely means that more cases have been reported and does not show any increase of crime. There always have been, and still are, far more offences than are reported, and the lower figures of a few years back are due rather to administrative treatment than to any great difference in the amount of crime. Under (IV), the increase is due to petty encroachments for cultivation, irregularities in transit of timber, &c.

30. There were 1,543 compounded cases, including 114 pending at the close of the last year. Out of these, 1,352 cases paid compensation and 107 were let off with a warning, 84 remained pending. Compensation to the amount of Rs. 2,227 was recovered, as compared with Rs. 2,039 in 1,195 cases of the preceding year (Appendix Form No. 52.)

31. Prosecutions were 223 in number, exceeding the average of the previous three years by 45. There were 91 cases pending at the close of the last year. In all, there were 233 convictions and 49 acquittals, 32 remaining on hand. The number of offences depends very greatly on the attitude of the magistracy. Mr. Orr, the late Collector of Thána, issued warnings to Subordinate Magistrates in view of paragraph 20 of last year's Administration Report, and it is satisfactory to note that the old sympathetic attitude of Magistrates towards forest offenders is passing gradually away. The result is that offences are becoming fewer in the jurisdiction of those Magistrates who have profited by the warning. Still offences are rising (or rather the records thereof are) for offences are in many places as rife as ever, and no change in public opinion is likely to take place until all Magistrates treat a forest offence like any other.

32. There were 1,150 undetected cases during the year against an average of 770 of the previous three years, but cases of forest fires form more than half of the total number. Cases of unauthorized cutting were 394 against an average of 230 of the last three years, but these figures are of trivial importance considering the forest area of the circle and the real number of petty offences undiscovered.

33. There were four cases worth special mention. The first two were in the Panch Maháls Division in connection with fraudulent use of a Government hammer in Blocks Nos. VIII and IX of Godhra Range. In the first, the accused, a Ghanchi contractor, got off, as the witnesses changed their story when before the Magistrate. In the second, evidence being insufficient, another Ghanchi paid a small compensation. The third case was a forest fire in which the forest was burnt in order to facilitate fellings of dead teak, and the contractor's two servants were fined Rs. 85. This was a case in which the maximum imprisonment should have been awarded in addition. The fourth case concerned some Charans, who were prosecuted for grazing their cattle at night, convicted and imprisoned.

(b) PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

34. Prosecutions were fewer by 32 and 21 as compared with last year and the average of the last three years, respectively. The measures adopted for protection from fire consist of: the entertainment of special fire patrols; the maintenance of a system of external and internal firelines; in Surat and Panch Maháls the erection of observation posts on hill tops, combined with an excellent system of flags and alarm-drums; the issue of numerous proclamations, and the distribution of turbans to headmen. In the Mándvi Range of the Surat District the Patels and people co-operated in a most praiseworthy manner, with the result that, except 2 or 3 trifling fires while fire-tracing and clearing lines, there was not a single fire in an area formerly burnt throughout. The Dángs are still burnt from end to end, but in consequence of the efforts made to teach the people, it is said that these Ranges are only burnt once or twice instead of twice or thrice. It is the practice to exclude the area of the Dángs from the returns of fire protection.

35. In the Panch Maháls Division, special fire-watchers were entertained with drums, &c., but the year was a disastrous one owing to the effects of drought.

36. The area of the circle being 2,145 square miles, 519 acres, efforts were made to fire-protect 1,446 square miles, 493 acres. Of this area, 192 square miles, 227 acres were reported as burnt, leaving 1,253 square miles, 206 acres unburnt. The percentage of success attained is 86.7 and the cost was Rs. 10.3 per square mile of the area so protected. The expenditure on fire conservancy was Rs. 12,978 (Appendix Form No. 53).

37. The origin of the fires is referred to in the table, as qualified by the remarks following:—

Serial No.	Division.	Fires originating in Departmental fire conservancy operations.		Fire crossing outer fire-traces.		Fires due to carelessness or accident by outsiders or unknown causes.		Fires originating from intention or malice.		Total.	
		No. of fires.	Acres.	No. of acres.	Acres.	No. of fires.	Acres.	No. of fires.	Acres.	No. of fires.	Acres.
1	North Thána	...	...	4	85	75	8,460	...	...	79	8,545
2	Central Thána	6	614	30	1,658	50	5,146	...	...	86	7,418
3	South Thána	2	97	10	467	77	6,028	3	233	92	6,825
4	Surat	1	25	...	...	27	15,634	2	106	30	15,765
5	Panch Maháls	21	776	73	15,274	379	68,380	1	124	474	84,554
	Total, N. C.	30	1,512	117	17,484	608	103,648	6	463	761	123,107

Only clear cases are put down in the table as intentional, but it must not be forgotten that many of the fires crossing outer lines are carefully planned to do so. As for those classed as accidental or unknown, at least 90 per cent. of them are surely intentional. Otherwise, it would not have been possible to prevent them completely in one stretch of country.

38. A very remarkable development of recent growth is the catching of incendiaries. The Forest Department never had any great success in this line, (and could never expect any) till Collectors and their subordinates took energetic measures to show the villagers that fires caused them loss and trouble. Now it is not that the Guards exert themselves more than before, but that the villagers hand up men whom they would formerly have concealed. They are learning to dislike men who place their privileges in jeopardy.

(c) PROTECTION FROM CATTLE.

39. The percentage of forests open to grazing is 77.2, and that open to grazing and browsing as well is 31.5 per cent. of the whole area of the circle (Appendix Form No. 54).

40. The number of cattle impounded was 13,322 against 8,043 of the last year, and an average of 7,287 for the last three years. Out of the total number of cattle impounded, there were 5,840 sheep and goats against 3,176 last year. In the Panch Maháls alone, there were 4,293 goats impounded. In Surat Division 797 goats were impounded, or nearly half of the total.

41. There were 27 cases of prosecution for illegal grazing, none being pending from last year. In 22 cases convictions were obtained, 2 cases were acquitted and 3 remained pending at the close of the year. The Magistrate of Bassein in the Thána District disposed of one case of grazing by fining an offender Rs. 2 for grazing 11 goats in a closed portion of Pelhar-Shirgaon, *i.e.*, 12 annas less than the pound fees would have been. So also in the Panch Maháls Division cases of goat grazing got off with very small fines even in cases of 300 or 400 sheep and goats at a time. Under Government Resolution No. 6562 of 27th August 1904, offenders are now given the chance of paying the fees instead of being impounded or fined. This will save trouble on all sides, and it is anticipated that when the people understand it, nobody will pay fees till caught grazing. The punishments awarded by Magistrates are often inadequate, but there is a decrease in the *real* amount of grazing and other offences compared with my former experience. The difference can only be explained by two reasons, firstly, the loss of cattle by famine, secondly, the decreasing tendency to award penalties of a nominal nature. The policy of former days, of never interfering with privileges on any account, has also given way to other views, so that villages where damage is rife can no longer count on assured impunity.

42. The number of grazing offences is rising again and must rise as the number of cattle increases. When pounds are several miles off, as they nearly always are, it is doubtless often a question in the Guard's mind, whether he should let off the trespassers, or abandon his forest to those waiting for the opportunity, while he undertakes the troublesome and sometimes dangerous task of driving other people's cattle a long journey to a strange place. Pounds are more numerous than formerly, but every village ought to have one, at least near forests.

(d) PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

43. Climber cutting was carried on in all divisions by the Forest Guards at no cost except Rs. 25 in South Thána, where (as elsewhere) it was beyond the power of Forest Guards to clear the same unaided. At the same time in no case were the cleanings in coupes, prescribed by the Working Plans, attempted for want of money in the Budget. Many coupes become an impenetrable mass of Cowitch creeper. Attempts were made to clear some coupes in November when the writer first went into camp, but it was then too late, as coolies would not face the stinging pods. Arrangements have been made to attack the work next year in September. Larvæ attacked the teak leaves pretty generally but not to any

dangerous extent. The devastations of locusts and the inadequate rains caused a general scarcity of seeds of all kinds except perhaps khair, *Soymda* and *Diospyros*, locally.

44. In the Panch Maháls Division sharp frosts in January damaged teak saplings and young growth. The only remedy is to reserve heavily in low-lying places. Soft-barked trees were gnawed at the base by rats and hares and the damage done by the former was the worst, as they completely ringed the tree for 2 inches from the base. The Cockchafer grub (probably a *Melolontha*) again attacked the teak plants. Many were killed by digging the beds with a 3-pronged fork. Fair success was observed in killing grubs with an emulsion of kerosine as recommended by Mr. Lefroy, Entomologist to the Government of India. If the pest again appears McDougall's insecticide is to be tried, together with old methods which have obtained success.

IV.—SYLVICULTURE.

(a) NATURAL REPRODUCTION.

45. *By seed*.—Natural regeneration by seed is far from satisfactory whether the statement be taken as referring to teak or to other species. It is true that there are now in many places teak plants were none existed ten or twenty years ago, and it is also true that these plants are mainly due to the increasing effectiveness of fire protection. But generally they are not the kind of plant that the word *seedling* conjures up. Most often they are poor things showing signs of having been repeatedly burnt back or perhaps cut back for *ráb*. Such things can hardly be called seedlings, not for the sake of hair-splitting, but because they lack the essential virtue of a seedling, its purity of origin and soundness of constitution. Neither have they the robust vigour of coppice-shoots. Some other officers in this circle have made more optimistic reports which I am quite unable to endorse. Natural regeneration by seed is a branch of study which provides an enormous field for enquiry and specially interests the writer, but much detailed knowledge of the subject has yet to be acquired. For regeneration to be good, it is necessary that there should be seedlings existing *before* the coupe is felled, *i.e.*, produced in open forest, but it is not to be expected that the seed should germinate freely and live when fires, cattle and *ráb*-collectors reduce the soil to a hard bare surface devoid of humus and offering poor lodgment to seeds. In criticising the condition of regenerated coupes, it is well to see what they were before the felling. It will be generally found that the coupes which allow us to congratulate ourselves were originally good forest. The reverse of the picture will show that originally poor coupes are now worse covered, and blanks extended, through cutting bad trees "to improve the growth" when there are no seedlings to replace the stumps that die, nor anything else to shelter the soil, keep down the grass, and give seeds a chance. Detailed instructions have been issued on this point (paragraph 17).

46. In the attempt to ascertain the natural conditions of regeneration, the following seedlings were found growing up through tall (say 8 feet) dense *Strobilanthes*, *viz.*, *Grewia*, *Briedelia*, *Butea*, *Kydia*, and, near the outside, teak. On steep exposed bare spurs and ridges, over grass 2—4 feet high, were found flourishing *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *A. catechu*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Albizzia lebbek*.

47. *By coppice*.—This kind of regeneration is generally good, supplemented as it is by suckers, (frequently advance-growth) in the case of various species. With good forest on good soil no doubt the reproduction is excellent, but here again I differ from some, for I hold it folly to cut a bad tree in the hope of obtaining good coppice, when that tree is well isolated in grass. As often as not the stump dies leaving the soil more exposed than ever.

48. No steps were taken for the improvement of natural regeneration, but there has been a suggestion of thinnings in the oldest coupes, which are now about 17 years old. The object would be partly to obtain advance-growth, but principally to augment the yield or its value. They are not really necessary, whereas cleanings in the younger coupes *are*, but we have hitherto been unable to execute them. Thinnings should not be made earlier than 5—10 years before the felling.

49. The effects of better protection are very marked in those places where protection has really improved, *vide* paragraphs 31, 38, 41, 45.

(b) ARTIFICIAL REPRODUCTION.

50. *Regular Plantations*.—There are none in this Circle.

51. *Taungya Plantations*.—The system of creating plantations along with field crops does not obtain here.

52. *Cultural Operations*.—In North Thána no nurseries were formed, the establishment being fully occupied with emergency contracts, such as windfalls and royalty teak in private lands.

53. In Central Thána, 8,500 seedlings of teak, ain, &c, were raised in Wáda nursery, 1,000 were planted out and reported good. The cost was Rs. 139. Some 7,000 seedlings put out in Alman closed forest last year are said to be doing well. By direct sowing in pits and holes some 25,000 seedlings are said to have been obtained at a cost of Rs. 588. Grass hoods were placed over each hole. This treatment is not one that can be adopted on any large scale. Some 9,000 seedlings are said to have resulted from sowings in pits by Beat Guards without expense. Various kinds of seed were broad-casted on sites of charcoal kilns, &c. The writer pointed out that the system of petty pit-planting could never produce any adequate impression on the large areas needing improvement, and has since heard that in one range over 2,000 acres of blanks have been dibbled on Kohoj Fort, Murumba Hill and Asnas forests of Blocks VII and IX and other closed coupes.

54. *South Thána*.—In Mulund nursery, 2,438 plants were reared and transplanted in the adjoining forests at a cost of Rs. 22. Coupe No. 20 of Shimpowli was cleared and sown with Sind bábul, which is doing well. The same seed sown in Borala of Tánsa forests has germinated profusely.

55. *Surat*.—Two nurseries were maintained at Delwadi and Welwach, producing 7,040 and 28,934 plants, respectively, at a cost of 920, and Rs. 170 were spent in feeding the bullocks of the Welwach nursery. The plants reared were transplanted into forests of the Bulsár-Chikhli Range and result was generally good.

56. *Panch Maháls*.—The Godhra nursery was kept up throughout the year and worked very successfully. The number of plants sent out into the jungle was 66,994. The total cost came to Rs. 1,413 inclusive of Rs. 297 for the upkeep of nursery. The area planted up was 156 acres in 6 different plantations in Godhra, Kálol, Hálol and Dohad Ranges. The average cost for 100 plants was Rs. 1-15-6 against a cost per hundred of Rs. 2-8-0 last year.

57. Graft mango plants to the number of 37 were prepared in the Godhra nursery and given out free to Patels of villages in the district. There is much competition amongst the villagers to obtain these good kinds.

58. The total expenditure on plantations during the year was Rs. 3,380 (see Appendix Form No. 56).

(c) OPERATIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF GROWING STOCK.

59. Creepers and climbers were cut to some extent by the Forest Guards. An experimental thinning was done in the Sháhápur Range of South Thána Division to free teak seedlings. An expenditure of Rs. 25 was incurred. In the divisions of North Thána, Surat, Panch Maháls and Central Thána, there were practically no operations although the Working Plans prescribe them. Steps have been taken to remedy this.

(d) EXPERIMENTS.

60. Measurements to determine the relative depth of water in wells situated inside and outside forest, with a view to obtain an idea of the effect of forests on the height of subsoil waters were continued by Mr. Pearson in the Panch Maháls Division as reported in paragraph 36 of the last year's Administration Report, but owing to the want of a reliable level it was not possible to calculate the difference in height of the points from which the measurements have been taken. Hence no deductions from the figures can yet be made (a level has now been obtained).

61. Experiments were also carried out by him in trying three different methods for forcing teak germination (1) by baking seed for 3 months in the sun, (2) by putting seed in pits in layers with mould and watering every other day, (3) by alternately soaking and drying the seed. One thousand good seeds under each process were sown. After a month, 99, 335 and 27 seeds germinated respectively. It is not likely that these figures represent a true constant difference in the value of the systems. The same experiments are being repeated this year with the addition that 4 more lots of seed are under observation, *i. e.*,

- (a) 1,000 of this year's seed not treated at all.
- (b) Do. seeds two years old not treated in any way.
- (c) Do. which have been subjected to a light burning in a grass fire.
- (d) Do. which have been more severely burnt in a grass fire.

62. In the Central Thána Division Kánara teak seed and *sal* seed from Oudh were sown in Khardi and Wáda Ranges, but with no results. In the case of *sal* seed no result should have been expected. In the South Thána Division hirda transplants laid down in the moist forests of Yeur in Sálsette Range are reported to be doing well. A more extensive rearing and planting of this valuable economic species is being resorted to during the current rainy season.

V.—EXPLOITATION.

(a) SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

(i) Major Forest Produce.

63. *Clear fellings*.—Fellings of this nature were made in Coupe No. 20 of the Shimpowli Bábul Reserves, covering an area of 18 acres, in accordance with the prescriptions of the Working Plan.

64. *Regeneration fellings*.—Coupe B2 of the Tulshi Reserves belonging to the Bombay Municipality had subsidiary selection fellings made in it for the removal of over-mature, dead and dying trees. Dense bambu clumps were also thinned in the coupe by the agency of the contractor. These are really rather improvement and transformation fellings than anything else.

65. *Selection fellings*.—There are no fellings under this method in this circle.

66. *Improvement fellings*.—Dead and dying teak trees, the result of recent droughts, were exploited in Surat and the Panch Maháls Divisions. Those in Surat were few, but the Panch Maháls had according to the temporary Working Plans 251 coupes covering an area of 39,779 acres. The dead trees in these coupes fetched Rs. 1,66,244 or about Rs. 4-3-0 per acre. Last year there were cut in the Panch Maháls 244 coupes with an area of 4,116 acres. They sold for Rs. 1,52,699 or about Rs. 3-11-0 per acre. Timber and fuel to the amount of 426,255 and 1,231,485 cubic feet respectively were removed, against 307,175 and 1,441,553 cubic feet for the year 1903-1904.

67. *Coppice fellings*.—According to sanctioned Working Plans coupes were laid out and sold in the Thána Divisions and Surat Division (Bulsár-Chikhli).

68. In Surat 5 coupes of an area of 93 acres were offered for sale and all sold for Rs. 1,981, with 2 old coupes of an area of 37 acres for Rs. 186.

69. In Thána the number of coupes laid out for exploitation during the year 1904-1905 was 263, aggregating 13,768 acres, out of which 236 coupes of an area of 12,293 acres were sold to contractors for Rs. 2,17,706. In addition to these, 11 coupes left unsold in previous years were disposed of for Rs. 6,103. Owing to the keen competition amongst traders the average price per acre jumped from Rs. 12-9 to Rs. 17-3.

70. *Unregulated fellings*.—Marked green teak were sold standing and green second class timbers were selected and marked in the Protected Forest of the Dángs after purchase. Dead teak and second class timbers were purchased by contractors and removed both from the Reserved and Protected Forests;

bamboos were sold on permits. The second class timbers comprise such excellent kinds as *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *lheir*, etc., and I much dislike having to allow the best trees in the Dángs to be selected out at prices so low as Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per khandi of 12½ cubic feet.

71. Thirty-seven extensions were given to windfall contractors. These and all other deadwood workings outside regular coupes are a great evil. They bring in revenue it is true, and utilise material that would otherwise rot or burn, but they are really reversions to the old "kolpat" system of loot and fires, under which contractors simply paid labourers to rob and destroy and make more deadwood from year to year. No more extensions of this class are to be given.

(ii) *Minor Forest Produce.*

72. Minor forest produce is given away, sold by contract, or sold on permits, sometimes at privileged rates. All this lost revenue ought really to be transferred to Forests from the Land Revenue in the interests of which the privileges are granted. We supply grazing and other things gratis or at rates far below the market value. The Irrigation Department supplies another important item (water) for which it is strong enough to insist on its full share of revenue. (Appendix, Form No. 58.)

73 The following statement summarises the practice at present as to the items of minor produce which are allowed to be sold or otherwise in the several divisions:—

Kinds of produce.	Divisions.					Remarks.
	North Thána.	Central Thána.	South Thána.	Surat.	Panch Maháls.	
Bamboos	A B C	A B C	A B C	A C	A	A.—Sold by contract or permit. B.—Privileged rates. C.—Free.
Bab maternal	C	C	C	C	C	
Fuel, domestic	C	C	C	A C	A C	
" head-loads for sale	C	C	C	A C	C	
Small timber, cut	C	C	C	A C	C	
" " "	C	C	C	C	C	
Berries and roots	C	C	C	C	C	
Mowra flowers	C	C	C	A C	A C	
" fruits	A C	A C	A C	A C	A C	
Gum	C	C	C	C	C	
Game	A C	A C	A C	A C	C	
Honey and wax	C	C	C	C	C	
Myrabolams	A C	A C	A	..	C	
Cigarette and roofing leaves	A C	A C	A C	A C	C	
Barks	A C	A C	A C	A C	C	
Kárví	A B C	A B C	B C	C	C	
Fencing thorns	C	C	C	A C	C	
Grass	A C	A C	A C	A C	A C	
Grazing	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	A B C	

Grass is only sold from closed blocks and certain special areas. The ordinary system of grazing on permits has been superseded in Surat by the so-called "Kánara System," under which all the forest-village cattle pay 2 annas per head, instead of plough and milch animals going free and others paying. The Forest Department is only allowed to issue the permits and collect fees for outsiders' cattle paying full fees.

74. Receipts from other sources were as follows:—hirda Rs. 612, apta and temburni Rs. 3,846, palm leaves Rs. 1,474, chilari-bark Rs. 280, kárví Rs. 298, etc.—total receipts Rs. 9,334. The *quantities* should be given here, but are not available.

75. Mhowra seeds were collected by establishing depôts in Thána District according to Government Resolution No. 2918, dated 7th April 1905, Revenue Department. The seeds were sold at Rs. 2-12-0 per railway maund for delivery at the Wári Bandar Station in Bombay, the contractor paying railway freight and bags. Delivery was not made till the close of the Forest year, but it may be stated that the result was a loss in North and Central Thána and a profit in Southern Thána of Rs. 1,233. There is a well established export trade in this item, and the seeds were only obtained in South Thána by the exercise of some persuasion which should not be repeated. (*Vide* separate report.)

(b) AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION.

(i) Departmental Agency.

76. *Major Forest Produce.*—One coupe of the Mokháda Range in the Central Thána Division was exploited departmentally to provide for privileges, but the material remained unsold. The amount may be taken as $\frac{1}{80}$ of the total outturn from the coupes exploited in South Thána. In the Surat Division 50 khandis of green *sadada* (*Terminalia tomentosa*) were cut and brought to Vejalpur Depôt with a view to obtain a greater rate of profit than Rs. 2 per khandi, which *sadada* fetched standing this year, but at an auction only Re. 1 above the actual cost was bid; so the timber remains on hand. The 500 teak girdled last year are dead but will not be sold till next year. Line-cutting was done in the Panch Maháls Division and the material removed was 137 cubic feet.

77. The material extracted departmentally during the year in the Northern Circle was 3,568 cubic feet of timber and 11,103 cubic feet of firewood, compared with 2,799 and 2,020 cubic feet respectively for last year. Out of this quantity 2,390 and 3,668 cubic feet of timber and firewood were disposed of for Rs. 505 and 16 respectively. The balance of 3,977 and 9,455 cubic feet of timber and fuel remained unsold at the end of the year.

78. *Minor Forest Produce.*—No work was undertaken except that mentioned in paragraph 72 and the amount received was Rs. 2.

(ii) Purchasers.

79. *Major Forest Produce.*—The following table will show the removal of material in cubic feet by consumers or purchasers as compared with the average of the past three years. There is an increase by 351,426 cubic feet in timber and 1,907,138 cubic feet in fuel, mainly due to more extensive removals of dead and dying trees in the Panch Maháls Division, where 7 more coupes were offered for sale than the previous year:—

Year.	Timber.	Fuel.	Total.
	c. feet.	c. feet.	c. feet.
1904-05	2,000,359	6,241,390	8,241,749
Average of the past three years	1,648,933	4,334,252	5,983,185

80. There was a very large area under working, thanks to extensions of time for previous years' contracts, and labour was quite insufficient throughout the circle. Contractors had begun to look upon extensions as a matter of course, till the work to be supervised got quite beyond control. Now no extensions are given except for very solid reasons or on payment of a substantial surtax. The extraordinary extensions in force during the year are shown below:—

Name of contract.	North Thána.	Central Thána.	South Thána.	Surat.	Panch Maháls.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Coupes	9	1	5	5	24	44
Royalty trees	31	32	11	...	...	74
Line-cutting	3	7	1	...	1	12
Windfalls	19	18	...	...	...	37
Total	62	58	17	5	25	167

Particulars about coupes sold will be found in paragraphs 63 to 69.

81. *Minor Forest Produce.*—Minor forest produce of the value of Rs. 9,334 was sold as detailed under Chap. II, 5 (a) in paragraph 74.

The total value of the year's sale is as follows:—

Major forest produce	...	...	Rs. 7,46,953
Minor forest produce	...	...	41,271
Total	...	...	7,88,224

82. Permits to cut on payment dead firewood of species other than teak were issued in all ranges of the Panch Maháls Division and the amount

• thereby is Rs. 2,250 against Rs. 2,525 of last year. Stricter supervision was exercised by all Forest subordinates over the working with the result that Ghanchis, who were in the habit of evading the permit rules and cutting in forests for which permits were not granted, found their evil practices checked.

83. Passes are issued in Bulsár-Chikhli Range of the Surat Division after comparing the produce brought out with that for which permits were originally issued by Range Forest Officers. In the Dángs people generally bring out as they please, poles, axles, etc., to a local bazar where passes are issued to the purchasers. Nothing but impotence can excuse such a system of destroying the finest young trees in the forest; but the time is perhaps not yet ripe for better management. The towns of Bhiwandy, Bassein, etc., are still supplied by "wild tribes" under deadwood privileges, to the great detriment of the forests. This would have been stopped, but contractors could not be persuaded to set up depôts to supply the public, apparently because they fear the difficulty of making influential persons pay for the wood supplied to them.

84. *Government Teak trees on Private Lands.*—The sanction of Government was obtained to a change of system whereby the teak should be sold on commercial lines and 20 per cent. given to the landowners, instead of their being allowed a privilege of pre-emption at low rates. Under the latter scheme enormous profits had been made by speculators. Under the new one, Government gets half as much again, while the ryots get perhaps three or four times as much as before, but this information should only appear in next year's report. The number of trees sold was 9,95,374 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,65,098, or an average price of 4 annas and 3 pies per tree, notwithstanding the fact that the sales included quantities of refuse trees from previous years. The average prices last year and the year before were $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{5}{12}$ annas respectively. Next year the price will be nearer 8 annas.

(iii) *Rights and Privileges.*

85. There are no rights to forest produce in this Circle, except that recently a Forest Settlement Officer has found communal rights to cut branches for rab. Never yet in all these years of Forest Settlement has this been done, though circumstances were exactly similar. An appeal was proposed, but was not approved by Government, so this wasteful custom is now erected into a right.

86. Produce removed on privileges includes small timber, fuel, bamboos, grass and grazing, and practically everything else except the larger trees. The total value of the major and minor produce so removed is estimated at Rs. 7,37,312, that is to say, nearly as much as the total gross revenue of the Circle, and nearly twice the net revenue.

87. The privileges granted are generally utilised, but there are many places where the small material is not removed from coupes, and there are many others where the forest is badly hacked about. In fact when every villager is allowed to wander at will with axe and bill, it is not to be expected that the forest can be protected. Under these circumstances the only possible means of ensuring the exercise of privileges without damage to the forests lies in the temporary abrogation of the latter when abuses become too serious. This has been done to a small extent.

88. The following table is prescribed by Government Resolution No. 6560 of 27th August 1904:—

Produce.	Average for the past three years.		1904-05		Explanation of any increase or decrease in the demand.	Means taken to permit proper exercise of privileges without damage to Forests.
	Quantity.	Receipts.	Quantity.	Receipts.		
<i>Major.</i>	Cubic feet.	Rs.	Cubic feet.	Rs.	...	Forest Officers supplied lists of privileges granted and on occasion these are explained to the villagers.
Timber	121,595	6,100	121,965	6,131		
Fuel	12,328,190	179,360	12,344,033	175,284		
Total	12,449,785	185,460	12,465,998	181,415		
<i>Minor.</i>					* Bamboos removed free in bundles by privilege holders were not estimated in previous reports.	
Bamboos	*725,476	11,018	*873,143	29,907		
Grazing	...	4,52,857	.....	4,56,655	
Minor Products	.....	70,872	...	69,435	
Total	.....	634,247	...	555,397	

(iv) *Free grants.*

89. The total value of free grants was Rs. 2,564 against Rs. 3,684 for last year, and Rs. 4,059 the average of the last three years. Conservators have little to do with free grants, and no more information is available.

(c) **OUTTURN AND SOURCES OF FOREST PRODUCE.**

90. The value of the outturn from all classes of Forest was as follows :—

		Major. Rs.	Minor. Rs.
Reserved Forests	... ..	432,098	36,636
Protected Forests	... ..	...	...
Leased Forests	... ..	47,756	4,575
Private lands	... ..	265,098	...
		<u>744,952</u>	<u>41,271</u>

17,372 cattle were grazed on payment and 325,538 free.

91. The total expenditure incurred on the Management of State Forests was Rs. 3,37,805.

CHAPTER III.**FINANCIAL RESULTS.**

92. The following table compares the actuals of the year 1904-05 with those of 1903-04 and with the average of the past five years :—

				Average of the past 5 years.	1903-04.	1904-05.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Revenue	...	...	...	465,878	575,112	807,021
Expenditure	...	A.	...	116,231	140,194	127,096	
			B.	...	199,308	208,611	210,709
			Total	...	315,539	348,805	837,805
			Surplus	...	150,339	226,307	469,216

The Revenue from Major heads is for the same periods :—

		Average of past 5 years.	1903-04.	1904-05.	Percentage of Major Heads to total, 1904-05.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Income	...	420,511	523,869	765,140	94.8

For Minor heads the figures are :—

			Average of past 5 years.	1903-04.	1904-05.	Percentage of Minor Heads to total, 1904-05.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Income	...	...	45,367	51,213	41,581	5.2

The expenditure under A—Conservancy and Works is as follows :—

Class of expenditure.	Amount.	Percentage of class to total expenditure.		Percentage of class expenditure to total revenue (including value of privileges).	
		Under A.	Under A and B.	Under A.	Under A and B.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extension of Forest property.	10,340	8.1	3.1	0.6	1.7
Constitution ...	6,440	5.1	1.9	0.3	1.1
Improvement ...	72,822	57.3	21.6	4.4	12.5
Exploitation ...	37,494	29.5	11.1	2.3	6.4
Total ...	127,096				

The expenditure under B Establishment is as follows :—

Class.	Expenditure.	Percentage of class to total.	
		Under B.	Under A and B.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Administrative ...	27,772	13.2	8.2
Executive ...	106,043	50.3	31.4
Protective ...	76,894	36.5	22.7
Total ...	210,709		

The net income was 88.9 per cent. of the gross receipts.

93. *Outstandings.*—At the close of the year the amount of Rs. 1,00,442 was due from contractors, not as an overdue debt, but as the sum to be paid before they complete their work.

94. The figures of revenue and expenditure do a very serious wrong to this Department in that they fail to *show as revenue* the full value of all produce removed. The Department is thus crippled by want of money for cultural operations, buildings, staff, &c., because its apparent revenue is small. The Surat Division for instance has of recent years been worked at an apparent loss of Rupees twenty to sixty thousand. But Mr. Hodgson shows that while the revenue actually handled this year was only Rs. 65,404, the privileges exercised represented Rs. 1,46,000 additional. The Surat Division ought in justice therefore to be allowed credit for Rs. 1,46,000 under the head of Free Grants or privileges, and to show a real profit of Rs. 1,23,508.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION.

95. The changes of the year were the following :—The writer took charge of the circle on 28th October, relieving Mr. Millett; Mr. Duxbury took leave in October, leaving the Working Plans Office to the charge of the Conservator. Mr. Ryan took leave in April 1904 and owing to the undermanned state of the Department the Central Thána Division had to be put in charge of Mr. Fisher in addition to his own; Mr. Gilbert took charge of the Working Plans in June; Mr. Gokhale was attached to the Working Plans as Extra Assistant Conservator on 4th January 1905. Mr. Bijoor, the Extra Assistant Conservator of North Thána, was deputed to the Panch Maháls from December to May to assist in the suppression of fraud and in the marking of trees, Mr. Fisher holding both the Division and Sub-Division of North Thána. Owing to Mr. Ryan's Exhibition work the Central Thána Division got no adequate supervision, for he did not get out into camp till 14th February 1905 and on 1st April he took leave

and the Division had to be tacked on to North Thána. Eight special Guards were appointed in Dohad and Jhálod Ranges of the Panch Maháls Division for 2 months to help to protect the forest against petty offences by villagers, which were increasing owing to scarcity in those Ranges. One clerk was deputed from Surat Division for 4 months to help the Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Maháls, Mr. Pearson, in the preparation of the Compilation of Forest Standing Orders according to Government Resolution No. 1880, dated 9th March 1904.

96. One additional Beat Guard on Rs. 8 per mensem was appointed to patrol the Inám Forests of Atgaon in South Thána Division, the management of which was assumed by the Forest Department under the orders of Government. Three Beat Guards were deputed from Kalyán to Bhiwandi Range to check thefts.

97. One Beat Guard was prosecuted, convicted and sentenced to 3 months rigorous imprisonment for illegally disposing of some teakwood from Chinchoti Forests of Bhiwandi Range in the South Thána Division.

98. All Divisional Forest Offices were inspected and no irregularity worth recording here was found.

99. The work of the Divisional Forest Officers was good without exception, and I desire to express my grateful appreciation of their untiring efforts during a year of particularly heavy work.

100. The following officers are mentioned for good work: among Sub-Division Officers, Messrs. Bijoor, Dalia, Takle, also the Dáng Diwan Mr. Nilkant Mahadeo Deshmukh, and the Public Works Department sub-overseer lent to Surat, Mr. Chitale; among Rangers, Messrs. A. K. Desai for marking and Sajishah Huseinshah for fires in the Panch Maháls; Messrs. Patkar for fires, Bhalerao, Labewala and G. R. Desai for general work in Surat; Messrs. Nachan, Vaidya in North Thána, Mr. Bhadbhade in Central Thána, Messrs. Limaye and Gangadhar Dinkar in South Thána. The office staff, with the exception of Head Clerks and Sheristedárs, has small chances of being noticed, and the only names specially mentioned are Messrs. Sapre and Nabar in North Thána, and Mr. B. M. Rege in South Thána. To these may be added Mr. Rege of the Working Plans and Mr. Balwantrao, the Head Surveyor. My own office has fortunately shown itself fairly competent. All office establishments have worked in general well. The slackest of them was Central Thána, where it was found that letters received were not being registered till they were replied to.

101. Relations between the Revenue and Forest Officials throughout the whole of the Northern Circle were most cordial.

102. The touring season was begun by taking only one or two clerks into camp and leaving the rest in head-quarters, but the system was found more or less annoying and obstructive of work, owing to the frequent and unsatisfactory references for information. In certain localities it works well enough, but what is wanted is a system under which the whole of the account work can be dealt with by an accountant at head-quarters, while all usual records and staff accompany (more or less closely) the Head of the office. When part of the office is left at head-quarters, it is probable that certain clerks only go to office when they please, complaints having been made to this effect.

103. Mr. Pearson has already to some extent forestalled some possibly contemplated orders of Government in regard to the training of subordinates by instituting a short course of instruction and examination for promising guards, in accounts, sketch maps, estimating areas, offence procedure, timber classing, forest law, etc.

104. Divisional Forest Officers complain bitterly, and not without reason, of the long delay in the reorganisation of the subordinate service, for they find it very hard to obtain guards at all on the current rates of pay, while those they do get are seldom of the class desired.

105. Government was addressed during the year on the question of subordinate pensions and the impossibility of earning them. The following table shows the casualties of the year:—

Division.	Total Hands.	Deaths.	Dismissals and Resignations.	Degradations.	Fines.	Convictions (included in column 4).	Lost per cent.
Direction	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Working Plans	10	...	?	...	...	...	...
North Thána	132	4	8	5	75	...	9.1
Central Thána	129	3	3	2	85	...	4.6
South Thána	134	3	6	...	?	1	4.8
Surat	96	3	9	...	?	...	12.5
Panch Maháls	129	...	5	5	?	...	7.7

It is clear that if 10 per cent. of the guards disappear annually, the inducement to work well on the chance of a pension after 30 years is nil.

CHAPTER V. GENERAL.

106. The Conservator travelled through all Divisions of the Circle. The following subjects were specially brought to the notice of Divisional Forest Officers and instructions issued for their guidance :—

- (1) The need for cleanings in young coupes.
- (2) The necessity for dibbling large areas instead of planting out a few hundred plants.
- (3) The advisability of getting people to remove as much as possible of the dead or dying flowered *Karvi* so as to avoid fires.
- (4) The need for more standards to protect the soil in coupes, which is here not only financially sound but silviculturally necessary.
- (5) The clearance of royalty teak from private lands.
- (6) The interpretation or modification of contractors' agreements with a view to more orderly working.
- (7) The proper use and kinds of marking hammers.
- (8) The working of the pass system.

107. During the hot weather Mr. Roger Ducamp, Administrator General of the Forests of French Indo-China, visited the forests of Tánsa and of the Panch Maháls.

108. An Exhibition was held in Bombay about Christmas, and this Department had a fine collection got together by Mr. G. M. Ryan, for which he obtained the thanks of Government. It may be said that the Department in this case conferred much more benefit than it received, for the notice given was so short that nothing of real utility to the Department could be undertaken, and efforts had to be concentrated on the usual collections. The one object whose importance to this Department outweighs all others is the utilisation of second and third class timbers. It is almost hopeless to try and induce furniture makers, builders, etc., to use these woods, some of which are excellent, but if Government could have shown my camp tables of *Cedrela toona*, *Briedelia retusa*, *Elæodendron glaucum*, my light cot of *Pterocarpus marsupium*, good after years of hard service; panelling and furniture in *hed*, *kalam*, *shivan*, carving in *Wrightea tomentosa*, etc., etc., golf clubs of *babul*, *tiwas*, *bhendi*, *dhaman*, *palms*, etc., it is possible that the market might have been stimulated.

The following are extracts from remarks made by Collectors in forwarding the Administration Reports of the Divisional Officers to the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Mr. Shepherd, Collector of Thána, states :—

* * * 2. The Collector does not propose to comment at length on this report. Most of it deals with technical matters on which he is not prepared to offer an opinion.

3. The increase in income is noticeable and satisfactory.

4. Forest offences both in this Division and in North and Central Thina, appear to be on the increase; but this increase may be due to greater vigilance on the part of the Forest staff. The punishments awarded for the offences of setting fire to forest, appear to be inadequate. Short terms of imprisonment are not sufficient to teach a naturally careless population the necessity of taking proper precautions.

It seems hopeless to expect real efficiency from guards who are paid lower wages than an ordinary unskilled labourer can earn.

Mr. Westropp, Collector of Surat, states:—

* * * 2. *Demarcation*.—It appears that the remark in the concluding sentence of paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 3360, dated 11th May 1905, reviewing the last Forest Administration Report was due to some misunderstanding. Mr. Hodgson now explains that as a matter of fact iron tie-bars cost less than cairns. They are more durable and require little or no repairs and are therefore to be recommended on all grounds.

3. *Protection from fire*.—The exertions of Mr. Hodgson and of his subordinates were well rewarded, and in the Mándvi Range he is this year able to report that not a single acre of forest was burnt. In this matter he has by his personal influence over the people of these parts, and the good work he has been able to secure from his subordinates, established a record which, it is hoped, will continue the standard of future exertions.

4. *Offences*.—The number of undetected cases shows an increase which it is understood, however, is merely nominal, being due to the inclusion in the statistics for the first time of undetected fires in the Dángs. A larger number of cases (89) were compounded than the average of the preceding years (46); when properly controlled, as the Collector has every reason to believe the system is in this district, it is no doubt a very desirable method of dealing with petty forest offences.

5. *Fires in the Dángs*.—There is some slight improvement to be recorded, but much wasteful damage still goes on. Improved methods of cultivation and fixity of domicile among the wandering Bhils, must be inculcated before much progress can be expected. Mr. Hodgson may be relied on to adopt the methods most suited to the locality, which he has so carefully studied and in which he has spent so many years. His successors will do well to carefully study his conciliatory and tactful course which is leading to such steady improvement in the condition of the Dáng forests and people.

6. *Sylviculture*.—Except in the Dángs the rainfall was more or less deficient and progress in natural reproduction was retarded; on the other hand those seedlings that had established themselves had, owing to the entire absence of fires, a better chance of growing. In the Dángs while the rains were favourable, the fires continued to do immense injury to natural reproduction.

7. *Experiments*.—The system of cutting trees and carting the timber departmentally to the Vejalpore Depôt from the Dángs for sale at Vejalpore, instead of selling trees in the Dángs, was tried during the year under report, but it is apparently yet too early to pronounce upon its success or want of success. As regards teak, it is in all probability the only feasible system of working the Dáng forests.

8. *Financial Results*.—Mr. Hodgson has drawn up an ingenious estimate of the monetary value of the privileges which the people exercise in the forests of the division, to demonstrate the apparent fallacy of supposing that the forests are worked at a loss. Where special privileges are exercised by the people as in the Dáng Range, no doubt some such calculation is useful, when comparing the results with those of other districts.

9. *General Remarks*.—Much useful work has again been done in the Dangs, Rs. 16,528 being spent on new buildings and Rs. 4,099 on roads, and another season's work should see all the most necessary buildings and many of the roads, completed.

10. Mr. Hodgson has added another year's excellent work to his record and has been ably and cheerfully assisted by his various subordinates.

11. A word of praise is again specially due to Mr. C. G. Dalia, the Sub-Divisional Officer, to Mr. Deshmukh, the Dángs Dewan, and to Mr. Chitale, whose services were lent by the Public Works Department, for the continued zeal and perseverance they have shown in the execution of their duties.

Mr. Pratt, Collector of Panch Maháls, states:—

* * * 2. Owing to the very inadequate monsoon the forests were exposed to danger from fires for a very much longer period than usual: this and the extraordinary amount of work entailed by the extensive felling operations of dead and dying teak carried on by numerous contractors made the work of the Division unusually arduous during the year under report.

3. But in spite of exceptional difficulties the year's work has been done thoroughly and well, and this result is due largely to the unwearied zeal and enthusiasm of the Divisional Forest Officer, Mr. Pearson, whose example has, I believe, considerably raised the standard of the work and the morale of all his subordinates.

4. It is satisfactory to note that greater efficiency in fire protection has resulted from the adoption of the system of village responsibility ordered under Government Resolution No. 7186, dated 13th October 1903.

5. The suggestion made in paragraph 50 of the report for discouraging thatched palm-leaf roofs in Kálol and Hálol is a good one and will be adopted so far as possible.

*Conservator's Office, Northern Circle ;
Bándra, 3rd October 1905.*

F. GLEADOW,
Conservator of Forests,
Northern Circle.

Review of the Forest Administration Report of the Northern Circle for the year 1904-1905 by the Commissioner, Northern Division.

No. 4881 OF 1905.

Ahmedabad, 16th November 1905.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to Government.

Paragraph 4.—Mr. Gleadow does not state why the whole area still to be settled in Thána will have to be revised; apparently it is on the ground that the work hitherto done has been "neither scientific nor practical." Some further explanation might have been offered, but it is presumed that Mr. Gleadow is taking measures to reckon up the areas still to be settled, and to submit proposals with his reasons where he thinks the work done to be unsatisfactory.

Paragraph 20.—Proposals for the revised working plans for Godhra and Kálol Ranges were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6177, dated 31st July 1905.

Paragraphs 29, 31 and 32.—The increase of offences of injury to forest by fire is briefly attributed to drought and famine in the Panch Maháls; this is amplified by the explanation of the Collector that owing to the very inadequate monsoon the forests were exposed to danger from fires for a very much longer period than usual. Mr. Gleadow is probably right in saying that the increase of offences of unauthorised felling or removal of produce and of unauthorised grazing does not represent all the offences committed. Moreover the number of undetected offences is large, being considerably above the average. The percentage of convictions in cases placed before Magistrates was 83 and this can scarcely be said to be low. But what Mr. Gleadow complains of is the absence of severity in the punishments awarded. There may be cases of inadequate punishments, and it is for the Superior Forest Officers to either move the Collectors and District Magistrates to appeal against the decisions in such cases, or at any rate to bring the inadequacy of the sentences to their notice. The case referred to in paragraph 33, for instance, in which the offenders were fined Rs. 85 only, but in which the Conservator thinks the maximum punishment should have been awarded, might have been made the subject of a special judicial reference.

Although forest fires were more numerous and the prosecutions fewer than in the immediate past, a healthy sign for the future is that referred to in paragraph 38, and the result reflects to the credit of the Revenue Department and the people of the forest villages. The same indication is given in paragraph 41 so far as illicit grazing is concerned. The subject of additional cattle pounds should be separately investigated by the Conservator and brought to the notice of the Collector. There is force in the suggestion that offending cattle are let off because of the distance of the nearest pound.

Paragraph 72.—The comparison between the enforcement of the claims of the Irrigation and Forest Departments for Book Credit for material supplied is a cavil at the orders of higher authority which seems out of place in an Administration Report. Moreover the prestige of the Forest Department is independent of the question of a little more or less of money credits.

Paragraph 75.—The separate report referred to regarding the departmental collection of the Mhowra seed has since reached the Commissioner and will be submitted to Government in due course.

Paragraph 105.—The marks of interrogation in the table are not understood, nor is it clear upon what figures the 10 per cent. in the last sentence is calculated. It should apparently be 6.6 per cent., but in this dismissals and resignations are included, and if Forest Guards leave the service voluntarily or

involuntarily, it is hardly proper that their number should be taken into account in drawing conclusions as to the pension rules.

2. The administration of the Dángs has formed the subject of a separate report.

3. The Northern Division has little importance compared with the Southern from a forest point of view. The Panch Maháls and Thána alone support forests of any considerable value and these are but second class compared with those of Kánara. Nowhere, however, is the barrenness of parts of Ratnágiri and South Kolába to be met with, and the country between the Mahi and the Sábarmati in spite of past damage by drought is still, thanks to the Gujarát Kunbi's love of his trees, rich in the beauties of an English park.

(Signed) R. M. KENNEDY,
Commissioner, N. D.

No. 2324 OF 1905.

From

W. A. TALBOT, Esq.,
Conservator of Forests,
Central Circle;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

*Conservator's Office, Central Circle,
Poona, 30th September 1905.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Forest Administration Report of the Central Circle for the Forest year 1904-1905 together with all its appendices.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. A. TALBOT,
Conservator of Forests,
Central Circle.

THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL DIVISION.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION,
CENTRAL CIRCLE, FOR 1904-05.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CENTRAL CIRCLE

FOR THE YEAR 1904-05.

CHAPTER I.

Extension and constitution of State Forests.

(i)—ALTERATION OF AREA.

The changes in the Forest area of the Circle (both "Reserved" and "Protected") are insignificant. There has been a net loss of 262 acres in the area of "Reserved Forests". The "Protected Forest" area remained unaltered.

2. The "Reserved Forest" area at the close of the year was 6,258 square miles 81 acres, against 6,258 square miles 343 acres.

(ii)—FOREST SETTLEMENT.

3. Settlement work outstanding at the close of the year was as under :—

No.	Division.	Stages of outstanding work.					
		Occupied lands to be acquired by exchange or compensation.		Lands to be notified under			
		Negotiations progressing.	Negotiations completed.	The Land Acquisition Act.	Section 4.	Section 6.	Section 19.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	East Khándesh	2,145	4,060	691	13	...	2,943
2	West Khándesh	3,132	1,194	1,201	15	14	1,050
3	Násik ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	35	...	142
5	Poona ... ..	...	...	...	...	29	816
6	Sátára ... ..	...	113	...	925	...	203
7	Sholápur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	345
	Total ...	5,277	5,367	1,892	988	43	5,499

An area of 116 acres 33 gunthas of occupied lands was acquired by payment of Rs. 1,075 compensation and 13 acres by giving waste land in exchange. Besides these there were no acquisitions.

4. Settlement work completed and in progress :—

No.	Division.	Settlement.		Cost in Rupees.			
		Completed Section 19.	Progressing Section 4.	Salaries.	Travelling allowances.	Contingen- cies.	Total.
		Sq. m. acres.	Sq. m. acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	East Khándesh ... ..	.....	4 333	...	...	...	...
2	West Khándesh	0 20	1 410	...	...	...	...
3	Násik	0 5	.....	...	...	...	...
4	Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	0 142	...	...	...	...
5	Poona	0 12	1 176	...	...	...	...
6	Sátára	0 156	0 203	773	103	271	1,147
7	Sholápur	0 2	0 345	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	0 195	8 379	773	103	271	1,147

(iii)—DEMARICATION.

5. The progress in demarcation was rather slow. 149 linear miles of exterior boundary were demarcated by special marks at a cost of Rs. 2,002 or Rs. 13.4 per mile, and external boundary marks over a length of 1,905 miles were repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,236 or Rs. 0.6 per mile. Details of these works can be seen in Form No. 48.

6. In addition to the above, 30 miles of internal boundary between "Pastures" and "Forest Proper" "Fuel and Fodder Reserves" in West Khándesh were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 108, while in the Ahmednagar Division about 95 miles of boundaries of the coupes of Mr. Fagan's Babul Working Plan were marked off in the field at a cost of Rs. 144.

7. At the close of the year 4,869 miles of exterior boundary remained to be done.

(iv)—SURVEYS.

8. Forest Survey operations were in progress in the Khándesh, (East and West) Násik and Sátára Divisions. The year's work compares with that of the previous year as under:—

Year.	Triangulation.		Detail Survey.						Total cost.
	4" and 8"		4"		8"		16"		
	Square miles.	Cost.	Square miles.	Cost.	Square miles.	Cost.	Square miles.	Cost.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1903-04 ..	677	11,476	576.24	34,585	81.98	9,364	...	...	55,425
1904-05 ...	1,010	6,579	597.13	24,449	40.88	3,481	...	...	34,509

9. Triangulation was continued in Khándesh, (East and West) and Sátára Divisions. The cost rates bear favourable comparison with the figures of the previous year. Detail survey on the 8" scale was continued in the Peint Range of the Násik Division up to 15th April 1905, when instructions were issued to change the scale of survey to that of 4" to the mile. An area of 40.88 square miles was surveyed on the former scale (8") at a cost of Rs. 125-9-7 per square mile. An area of 597.13 square miles was surveyed on the 4" scale in Khándesh, Násik and Sátára Districts. The cost rate per square mile in Sátára and West Khándesh was Rs. 59-3-2. In East Khándesh it exceeded the West Khándesh rate by annas 7. In the Násik Division the rate was highest *viz.*, Rs. 69.

10. Special boundary traverse operations were carried on over a length of 23 linear miles of the Khándesh-Bárwani State boundary at the request of the Agent to the Governor General, Central India, and with the concurrence of the Government of Bombay. The cost of these operations amounted to Rs. 262 and is exclusive of that shown in the above table and will appear in the next year's report.

11. At the close of the year 2,679 square miles of Reserved and 12 square miles of Protected Forests remained to be surveyed.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

I.—REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

(a)—PREPARATION AND CONTROL OF REGULAR WORKING PLANS.

12. *Preparation of Regular Working Plans.*—Two Provisional Working Plans, *viz.*, the Deomogra Reserve Plan in West Khándesh, comprising an area of 50 square miles and a Plan for the Teak Reserves of the Akola and Rajur Ranges of the Ahmednagar Division extending over an area of 107 square miles, were sanctioned by Government in their Resolutions Nos. 3403 and 3478, dated 26th and 28th April 1905, respectively.

13. Provisional Working Plans for the above and below Ghát Teak Forests and the Anjan and Scrub Reserves of the Násik Division, received during the year, were after scrutiny by the Superintendent, Working Plans, the Collector and the Commissioner in course of being printed when the year closed. The field work for the plans of the Anjan and Teak Forests in the Edalabad and Jámner Ranges was finished during the year as laid down in the programme sanctioned by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6107, dated 2nd October 1900. The organization of the Akrani forests has again been postponed owing to the very inaccessible character of these jungles. Neither have plans been made for the Navapur (Khándesh) forests as there is a large quantity of teak material outside forest limits still to be exploited. Both these schemes were down in the programme for 1901-02. Form No. 50 will show the amount of work completed, in progress and that to be taken in hand.

14. The Working Plans Party and the surveyors attached to different Divisions laid out on the ground 266 compartments. The average cost per compartment marked out on the ground though slightly exceeding that incurred during the previous year does not require comment.

15. *Control of Working Plans.*—So far as regeneration and improvement of forests are concerned the prescriptions of sanctioned Working Plans have been observed. The suggestions made in the sanctioned Working Plans for the building of bungalows, forest posts, road making, &c., have been carried out as far as it was possible with the funds in the sanctioned Budget.

16. No plans were revised during the year and none will lapse within the next three years.

(b)—PRELIMINARY WORKING PLAN REPORTS.

17. No preliminary reports were framed and none are required for the forests of this Circle for the reasons explained in paragraph 14 of the Report for 1903-04.

(c)—PLANS OF OPERATIONS.

18. Annual plans of operations were as usual prepared and efforts were made to carry out works according to them. The exceptional drought of 1900 prevented the regular working of coupes in the Nándgaon Range of the Násik Division and there was much dead wood still available for exploitation during the year.

II.—COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

(a)—ROADS AND BRIDGES.

19. The Dara-Mandvi permanent road aligned during the previous year was constructed over a length of 6 miles, and the remaining portion of the Bhauli-Ambewadi permanent road was finished during the year. The two temporary roads suggested in the Revised Working Plan of the Chopda-Raver-Yawal Satpuras were made. The Langdi-Bhavani Road was repaired over a length of 13 miles. The total cost of these works amounted to Rs. 6,370.

(b)—BUILDINGS.

20. A sum of Rs. 7,178 was spent on the construction of a bungalow on the Toranmal plateau in West Khándesh, a Hirda Depôt at Medha in Sátára and in construction and repairs of Forest Guards' huts and Forest Depôts detailed in Form No. 51.

(c)—MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

21. Two new wells at Nimbadevi and Deomogra were built and the old ones at Tinshamali, Raver, Adavad and Chopda repaired at a cost of Rs. 445.

III.—PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

(a)—GENERAL PROTECTION.

22. Forest crime during the year has slightly increased. The total number of offences registered was 13,217 against 12,174, the average of the past three

years. This increase does not reflect bad protection in former years. Great scarcity of fodder in the Deccan accounts for the increase. Including the 447 cases referred to in para. 19 of last year's report there were 13,664 recorded cases for Divisional Forest Officers to pass orders on; of these 714 were committed to Criminal Courts, 10,244 were dealt with under Section 67 of the Indian Forest Act. In 1,659 cases the offenders were not traced and 1,047 recently reported remained for decision.

Cases disposed of during the year compare with the average of those for the past three years as under :—

Division.	A. Cases taken into Court.				B. Cases compounded.			C. Cases undetected.			Total.			Total.				
	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission.	Other offences.	1904-05.	1903-04.
East Khandesh	1	7	50	11	8	185	638	327	40	52	10	13	44	244	692	261	1,231	1,246
West Khandesh	30	165	99	20	21	188	426	71	101	303	29	17	152	596	554	108	1,410	804
Nasik	8	41	40	14	14	432	730	53	101	285	...	9	123	758	790	78	1,717	2,234
Ahmednagar	...	8	141	..	5	266	1,226	34	28	95	3	..	33	369	1,373	34	1,809	1,672
Poona	2	31	40	12	17	662	1,819	60	87	212	60	7	106	905	1,928	78	3,018	2,552
Sátara	1	6	29	3	41	690	1,809	129	59	85	2	8	100	781	1,840	140	2,661	2,334
Sholapur	..	3	12	...	..	24	485	2	7	37	1	..	7	64	408	2	571	573
Total	42	201	411	60	101	2,447	7,120	576	422	1,069	114	64	555	3,717	7,645	690	12,017	11,415
Average for past 3 years	108	360	308	139	103	2,361	2,601	459	1,116	910	75	62	1,337	3,651	3,184	660	6,832	..

23. It will be seen that offences under the head "Injury to forests by fire," have considerably decreased, whereas offences under the remaining heads have increased.

24. Including the 99 cases pending at the close of 1903-04, there were 813 before the Magistrates. Of these 122 remained unheard and 691 were disposed of during the year with the result that 1,740 offenders in 615 cases were convicted and punished either with fine, simple or rigorous imprisonment extending over different periods according to the nature of the offence, in one case only the punishment of whipping was awarded. The punishments were without exception adequate. The percentage of acquittals shows an improvement, being 11 this year against 13.7 of the year before.

25. Of the 10,244 cases disposed of under Section 67 nearly 45 per cent. or 4,612 were compounded by money compensation of Rs. 12,541. Forest officers used their powers with discretion. There were only 2 limit cases, 29 were compounded for sums falling between Rs. 26 and Rs. 48 and all the rest viz. 4,583, for sums between Re. 1 and Rs. 25. The C class or undetected cases have, it is satisfactory to record, appreciably decreased as compared with the average for the past three years, the total number recorded during the year being 1,659 against 2,173.

(b) PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

26. Complete protection of the whole forest area being unattainable, fire protection in this Circle was confined to the more valuable areas in each Division, special attention was devoted to organised forests. Fire lines, both interior and exterior, were burnt and a special establishment of watchmen employed. Fire watchers were employed in the Káver, Yával, Chopda and Jámner Ranges, the area operated on was about 779 square miles, out of this 27,387 acres or 5.5 per cent. was burnt against 22.76 per cent. during the previous year. The cost of protection was Rs. 596 or nearly 14 annas to the square mile.

27. The area burnt during the year was very much smaller than last year owing to the fact that there was little grass to burn. A comparison of the results for two years is given below :—

Year.	Area under protection from fire.	Failures.	Percentage burnt.	Expenditure.
1903-04...	3,350,360	823,571	24.5	Rs. 2,575
1904-05...	3,311,981	226,461	6.6	3,732

28. The following statement shows the number and origin of the fires reported during the year. It will be perceived that both the number of fires and the area burnt are very much below those of the preceding year :—

No.	Division.	C. FIRES BEGINNING INSIDE THE RESERVE OR FIRE TRACED AREA.																Total A B & C.							
		A.		B.		Owing to carelessness or accident.						By intentional firing													
		Fires caused by accident or through carelessness in burning fire lines		Fires entering the forests by crossing exterior fire lines		By workmen employed in the forests by purchasers, cutters, &c		By villagers, Travellers, &c, passing through the Forests		By Railway Engines		By lighting or by fire balloons or by rab burning.		In order to obtain new grass.		In order to turn out game or to reduce cover.				Maliciously fired		Total.		Causes unknown.	
		Number of fires	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires	Area burnt in acres.			Number of fires	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires	Area burnt in acres.
1	East Khândesh	9	611	5	31,303	...	...	13	1,819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,819	17	8,654	44	27,397
2	West Khândesh	33	1,936	23	37,035	...	...	26	35,314	...	...	...	...	3	7,868	...	...	29	43,182	73	90,631	123	173,574
3	Nâsik	1	5	3	160	1	20	15	799	3	801	19	1,110	101	19,333	123	20,513
4	Ahmednagar	2	33	...	...	...	...	31	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	915	...	...	33	918
5	Poona	2	97	...	...	...	...	64	1,643	4	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	1,725	33	307	106	2,129
6	Satara	63	1,175	29	118	8	153	1	2	100	1,493	...	100	1,483	
7	Sholdpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	427	...	...	7	427
	Total	43	2,672	23	59,393	204	11,312	4	83	44	937	8	153	2	3,171	267	53,661	237	113,770	565	226,461

29. Including 11 cases of the preceding year there were 50 prosecutions for setting fire to forests. Of these 1 was discharged and 9 were acquitted. Punishment of fine was awarded in 19 cases. Sentence of simple or rigorous imprisonment was passed in 20, while in one case the culprit received eight lashes. The table below furnishes full particulars :—

Division.	Serial number of Offence.	Area burnt in acres.	Character of offence, whether careless or intentional.	Whether convicted or acquitted.	Section of law under which convicted	Amount of punishment.	Year.
East Khândesh	973	Acres. 3,700	Carelessness	Acquitted.	I. F. Act	.....	1903-04.
	993	100	Do.	Do.	...	.....	Do.
	2	3,800					
West Khândesh.	474	200	Carelessness	Discharged	...	.....	1903-04.
	577	1,280	Do.	Acquitted.	...	.....	Do.
	677	...	Do.	Convicted.	25 (c)...	Rs. 24 fine or 8 days' rigorous imprisonment.	Do.
	1,240	8	Do.	Do.	25 (b)	1 day's simple imprisonment	...
	633	100	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fine Rs. 10 or 10 days' simple imprisonment.	...
	916	50	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fine Rs. 5 and damage Rs 3 or 5 days' simple imprisonment.	...
	1,207	50	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fine Rs. 10 or 10 days' simple imprisonment.	...
	968	2,225	Do.	Acquitted	...	.....	...
1,010	6,554	Do.	Convicted.	25 (b)	2 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 2 damages.	...	

Division.	Serial number of offence.	Area burnt in acres.	Character of offence, whether careless or intentional	Whether convicted or acquitted.	Section of law under which convicted	Amount of punishment.	Year.
West Khândesh.	1,042	3,787	Carelessness.	Convicted.	I, F. Act.	3 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs 25 damages.	..
	1,043	100	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	3 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 12 damages.	..
	1,044	200	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	3 months' rigorous imprisonment ..	..
	1,053	1,535	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 month's do. ...	..
	1,093	1,259	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	..
	1,136	1,072	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	..
	1,137	1,809	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2 months' do. ...	..
	1,189	2,022	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	3 do. do. ...	..
	1,255	5,318	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	15 days' do. ...	..
	1,055	1,700	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 month's do. ...	..
	1,104	3,020	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	..
	1,142	869	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. do. ...	..
	1,180	800	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	8 lashes ... ..	..
	1,194	185	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	15 days' rigorous imprisonment ...	..
	1,257	100	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	10 do. do. ...	..
	24	33,708					
Nâsik ...	1,802	414	Carelessness.	Acquitted.	...	...	...
	1,805	895	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...
	1,923	35	Do. ...	Convicted.	25 (b)...	Fine Rs. 10 ... ..	...
	1,934	10	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 4 ... ..	...
	1,953	157	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 14 ... ..	...
	2,030	50	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Re. 1 ... ..	...
	2,057	35	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 28 ... ..	...
	2,058	1	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 8 ... ..	...
	2,064	15	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 2 ... ..	...
	2,066	219	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 2 ... ..	...
	2,231.	186	Do. ...	Acquitted.	...	...	...
	618	1	Do. ...	Convicted.	25 (b)...	Fine Rs. 1 ... ..	...
	1,286	400	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 10 ... ..	...
1,396	100	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 6 ... ..	...
1,439	75	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Re. 0-8 ... ..	...
1,527	75	Do. ...	Acquitted	...	...	...
	16	2,662					
Poona ...	185	115	Intentional.	Convicted.	25 (b)...	Fine Rs. 5	1903-04.
	224	7	Carelessness.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 15 .. ..	..
	2	122					
Sâtrâ ...	1,848	2	Carelessness.	Convicted	25 (b) .	Fine Rs. 2	1903-04.
	1,542	3	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 2	Do.
	2,045	26	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 1	Do.
	1,766	22	Do. ...	Acquitted	...	...	Do.
	1,843	89	Do. ...	Convicted	25 (b)...	Fine Rs. 10	Do.
1,778	100	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. Rs. 15 ... ..	...
	6	242					

30. Information in the form prescribed in Government Resolution No. 248, dated 12th January 1904, is given below:—

No.	Division.	Total forest area of the Division in charge of the Department.	Extent of valuable forest for which continuous protection from fire is desirable.	Proportion of valuable forests which has been continuously protected from fire for 4 years.	Extent of forests naturally immune from fire.	Extent of fires burnt during the year.		
						Open forest.	Closed forest.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	East Khândesh	498,114	498,114	4-03	...	9,128	18,259	27,387
2	West Khândesh	889,279	791,299	11-1	...	4,907	168,667	173,574
3	Nâsik	776,184	393,616	61-1	...	17,326	3,167	20,513
4	Ahmednagar	293,415	293,415	50-2	53,080	741	207	948
5	Poona	822,650	127,203	93-1	101,752	802	1,527	2,129
6	Sâtrâ	392,394	291,826	...	100,569	1,037	449	1,463
7	Sholâpur	139,945	...	...	...	427	...	427
	Total	3,311,981	2,401,473	81-86	260,351	84,168	192,293	226,461

(c) PROTECTION FROM CATTLE.

31. Including pastures managed by the Revenue Department, 2,799 square miles (44.03 per cent. of the entire forest area) were open to animals of all kinds including sheep and goats. Two thousand and sixty-two square miles or 32.4 per cent. were open to horned cattle only. Two hundred and forty-two square miles or 3.8 per cent. were closed to grazing for part of the year and 1,251 square miles or 19.7 per cent. were closed for the whole year. Form No. 54 gives full particulars. A comparison of the animals impounded during the year with the average for the past three years is given below :—

Year.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Sheep.	Goats.	Other animals.	Total.
1901-02 ...	41,085	3,982	38,166	47,547	881	131,661
1902-03 ...	55,275	6,165	36,395	50,826	799	149,460
1903-04 ...	45,642	5,839	33,290	43,081	716	128,568
Average ...	47,334	5,329	35,950	47,151	799	136,563
1904-05 ...	75,564	10,990	44,953	53,005	862	185,374

Thus it will be perceived that the year's impoundings have increased by 35.7 per cent. over the average for the past three years. The increase is for all kinds of animals and is reported from all the divisions. Khândesh, Násik and Sátára attribute the increase partly to the scarcity of grass in unclosed areas and partly to the greater vigilance displayed by forest subordinates. Poona attributes the increase in a great measure to stricter supervision and in some degree to non-collection of grazing fees by village officers in certain tálukas. Ahmednagar and Sholápur assign it to carelessness on the part of villagers. It is the practice in many villages to send out herds of cattle belonging to various owners in charge of one or two diminutive children, with the result that the cattle never being under proper control, frequently escape into reserved forest and do considerable damage. When this happens, the nominal herdsman, if prosecuted, says that the cattle were not his and that he could not help what they did. He is usually acquitted while the owners not being on the spot and not having criminal knowledge, cannot be prosecuted under section 25 (d) of the Forest Act. With a view, therefore, to compel owners to take ordinary care of their beasts it has been proposed to apply sections 12 and 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act to the wire fenced areas. Only 308 head of cattle holding permits for grazing in open forests were driven to the pounds for grazing in closed areas; and the owners of 10,339 cattle found trespassing in open forests preferred to pay Rs. 1,033 forest grazing fees instead of the usual pound fees. To protect plantations in recently felled areas about 7 miles of wire fencing and about 44 miles of thorn fencing were made at a total cost of Rs. 801 or at an average cost of nearly Rs. 20 per mile.

(d) PROTECTION AGAINST INJURIES FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

32. Forest Guards removed as usual injurious climbers. A large amount of work in the eradication of prickly-pear, specially from Bábul coupes of the Násik, Ahmednagar, Sátára and Sholápur Divisions was done at a cost of Rs. 1,040. Many of the forests of the Ahmednagar, Poona and Sátára Divisions were overrun by swarms of locusts which defoliated the trees and in many cases did considerable damage, causing the branches to break by their weight. A campaign to destroy them therefore was undertaken by the Revenue Department assisted by Forest Subordinates. Nearly 224 maunds of locusts were killed in the Ahmednagar Division at a cost of Rs. 2,167. The work done in the Poona and Sátára Divisions was not recorded. The expenditure on locust destruction incurred in the Ahmednagar Division was charged to the Revenue Department.

As regards injuries from other causes "insects, parasites, &c.", the subject has received little attention in this Circle. No observations having been recorded by any of the Divisional Forest Officers.

IV.—SYLVICULTURE.

(a) NATURAL REPRODUCTION.

33. Natural regeneration from seed in East Khándesh is not satisfactory. Over the greater part of the scrub jungle there are no signs of fresh seedlings, due no doubt to the poor soil, lack of cover and damage by cattle. In Jámner and the Sátputa Ranges, there is in places a good deal of teak reproduction. A certain amount of natural regeneration in the Bábul reserves and also in the Chálistgaon-Anjan Forests is reported. An attempt is being made to encourage reproduction in the scrub jungles by scratching and loosening the earth under seed-bearing trees. In West Khándesh, natural reproduction owing to fires is poor. In the forests in the near neighbourhood of Dhulia, the Anjan reproduction has failed for 20 years or more. Generally speaking there are no Anjan trees to be found in the sapling or pole stage. These forests consist mainly of old trees (generally hollow at the base) scattered sparsely over the trap hills. Yet after the first rain at the end of June millions of Anjan seed germinated throughout the Dhulia forests and in the Lalling Reserve the seedlings are stated to have come up like grass in many places. Test plots will be marked out and especially protected from grazing and fire. Also it is intended to cut back the grass round the seedlings. Natural growth on the hills in the Shevgaon and Jámkhed Ranges of the Ahmednagar Division where sheep and goats have apparently been rigidly excluded, is reported promising. The hills are becoming covered with an excellent undergrowth in which it will be possible to start, in a few years, the planting of valuable indigenous species. Promising teak seedlings are making their appearance on the Jámkhed hills.

34. The year was not generally speaking a good one for seed. Bábul, Bor and other minor species seeded freely but teak did not. Anjan in the Eastern Ranges of the Násik Division seeded well. Karvi (*Strobilanthes callosus*) and Chiva bamboo (*Oxytenanthera monostigma*) seeded in the Sátára Division.

35. In the coupes felled during the year as well as in those felled in previous years, teak and dhávda (*Anogeissus latifolia*) stools as usual showed a vigorous growth of coppice shoots.

(b) ARTIFICIAL REPRODUCTION.

(i) Regular Plantations.

36. From Form No. 56 it will be perceived that the area under Regular Plantations at the commencement of the year was 5,681 acres; of these, 500 acres were rejected, owing to failures. During the year 2,034 acres were brought under treatment and thus the area at close of the year stood at 7,215 acres. The cost incurred during the year was Rs. 3,288. Of the 2,034 acres treated, some 1,157 were assigned to the sowing of Bábul after full or furrow ploughing. Germination was free and the results obtained are with few exceptions satisfactory. The remainder of the area or 877 acres were devoted to the putting in of transplants supplied from the Manjri Nursery. A large percentage of these transplants are reported to have died for want of rain.

(ii) Cultural Operations.

37. Under the usual systems, *viz.*, sowing in pits, dibbling under bushes, sowing in seed-beds or patches and broadcasting some 5,247 acres were treated and this area along is shown in Form No. 56 for reasons already explained in paragraph 35 of the previous year's report. Results of these works are reported to be moderately good. The Central Nursery at Manjri was maintained during the year and 560,642 plants of 10 kinds were raised against 638,850 of 6 species last year. Experience having shown that sending plants to distant divisions is not profitable, it has been decided to reduce and maintain the nursery on a much smaller scale for the purpose of raising sufficient transplants for the forests of the Poona Division only. Experiments on exotic and indigenous species will in future also be made in this nursery.

(c) OPERATIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE GROWING STOCK.

38. Weeding is carried on in Bábul coupes but the information as to the area dealt with and the cost incurred are not separately recorded at present. As

working plans are prepared and works are carried on and registered according to their prescriptions, it will become easier to show the extent and cost of works undertaken in this way.

(d) EXPERIMENTS.

39. The experiments with *Calatropis gigantea*, (Ak) and *Terminalia Chebula*, (Hirda) referred to in paragraph 37 of last year's Report have proved a failure.

40. The experimental plantations known as "Agriculture combined with Forestry" started in the Násik Division are in good condition. A small plot was also treated in this manner departmentally during the year successfully.

41. As reported in paragraph 39 of last year's Report, 75,000 aloe bulbils were planted during the year in 10 acres of ground at a cost of Rs. 261, including watering and supervision charges. Another lot of 50,000 was procured and carried to the nursery at a cost of Rs. 5, but this was done after the close of the year.

42. The experiment of giving forest land for cultivation, started in 1902-03 in the Poona Division, was continued and further developed during the year. As this is the third year of the experiment, the result will be ascertained and fully reported on next year.

43. Seeds of *Grevillia robusta*, and *Casuarina equisetifolia*, were obtained from Bangalore and the seedlings reared were planted out on the Mahábaleshwar plateau with considerable success.

V.—EXPLOITATION.

(a) SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

(i) Major Forest Produce.

44. *Clear fellings* extended over 73 coupes of an aggregate area of 804 acres against 74 coupes of last year, comprising an area of 969 acres. There being no fellings in the Násik Division a difference of 1 occurs in the number of coupes, while the diminution in area is due to the year's coupes being of smaller size than those of the preceding year.

45. *Improvement fellings*.—In East Khándesh some 40,867 dead teak trees from the Jámner Forests and dead wood from two coupes of the Edlabad Range were worked out departmentally and sold for Rs. 2,974. Some 40 cart-loads of dead teak were removed on permits from the Sátputas and 6,997 cart-loads of dead fuel were removed from all ranges on permits at Rs. 4 and Rs. 1-8-0 per cart-load, respectively. In Nándgaon and Málegaon Ranges of the Násik Division, dead firewood was sold to contractors and its cutting was supervised by the Forest Subordinates. The revenue realized on this account was Rs. 2,109. Fifty-one thousand and ninety-six cubic feet of firewood derived from the dead and fallen Bábul trees exploited from the coupes of the Poona Division were sold for Rs. 2,587. The cost of felling and collection being Rs. 648.

46. *Selection fellings*.—With a view to bringing the irregularly stocked forests of the West Khándesh Division into a more normal condition, 4 working plans prescribe a selection system and according to these plans 11 coupes covering an area of 2,023 acres were felled departmentally or sold standing. The outturn was 110,670 cubic feet and the revenue realized was Rs. 5,032.

47. *Coppice fellings*.—These took place in all divisions except Ahmednagar and Sholápur. Ninety coupes aggregating an area of 17,620 acres were worked against 71 coupes comprising 10,971 acres. The increase is due to the organized forests in West Khándesh coming under exploitation.

48. *Unregulated fellings* were made in West Khándesh for the purpose of removing dead wood from the Deomogra, Shirpur and Taloda Working Circles and for the removal of Royalty timber from the Revenue lands in Navápur, Nandurbár and Pimpalner Ranges and by privilege-holders under

the North Tapti Code. A volume of 286,260 cubic feet fetching a revenue of Rs. 14,823 was thus removed. In the Násik Division, 46,912 Teak and 1,641 Sandalwood trees standing in occupied survey numbers were sold for Rs. 12,972. In other divisions fellings were made for the purpose of free grants, the removal of Royalty trees from Málki lands and by persons enjoying concessions. Information as to the area over which such fellings extended or the quantity of material extracted is not available.

(ii) *Minor Forest Produce.*

49. Full particulars regarding minor forest produce are given in Form No. 58. Tarwad bark is exploited according to rough working plans. The right to collect Hirda fruit and Shikékái pods and Rosha grass for extracting oil, are farmed out. Grazing in valuable kurans and grass from Fuel and Fodder Reserves are sold by auction. Other forests are thrown open to grazing on payment of fees. During the year departmental operations had to be undertaken to supply baled grass to the famine-stricken districts in Gujarát. Lbs. 18,346,192 were thus purchased, pressed and disposed of at a cost of Rs. 80,254. The revenue from Famine fodder amounted to Rs. 47,352 and for grass and grazing credited to (II) (d) was Rs. 2,57,083 against Rs. 2,17,645 of the previous year. Scarcity of grass in lands outside forest limits tended to increase the revenue from this source.

50. *Further utilization of minor products.*—Nothing at present is worth noting beyond what has seen said in paragraphs 47 and 48 of the previous year's Report.

(b) AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION.

(i) *Departmental Agency.*

51. Prescriptions of sanctioned working plans and the fear that purchasers if allowed to remove dead teak, might ring the sound trees made it necessary to employ departmental agency in East Khándesh. In West Khándesh and Sátára also this agency was resorted to because petty contractors did not come forward to buy the standing coupes. The Bombay Forest Survey Party cut trees obstructing their survey work in the Násik Division. Teak coupes were worked departmentally in the Poona District owing to contractors having failed according to contract terms to commence felling operations until too late in the season. There were no other departmental works worth describing here. The depôt system does not prevail in this Circle. All the felled material was as usual stacked in or near the coupes and sold "*in situ*" and purchasers made their own arrangements for its removal according to convenience. Of the 2,888,297 cubic feet exploited during the year, 479,894 or 16.6 per cent. were extracted departmentally.

52. The revenue derived from the sale of major and minor produce during the year as compared with that of the preceding year was as under :—

	1903-04.	1904-05.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Timber ...	55,055	48,014	—7,041
Fuel ...	12,145	8,784	—3,361
Bamboos ...	.....	4	+ 4
Other Produce ...	28	47,478	+47,450
Total ...	67,228	1,04,280	37,052

53. The decline in the collections from Timber and Fuel is due to curtailed operations while the abnormal increase under other produce is caused by the sale of Famine Fodder.

(ii) *Purchasers.*

54. Nákás (Forest Depôts) at the chief outlets are maintained in the two divisions of Khándesh where the permit system is largely in vogue and a special establishment is employed to issue permits and check the material

brought out from the forests. In other Divisions the system is worked on a small scale and in consequence permits for the extraction of bamboos and other minor produce are given by Range Forest Officers. The total revenue realized from the sale of timber and other produce removed by consumers and purchasers stood at Rs. 3,70,847 against Rs. 3,34,397 of the previous year.

(iii) *Rights and Privileges.*

55. The value of the produce removed or consumed by privilege holders was Rs. 32,401 against Rs. 46,679 of the year before.

(iv) *Free Grants.*

56. As usual small lots of wood valued at Rs. 2,420 against Rs. 2,721 of the preceding year were given free to villagers to rebuild houses destroyed by fire or other accident.

(c) **OUTTURN AND SOURCES OF FOREST PRODUCE.**

57. The agency of exploitation and the outturn by volume, quantity or value is given in the statement below. The average yield per square mile is calculated on the area actually in charge of the Department as per Form No. 46 B. :—

Division.	Agency by which material was removed	Material removed.						Bamboos.
		Timber.	Value.	Fuel.	Value.	Total.		
						Wood.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
East Khândesh	Government	84,626	3,888	12,200	123	46,826	4,200	
	Purchasers	33,214	6,448	460,686	15,966	695,830	22,414	1,212,166
	Free grants	8,663	430			3,563	430	
	Right-holders			1,200	65	1,300	65	
	Total	126,503	10,766	474,166	16,664	747,619	27,169	1,212,166
West Khândesh	Government	266,148	25,686	23,183	238	288,331	25,854	
	Purchasers	139,437	11,618	343,223	11,703	478,359	23,378	149,419
	Free grants	1,335	89			1,335	89	30
	Right-holders							
	Total	406,920	37,388	566,406	13,041	768,025	49,319	149,449
Nâsik	Government	1,212	223	2,150	190	3,862	418	
	Purchasers	110,757	15,406	147,017	5,266	257,774	20,671	87,739
	Free grants	2,335	237			2,685	237	Hd loads 1,826
	Right-holders			20	10	200	10	
	Total	114,844	15,929	149,367	5,466	264,211	21,394	87,739 Hd loads 1,826
Ahmednagar	Government			39,483	236	39,483	236	1,200
	Purchasers	290	111	61,844	2,231	62,174	2,342	23,122
	Free grants							
	Right-holders							
	Total	290	111	61,844	2,467	61,657	2,568	24,322
Poona	Government	124,577	11,844	101,683	4,558	225,659	16,422	
	Purchasers	3,500	997	465,014	13,068	468,572	14,065	38,965
	Free grants	18,053	1,083			13,053	1,083	
	Right-holders							
	Total	146,130	13,924	566,697	17,626	707,283	31,570	38,965
Sâdra	Government	54,341	7,502	197,949	2,619	253,290	10,111	
	Purchasers	935	208	6,048	124	6,933	333	37,241
	Free grants	3,953	521			2,956	521	
	Right-holders							
	Total	59,229	8,231	204,047	2,743	263,223	10,965	37,241
Sholâpur	Government		502				502	
	Purchasers	902	303	51,662	3,441	52,564	3,744	
	Free grants							
	Right-holders							
	Total	902	805	51,662	3,441	52,564	3,744	
Famine Fodder	Government							
	Purchasers							
	Free grants							
	Right-holders							
	Total							
All Divisions combined.	Government	472,894	49,014	378,047	8,783	855,941	86,797	1,200
	Purchasers	461,073	35,006	1,626,383	51,848	2,007,356	86,934	1,549,673
	Free grants	23,790	2,420			23,790	2,420	Hd loads 1,826
	Right-holders			1,500	75	1,500	75	30
	Total	957,757	86,440	1,995,930	60,706	2,888,587	1,76,276	1,850,902 Hd loads 1,826

Division	Agency by which material was removed.	Material removed— <i>cont'd.</i>			Average outturn per Square Mile of all Forests					
		Value	Minor products, Value.	Grass and graminee, Value.	Timber.		Bamboos.		Minor produce, Value.	Grass and graminee, Value.
					Quantity.	Value.	Number	Value.		
East Khândesh	Government	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	C ft.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Purchasers	10,612	422	76,833						
	Free grants									
	Right-holders		28	8,647						
	Total	10,612	451	87,499	961	35	1,559	14	1	101
West Khândesh	Government	1,118	5,556	63,831						
	Purchasers									
	Free grants			12,012						
	Right holders									
	Total	1,118	5,537	75,843	513	37	108	1	4	46
Nâsik	Government	8	2,203	39,238						
	Purchasers	2,288								
	Free grants			5,830						
	Right holders									
	Total	2,291	2,203	45,068	218	17	72	2	2	32
Ahmednagar	Government	334	320	11,570						
	Purchasers									
	Free grants									
	Right holders									
	Total	334	320	11,570	300	5	58	1	1	25
Poona	Government	402	756	26,348						
	Purchasers									
	Free grants									
	Right holders		2,739							
	Total	402	3,545	26,348	1,405	63	77	1	7	52
Sâitara	Government	171	110	21,069						
	Purchasers		2,270							
	Free grants			3,000						
	Right holders									
	Total	171	5,380	21,068	423	18	61	4 annas	4	36
Sholâpur	Government		15	15,276						
	Purchasers		440							
	Free grants									
	Right-holders									
	Total		454	15,276	241	17			2	70
Famine Fodder	Government			47,363						
	Purchasers									
	Free grants									
	Right-holders									
	Total			47,363						
All Divisions combined.	Government	8	126	47,373						
	Purchasers	14,825	12,006	2,57,069						
	Free grants									
	Right holders		5,817	26,509						
	Total	14,833	17,949	3,30,946	568	29	300	5	8	69

58. The figures in the above statement represent transactions from "Reserved Forests" there being none from "Protected Forests." Teak is the only important item of the Major Products but the exact outturn of this timber is not available. Among the minor products Hirda, Shikekai and Rosha grass are the most important and yielded a revenue of Rs. 7,117 or 59.2 per cent. of the total revenue of Rs. 12,006 derived from the sale of minor products of all kinds. The crop of Hirda and Shikekai totally failed owing to the ravages of locusts and that of Rosha grass was poor owing to scanty rainfall.

59. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 2,47,288 incurred under A.—Conservancy and Works, Rs. 96,959 or 39.2 per cent. were incurred on the management of State Forests, the increase over last year is caused by the extraordinary expenditure on Famine Fodder Works.

CHAPTER III.

60. The realizations of the year compare with those of the preceding year as below:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.	Loss.
		A. Conservancy and works	B. Establish- ments.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1903-04	4,33,970	1,57,759	3,48,727	5,06,486	...	72,516
1904-05	5,11,186	2,47,288	3,73,399	6,20,687	...	1,09,501
Difference	+77,216	+89,529	+24,672	+1,14,201	...	+36,985

The year's results include figures on account of extraordinary Famine Fodder Work as under :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.		
		A.	B.	Total.
1904-05	Rs. 48,421	Rs. 1,07,865	Rs. 1,058	Rs. 1,08,923

Deducting therefore these figures the net results stand as under :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.	Loss.
		A.	B.	Total.		
1904-05	Rs. 4,62,765	Rs. 1,39,423	Rs. 3,72,341	Rs. 511,764	...	Rs. 48,999

61. Compared with the average of the 5 preceding years the realizations of the year under report stand thus :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Surplus.	Loss.
		A. Conservancy and works.	B. Establishments.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1899-1900	8,33,771	8,92,352	3,73,553	12,65,905	...	4,32,184
1900-01	6,61,839	3,79,577	3,69,531	7,49,108	...	87,269
1901-02	2,88,224	1,40,246	3,63,420	5,03,666	...	2,17,442
1902-03	3,52,043	1,42,747	3,69,443	5,12,190	...	1,60,142
1903-04	4,33,970	1,57,759	3,48,727	5,06,486	...	72,516
Average	5,13,570	3,42,538	3,64,935	7,07,471	...	1,93,901
Deduct average on account of Famine Operations	1,73,078	1,87,795	1,262	1,89,057	...	15,979
Net average	3,40,492	1,54,741	3,63,673	5,18,414	...	1,77,922
1901-05—Net	4,62,765	1,39,423	3,72,341	5,11,764	...	48,999
Difference	+1,22,273	—15,318	+8,668	—6,650	...	1,28,923

For the purpose of giving a correct account of ordinary working results, figures on account of revenue and expenditure on account of Famine Fodder have been excluded from the year's as well as from the average of five years. The above tables will show that the year's revenue (excluding Famine Fodder Revenue) is greater than that of the preceding year by Rs. 28,795 and by Rs. 1,22,273 than the net average of the preceding five years. The ordinary expenditure in comparison with that of the preceding year is greater by Rs. 5,278 but is less than the net average of the quinquennial period 1899-1900 to 1903-04. Reasons in favour of or against these results are given in the following paragraphs.

62. The receipts of the year derived from the following major and minor sources and those of the year gone by compare as below :—

	1904-05.	1903-04.	Difference more or less in 1904-05
I.—Timber	83,099	77,297	+5,802
II.—Firewood	60,631	67,418	—6,817
III.—Bamboos	14,828	13,788	+1,040
IV.—Grazing and Fodder grass includ- ing Famine Fodder	3,01,436	2,17,645	+86,791
V.—Other Produce	12,132	25,148	—13,316
VI.—Drift and confiscated	1,886	4,400	—2,514
VII.—Miscellaneous	34,174	27,944	+6,230
Total	5,11,186	4,33,970	+77,216

Thus it will be seen that the revenue of the year including Famine Fodder Receipts is 17·7 per cent. better than that of the past year, but if Famine Fodder Receipts are excluded the percentage is only 6·6. Receipts from "Timber," "Bamboos," "Grazing and Fodder Grass" and "Miscellaneous Sources" have expanded while those from "Firewood," "Other Produce," "Drift and Confiscated" have decreased. The smaller size of coupes and consequently less material exploited accounts for the fall under firewood. Utter failure of the Hirda and Shikakai fruit and the poor crop of Rosha grass account for the collapse of revenue under other produce. Revenue under the head "Drift and Confiscated" being entirely dependant upon finds of the material must always fluctuate.

63. A contrast between the year's and the previous year's expenditure is exhibited below :—

Budget Heads.	1904-05.	1903-04.	Increase.	Decrease
<i>A.—Conservancy and Works.</i>				
I.—Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government Agency	76,844	14,730	62,114	...
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers and purchasers	16,435	17,038	...	603
III.—Drift and waif wood and confiscated forest produce	39	191	...	152
IV.—Revenue from forests not managed by Government ... ..	...	853	...	853
V.—Rent of leased forests and payments to shareholders in forests managed by Government	3,641	4,195	...	554
VI.—Livestock, Stores, Tools and Plant	21,265	1,581	19,684	...
VII.—Communications and Buildings	13,993	5,254	8,739	...
VIII.—Organization, improvement and ex- tension of forests	78,849	98,551	...	24,702
IX.—Miscellaneous	41,222	15,366	25,856	...
Total A.—Conservancy and Works	2,47,288	1,57,759	1,16,393	26,864
<i>B.—Establishments.</i>				
I.—Salaries	3,16,594	2,97,351	19,243	...
II.—Travelling allowances	38,581	34,855	3,726	...
III.—Contingencies	18,224	16,521	1,703	...
Total	3,73,399	3,48,727	24,672	...
Grand Total	6,20,687	5,06,486	1,41,065	26,864
Net Decrease ... ..	...	...	...	1,14,201

The total expenditure thus stood at Rs. 6,20,687 against Rs. 5,06,486 of the past year and is greater by Rs. 1,14,201.

64. Explanation of the important deviations under each head between the two years is as under :—

A I, + Rs. 62,114. Extraordinary expenditure on account of Famine Fodder Operations is responsible for this increase.

A II, — Rs. 603. Less expenditure on payments of remuneration to village officers.

A V, — Rs. 554. There were no arrear payments during the year.

A VI, + Rs. 19,684. The whole of the increase is due to the purchase of stores for Famine Fodder Operations.

A VII, + Rs. 8,739. Increase is due to more work having been done in accordance with the suggestions made in sanctioned Working Plans.

A VIII, — Rs. 24,702. The decrease is caused by the fact that 70 per cent. only of the total expenditure incurred by the Bombay Forest Survey Party having been debited to the Forest Department.

A IX, + Rs. 25,856. Increase caused by the extraordinary charge on account of Railway freight for Famine Fodder.

B I, + Rs. 19,243. Increase due to payments on account of Leave, Special and Deputation allowances to officers and subordinates.

B II, + Rs. 3,726. Payments on account of Railway fares and mileage for journeys on transfer, &c.

B III, + Rs. 1,703. Increase due to greater expenditure under stationery, official postage and sundries.

65. The financial results by Divisions are as under :—

Division.	Receipts.		Charges.		Surplus.		Deficit.	
	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	125	...	33,926	35,150	...	...	33,801	35,150
Working Plans, Central Circle.	6	7	19,654	15,080	...	...	19,648	15,073
East Khândesh	1,28,585	98,803	57,513	52,539	71,072	46,263	..	...
West Khândesh	1,27,656	1,31,025	75,963	62,045	51,693	68,980	...	...
Nâsik	67,295	53,918	63,827	60,409	3,468	...	...	15,491
Ahmednagar	17,370	25,191	48,029	41,940	...	...	30,659	16,749
Poona	61,285	60,425	77,198	82,401	...	...	15,913	21,976
Sâtara	39,475	46,279	68,223	69,247	...	...	28,748	22,964
Sholâpur	20,968	18,323	27,922	23,250	..	...	6,954	4,927
Forest Surveys ... ..	..	..	34,509	55,425	..	...	34,509	55,425
Famine Fodder	48,421	...	1,03,923	...	...	...	60,502	...
Total	5,11,186	4,33,970	6,20,687	5,06,486	1,26,233	1,15,243	2,35,734	1,87,759

These figures disclose that including Famine Fodder results the Circle was worked at a net loss of Rs. 1,09,501 but excluding these, the amount of net loss calculated upon the results of ordinary working is reduced to Rs. 48,999. This loss compared with that of the preceding year shows that conditions are on the side of improvement.

The proportion of expenditure to revenue including Famine Fodder results is 121.4 and excluding them is 110.5 as compared with 116.7 per cent. in 1903-1904 and 152.2 per cent. for the net average of the preceding five years. The value of stock and outstandings at commencement and close of the year stood thus :—

I.

	Rs.
Value of Stock—	
On 1st July 1904	51,583
On 30th June 1905	54,044
Difference in favour of the year	2,461

II.

			By contractors.	On account of Revenue.
			Rs.	Rs.
Value of outstandings—				
On 1st July 1904	...	...	9,130	326
On 30th June 1905	...	..	11,726	71,666
Difference	...		+ 2,596	+ 71,340

Outstandings of both kinds are greater than in the preceding year. The reason for the large amount outstanding under revenue is that the value (Rs. 68,600) of Famine Fodder supplied to the Collector of Broach was not adjusted within the year.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION.

66. Changes occurred in the personnel of Officers in the Imperial Branch by transfers. The Provincial staff remained the same. The staff of Imperial and Provincial Officers at commencement and close of the year was as under:—

Year.	Imperial.								Provincial.			
	Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade.	Deputy Conservators.				Assistant Conservators.		Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests.	Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.			
		1st Grade, Rs. 900.	2nd Grade, Rs. 800.	3rd Grade, Rs. 650.	4th Grade, Rs. 550.	1st Grade, Rs. 450.	2nd Grade, Rs. 350.		1st Grade, Rs. 350.	2nd Grade, Rs. 300.	3rd Grade, Rs. 250.	4th Grade, Rs. 200.
1903-04	1	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	3
1904-05	1	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	2

67. No changes occurred in the strength or distribution of the Executive, Protective and Clerical establishments. The scheme for reorganizing these services is still under the consideration of Government.

68. All the Divisional and Sub-Divisional Officers gave satisfaction in their respective charges. Mr. Osmaston did good work in connection with the supervision of the Famine Fodder Operations, West Khándesh, he was ably assisted by the Ranger Mr. Irani. Mr. Abdul Rasool, Sub-Divisional Officer, West Khándesh, deserves special credit for his energy in collecting the grazing revenue in a difficult district.

69. The relations between Revenue and Forest officials were cordial and Forest Officers received ready assistance from the Collectors in all cases in which such was requested.

70. Vidyadhar Mahadev is still at large. Dattatrya Ramchundra Naralikar, Range Forest Officer, Chopda, with 2 Round Guards and Keshav Mahadev Lavand, Range Forest Officer, Khed, were prosecuted. The former for extortion and the latter for defalcation. The case of extortion ended in the acquittal of the accused, while that of defalcation was pending at the close of the year (since acquitted). Besides these 3 Forest Guards, 2 in West Khándesh and 1 in Poona, were prosecuted for various charges. With these exceptions the conduct of the Protective establishments was fairly good and several Range Officers received special commendation.

71. The divisional clerical staff worked satisfactorily as did also the members of the Conservator's office,

72. The health of the establishment was not as good as in the year before, the number of casualties being 33 against 28 in 1903-04.

73. Of the subordinate establishments 19 resigned, 26 retired and 67 were either summarily dismissed or were superseded.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL.

74. 1,079 acres of Pastures reverted to the Forest Department under Government Resolution No. 585, dated 25th January 1905, in the Revenue Department. Government in their Resolution No. 331, dated 16th January 1905, on the proposal to exchange some of the Pasture Forest with lands in charge of the Forest Department in the Sholapur Division, having ordered joint inspection of the disputed areas, the work was commenced and was in progress when the year closed.

Forest Instruction.

75. Stipendiary student Mr. F. J. Turner passed his final examination and was appointed Ranger (supernumerary), but having received an offer of Extra Assistantship from the Government of Ceylon he resigned his appointment and agreed to refund the money expended on his training at Dehra Dun by monthly instalments of Rs. 50. During the year one stipendiary student Mr. N. E. Shrigley was sent to Dehra Dun. No private students went from this Circle.

76. A civil suit to recover cost of training, Rs. 465-5-8, was instituted during the year against Mr. N. S. Rajwade, 1st year's stipendiary student of the Central Circle, who was dismissed by the Director, Imperial Forest School. The case remained pending at the close of the year.

77. Messrs. Fry and Murray who administered the Circle during the year toured through all the Divisions and examined accounts and records of all Divisional Officers except Poona and Working Plans and inspected forests, plantations and other works such as roads and buildings under construction.

78. The following are extracts from the minutes endorsed by Collectors on the Divisional Reports:—

Mr. Curtis writes on East Khándesh Report :

The Collector ventures to endorse very strongly Mr. Kirwan's remark in paragraph 73 as to the inadequate pay of forest guards and round guards. He has found himself in reorganizing the A'bkári Department that in Khándesh it is impossible to obtain men for the ranks on less than Rs. 10 per mensem. The pay of a common coolie in East Khándesh is never less than Rs. 8 and in the busy season may go up to Rs. 15. In the circumstances it is impossible to obtain a satisfactory recruit for the Forest Department on a wage of Rs. 7.

And on West Khándesh Report :

The Bhils of the forest tracts continue to show an almost incredible laziness. The year was not a good one: but notwithstanding this they refused to work in the Forests on four annas a day. Something will have to be done by reducing their privileges to force them to work.

The year was noticeable for a series of organized attacks on the anjan forests of Dhulia prompted by wire-pullers in Dhulia. The supply of fodder in Dhulia was not very much below the normal (the rainfall was 19½ inches against an average of 21), and there was an unlimited supply of grass available in Pimpalner, thirty miles away until the end of the year. But the ryots preferred to sit still and petition for the anjan when grass in any quantity was to be had for the cutting a day's journey away along a fine road. It is much to be feared that the people have been permanently demoralized by the famine. The greatest strictness will be necessary in future.

The Shirpur Bhils refused to trace fire-line at four annas a day.

Punishments for incendiarism are becoming a little less ridiculous: but they are still far too lenient.

There was no necessity for the Dhulia people to lose one single head of cattle if they had walked their cattle thirty miles into Pimpalner or taken their carts and cut grass there. In most of the villages all crops were harvested by the middle of January and the people had nothing to do. But instead of exerting themselves, they spent their time petitioning and loafing round pleaders' offices.

It would be idle to pretend that the forests in West Khándeśh are in a satisfactory condition. They are not. In the first place, the privilege system is far too liberal. It was necessary perhaps in the earlier days of conservancy before the country was opened up by roads and railways: but under present conditions, when the demand for labour is great and continuous, it is nothing more nor less than a premium on laziness.

In the second place, it is absolutely necessary to make the people understand that forest conservancy is to be taken seriously. At present they are far too ready to suppose that when their interests and those of the Forest Department clash, the Forest Department must yield. They have in fact been thoroughly spoiled. Nothing could show this more clearly than the anjan agitation during the past year. Here was a case of people who having secured a by no means bad supply of fodder from forests and forest pastures at their doors had only to send their cattle thirty miles to find huge stretches of excellent grass. But they would not.

Thirdly.—The Forest Establishment are far too lowly paid. When men are placed in positions of authority with wages less than those of an ordinary coolie, it is impossible to expect ordinary honesty. A reorganization scheme, which would give a living wage, would do immense good.

Mr. Moore writes on Násik Report:—

Mr. Damle anticipates a year more favourable financially to the Forest Department, if the rainfall in the current season is up to the average.

But from the facts above noted the results of a good rainfall would seem likely to be contrary to his anticipations. The decrease in destruction by fire and the increase in impoundings (not a matter for congratulation) are attributable to the same causes, drought which lessened the amount of inflammable grass in forest limits, but also made what grass there was a greater attraction to cattle owing to lack of grazing outside.

The undersigned is not of opinion that the Násik Forest Division is likely to pay its way in normal years for some time to come.

Mr. Orr writes on Ahmednagar Report:—

The villagers' persistence in cattle trespass is regrettable—it renders increase of impoundings inevitable. But it is rather startling to find that whereas in 1903-04, when over 184 square miles of forest was closed against grazing, the number of animals impounded (including both closed and open forests) was less than 25,000, in 1904-05, when only 85 square miles was closed, the number of cattle impounded from closed forests alone was over 27,000. As the Divisional Forest Officer points out, it is only natural for unattended cattle to be attracted to closed forests by the good grass growing there. The Collector will in the next touring season endeavour to find some *modus vivendi* between the Forest Department and the villagers short of harassing with troublesome prosecutions, all villagers whose cattle are found trespassing in forests. Probably the fencing of closed areas will be found necessary. But the Collector is unable to make a definite recommendation until he has made himself acquainted with the country and personally investigated some typical cases.

Perhaps the best result of the year's administration was the great decrease of fires from 100 in 1903-04 to 33 in 1904-05. There was no fire in Akola Range. The total area burnt in the district was only 946 acres out of the total forest area of 2,93,414 acres.

The rigid exclusion of sheep and goats from the hill forests of Shevgaon and Jámkhed has had excellent results and should be enforced everywhere. The Divisional Forest Officer reports that excellent undergrowth is springing up in Shevgaon and Jámkhed and very promising teak seedlings in Jámkhed.

The Forest Department did good work in the campaign against locusts in Akola and the Divisional Forest Officer, Mr. Betham, appears to have taken commendable interest in this as well as the ordinary branches of his work.

Mr. Swift writes on Poona Report:—

In cases where convictions are recorded the Subordinate Magistrates still show a tendency to let off offenders too lightly. One such case from the Ambegaon range was referred by the undersigned to the High Court, Bombay, who enhanced the fine inflicted from annas 4 to Rs. 15.

The percentage of protected forest burnt 0.6 as against 3.54 in the previous year shows a marked improvement. None of the fires are shown as "malicious."

The number of animals impounded during the year under report rose by over 7,000 as compared with the figures of the previous year. The increase is ascribed by the Divisional Forest Officer partly to stricter supervision on the part of the forest staff and partly to non-collection of grazing fees by village officers. The latter, it is to be feared, are in some cases remiss in this portion of their duties, but under the Kánara system which has now been introduced under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 3051, dated 12th April 1905, Revenue Department, the powers of collection will be much simpli-

fied and complaints of non-recovery of fees should disappear. As usual, a number of petitions regarding closure of forests against grazing or stoppage of alleged rights of way were received by the Collector during the year under report, but as no less than 68.8 per cent. of the whole forest area is open to grazing of all kinds, the grounds for complaint under this heading are very small. Of course, in some cases inconvenience must be caused to villagers in connection with the operations of the Forest Department who, however, under an experienced and sympathetic officer like Mr. Wilkins, have always shown themselves ready to make any reasonable concession to the demands of local residents.

Mr. Arthur writes on Sátára Report:—

The orders contained in Government Resolution No. 3051, dated 12th April 1905, Revenue Department, that double fees are to be paid where cattle are caught trespassing in open forest without a pass will probably result both in an increase in the revenue from grazing fees and a diminution of trespassing, since there will now be less incentive to owners to send their cattle into forest without passes and pay the fees only when they are caught. The grazing fees under the present system are ridiculously small and there is no reason why defaulters should suffer no penalty for neglecting to pay them.

The undersigned desires specially to endorse the commendation bestowed by the Divisional Forest Officer on Husnodin Gulamhusen, Range Forest Officer, Karád, whose zeal in Government service recently resulted in his being set upon and severely injured by a large number of villagers. Two or three of the ring-leaders were fortunately convicted and sentenced to substantial terms of imprisonment.

The Division has lately lost in Mr. Keys the services of a zealous and efficient Forest Officer who has administered it with success during the past five years.

The undersigned is strongly of opinion that to improve the personnel of the lower ranks of the Department the service should be rendered more attractive. The pay of the lowest grade of beat guards fixed at a time when prices were much lower than they are at present is hardly now a living wage, and the pension very few live to enjoy. The work is not only extremely severe but, if honestly performed, involves almost certain unpopularity in the villages of the vicinity. Temptation to speculation and slackness is correspondingly great. The undersigned is of opinion that the two reforms most needed to render the department efficient are an increase in the scale of pay proportionate to the increase recently sanctioned in that of the Police and reduction by five years in the service qualifying for pension. A proposal recently made, that in each range there should be an annual prize of Rs. 10 to the guard whose all round work for the year should be deemed most to merit it, is one which the undersigned heartily approves. The undersigned feels sure that the amount spent by Government on such prizes would be repaid many times over in increased efficiency of work.

Poona, 30th September 1905.

W. A. TALBOT,
Conservator of Forests, C. C.

No. R-4403 OF 1905.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:
Poona, 7th December 1905.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Acting Commissioner, Central Division, would notice two or three points only.

Forest fires.—The Collector of Khándesh apparently considers that Magistrates are still too lenient in punishing incendiarism. The number of cases of firing taken to Court was 42.

The number of cases of intentional firing is reported at 20.

All the cases of firing taken to Court except one were in respect of carelessness only. In other districts fines were inflicted; in Khándesh the punishment of imprisonment was inflicted in nearly all cases, the periods varying from one day to three months. In 4 cases the punishment was 3 months, in one case the punishment was whipping.

The Acting Commissioner in the absence of some explanation cannot think that such severity is justifiable.

3. *Pay of the subordinate ranks.*—The remarks of Mr. Curtis and other officers on this point call for notice.

M. C. GIBB,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

No. 5025 OF 1905-06.

From

HUGH MURRAY, Esquire,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Belgaum, 23rd September 1905.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Forest Administration Report of the Southern Circle for the Forest year 1904-05, together with Appendices.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. MURRAY,

Conservator of Forests,
Southern Circle.

THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE
SOUTHERN CIRCLE FOR THE YEAR 1904-05.

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE SOUTHERN CIRCLE

FOR THE YEAR 1904-1905.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

1.—ALTERATION IN AREA.

The alterations in area are shown in the following statement :—

Class of Forests,			Area on 1st July 1904.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 30th June 1905.
			Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.
Reserved	...	...	4,494	3	...	4,497
Protected	...	..	568	...	119	449
Total ..			5,062	3	119	4,946

2. *Reserved Forest.*—The additions include 2 miles 147 acres to the Pasture Reserve in the Parasgad Taluka, Belgaum District, and 280 acres in Kánara Southern Division, notified some years ago under section 4. In Kánara Northern Division 100 acres were disforested for the purpose of increasing the cultural area in some of the villages of the Supa Petha.

3. *Protected Forest.*—The whole forest area in the Mundgod Petha of Kánara Southern Division, comprising 119 square miles, was disforested with a view to subsequent conversion into Reserved Forest. The procedure adopted has occasioned a considerable amount of unnecessary inconvenience which will continue until such time as the final notification under section 19 is issued. In the meantime the various penal sections of the Forest Act do not apply, and it is consequently necessary to deal with forest offences under the Penal Code.

2.—FOREST SETTLEMENTS.

4. The Forest Settlement Officer, Kánara, reports that he was engaged during the greater portion of the season in Kánara Southern Division, where enquiries were completed in respect of the 119 square miles referred to in the previous paragraph, and of 127 survey numbers situated in 29 villages of the Yellápur Taluka. Further, he inspected 2 villages in the Kárwár Taluka, Kánara Western Division, in connection with the afforestation of a few individual survey numbers, and made a hakkal assignment of 36½ acres to the people of Tirwal in accordance with Government Resolution No. 8650, dated 9th November 1904. Applications for disforestments for permanent cultivation were also entertained and all the measuring work in connection with these was duly completed. The Forest Settlement Report of the Supa Petha was submitted, but did not reach the Conservator until after the close of the year.

5. Forest Settlement work in Kánara is still far from completion. In respect of 122 villages in the Sirsi Taluka, the original settlement records were destroyed some time ago by fire and the work must be done again and brought thoroughly up to date. The necessity for revision is still further accentuated by an interesting incident which occurred during the year in respect of one of these villages. A certain man was registered in the village records as the occupant of a large survey number comprising 83 acres of evergreen forest

Under his tenure lease he was allowed to grow coffee, pepper and spices, take all wild fruits and collect dead fallen wood, but not to cultivate or fell the trees. The number was subsequently notified as Protected Forest subject to the rights of user just specified. In December 1903 the occupant cut down green trees to the value of Rs. 2,500, was prosecuted under section 32 of the Forest Act and convicted by the Magistrate. On appeal, however, the High Court acquitted the accused declaring that, as the land in question was in occupation at the time the notification under section 28 was issued, this notification was illegal, and consequently section 32 could not apply. A number of other evergreen forest areas stand on precisely the same footing and it is most desirable that the situation should be cleared up.

6. The Woodlands Scheme for Kolába referred to in last year's report was under consideration by the local authorities, but did not reach this office in time to be dealt with during the year.

7. In all other districts forest settlement work is practically complete.

8. The total expenditure under Forest Settlement amounted to Rs. 8,463.

3.—DEMARCATATION.

9. Demarcation made distinctly good progress, 1,433 miles being completed at a cost of Rs. 16,339, excluding charges on account of establishment.

10. In Belgaum 363 miles of line were cleared by contract resulting in a net profit to Government of Rs. 807 on account of material sold, the boundaries being marked by cut stones at a cost of Rs. 21-6-1 per mile. This rate is very high and will in future be reduced by restricting the use of special stones to the more salient points along the boundaries.

11. In the Kánara Divisions 733 miles were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 7,960, which works out to about Rs. 10 a mile. Form 48 shows a very large balance of outstanding work, but as much of this will be done by simply colouring the revenue boundary marks red—sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7651, dated 6th October 1904—the whole work should be completed within the next 3 years.

12. In Kolába the demarcation is effected by means of stone cairns at a cost of Rs. 12 per mile. The work is going on well and should come to an end within the next 2 years.

13. In Dhárwár practically nothing at all was done, but arrangements are being made for a vigorous campaign next season.

14. In Ratnágiri no further demarcation is apparently necessary; and in Bijápur, pending a reconsideration of the present unworkable distribution of areas between the Forest and Revenue Departments, it is not worth while to push on too vigorously.

15. The total expenditure charged in the accounts under this head comes to Rs. 22,906, and includes cost of surveying establishment, most of whom were employed for the greater portion of the year in marking out coupes and the preparation of maps.

4.—FOREST SURVEYS.

16. Field work was completed in 1902-03, but the sum of Rs. 2,541 was charged to Forest accounts during the year in connection with the work of arrear mapping of the Belgaum District. With the exception of 6 sheets the map record of the Southern Circle is now complete.

17. The total expenditure under the head of " Constitution of State Forests " amounted to Rs. 28,911.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

1.—REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

(a)—PREPARATION AND CONTROL OF REGULAR WORKING PLANS.

18. The field work in connection with the new working plan for the Kolába forests was completed early in the season by surveyors detailed for the purpose. The Working Plans Officer himself occupied the whole season in collecting data for the organization of the Mundgod forests in Kánara Southern Division. His inspection covered 67,810 acres of teak forest, of which he proposes to treat 46,000 as coppice under standards and the remainder as high forest with selection. The remaining area should be completed by the end of February 1906 and the plans submitted during the following rains.

19. Plans for the management of (1) the Kárwár Fuel Forests, (2) the Haliyal Teak Pole Forests, covering an area of 133 square miles, were sanctioned by Government during the year, and those of the Yellapur Forests, area 214.9 square miles, a few days after its close. Several other plans are in various stages of preparation and will be finished by the end of October 1905.

20. Upon the completion of the plans for Mundgod and Kolába now in progress and for a small portion on the slopes of the ghauts in Kánara Western Division to be taken in hand next season, the whole of the important teak-producing area in the Southern Circle will be under organization. Vast areas of jungle wood forest still remain, but until the demand for this class of timber greatly improves, there is no particular object in spending time and money in the preparation of working plans which cannot be worked.

21. There were no important deviations from the prescriptions of sanctioned working plans except delays in exploitation owing to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient labour. This difficulty is particularly noticeable in the Kánara and Dhárwár districts and is attributable to the terrible ravages of the plague in the Southern Mahrátta Country.

22. In the Belgaum Division the order of the fellings in the Godoli Block was changed with the sanction of Government with a view to overcoming the labour difficulty by locating the coupes during the next few years as near the railway as possible. Under the same authority a revised felling list was sanctioned for the Dhárwár Range Working Plan.

23. The total expenditure incurred by the working plans party during the year amounted to Rs. 7,435. A considerable portion of the surveying establishment was employed on the preparation of forest maps for use in the various divisions.

(c)—PLANS OF OPERATIONS.

24. These were in general worked up to, though in some cases, especially as regards roads and buildings, the operations were not completed within the year.

25. All the arrangements at the new Tawargatti timber depôt were completed, but owing to the failure of rain after the end of August it was found impossible to complete the consolidation of the new feeder road from Tawargatti to Dandeli.

2.—COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

(a)—ROADS AND BRIDGES.

26. A further sum of Rs. 15,495 was expended on the new metalled road connecting the Tawargatti timber depôt with the forests of the Supa Working Circle. Except for consolidation of the metal and the construction of 2 or 3 culverts the road is now complete. Rs. 2,835 were expended on the construction of bridges on the Katur-Umaehgi Road in Kánara Southern Division, and Rs. 1,250 on the new Hosakambi-Changarhalla Road in Kánara Western Division. In Kolába a new road was commenced at a cost of Rs. 762.

27. The total expenditure under this head, including Rs. 7,895 on account of repairs, amounted to Rs. 28,237.

(b)—BUILDINGS.

28. The expenditure on account of new buildings of a permanent nature amounted to Rs. 27,897. On the whole, good progress was made in the erection of houses for the accommodation of the subordinate establishment, more particularly in Kánara where they are most needed. Attention, too, is being paid to the construction of rest-houses in suitable places for the use of the Divisional Forest Officers, especially during the rainy season, when they will be required to superintend the extensive sowing and planting operations now under contemplation.

29. Including repairs, the total expenditure under this head amounts to Rs. 28,978.

(c)—MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

30. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1,023, principally on account of wire-fencing and repairs to wells. In Kolába some expenditure was incurred in moving the wire-fencing from one coupe to another. The effect of this fencing is most marked, but the cost is prohibitive on anything like a large scale.

31. The total expenditure under "Communications and Buildings" was Rs. 60,444.

3.—PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

(a)—GENERAL PROTECTION.

32. The number of cases reported rose from 3,989 in the previous year to 4,453. There is, however, no reason whatever to assume from these figures that forest crime is really on the increase in the Southern Circle. On the contrary there are good grounds for the belief that though the number of offences *reported* is greater, the number *committed* is less. The large increase in establishment within the last two years and its more efficient distribution in accordance with the requirements of working plans have undoubtedly led to better supervision of the forests and a considerable increase in the risk of detection. This opinion is corroborated to a certain extent by the fact that undetected cases have decreased from 1,507 to 1,432, though too much reliance cannot be placed upon these figures.

33. In Kolába the number of prosecutions increased from 204 to 420 in consequence of the vigorous campaign waged by the Divisional Forest Officer against the ruthless destruction of the forests hitherto regarded with complaisance bordering on neglect; but the decrease in the number of acquittals from 15.5 to 9.3 per cent. is sufficient indication of the discretion employed in the selection of the cases for trial.

34. In compounded cases the only marked increase occurs in Kánara Western Division, from 270 to 649. In this Division attempts are being made to supply the large demand for firewood by the institution of local depôts, where the wood is sold at low fixed rates, and to check the hitherto unregulated system of removal by headloads which occasions considerable damage to the forests.

35. In 775 of the cases reported the offenders were let off with a warning.

(b)—PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

36. In last year's report it was stated that the area burnt was nearly double that of the previous year. This year matters have gone from bad to worse: in the Northern and Southern Divisions of Kánara one-fourth of the area attempted, comprising all the more valuable teak forests of the district, has been devastated by fire in spite of the most strenuous efforts at protection by the Forest Department.

37. The present system of fire protection in Kánara is absolutely ineffective, and the money expended upon it might just as well be thrown into the sea for all the benefit the forests derive from it.

38. The Conservator has lately devoted much attention to the subject, and has come to the conclusion that a radical change of system is required. It is beyond dispute that the great majority of fires are intentionally lighted by the villagers with the object of obtaining an early supply of fresh green grass at the end of the hot weather. Other causes no doubt contribute to a certain extent, the general opinion being that ill-will against the Department for the restrictions placed on grazing is at the bottom of much of the mischief. Against such intentional burning, fire-lines are quite useless, for no sooner is one fire checked than another is started and so it continues until the whole of the required area is burnt. The punitive measures authorized in Government Resolution No. 7186, dated 13th October 1903, including the stoppage of privileges and doubling of the grazing fees, have not yet had time to produce any appreciable effect as, except in the case of 2 villages in Belgaum, they were not applied until after the close of the season under report. They will certainly prove effective, but are only justified when everything possible has been done to meet the reasonable requirements of the villagers.

39. The restrictions on grazing imposed by the prescriptions of working plans in Kánara are undoubtedly somewhat harsh and should, wherever possible, be relaxed. The Forest Department must realize that, for the present at any rate, complete protection both from fire and grazing is impossible, and that it is better to adopt a middle course as regards grazing if by that means a greater immunity from fire, by far the greater evil of the two, can be secured. Further, steps must be taken to entrust the duty of fire-protection to the villagers themselves instead of to imported labour, paying them liberally for services rendered, and resorting to punitive measures only when neglect is clearly proved. Measures on these lines will be adopted during the coming season and the results reported in the next Administration Report.

40. Whatever may be said regarding the utility or otherwise of fire-protection in the teak forests of other provinces there can be no question about it in Kánara. In the moister areas, where the teak grows best, but forms only a very small proportion of the stock, the forest is so dense that much of it will not burn at all, and in the rest owing to the absence of grass and inflammable undergrowth a fire runs so lightly over the ground as to do practically no harm. In fact an occasional fire probably does good by rendering the conditions more favourable to the regeneration of teak. In the drier areas, however, where the forest is much more open and the ground covered by a layer of dense coarse grass regularly burnt over year after year, the effects of fire are simply disastrous and, if continued, must lead to the hopeless impoverishment of the soil and subsequent disappearance of the forest.

41. In Kánara Southern Division where 30 per cent. of the attempted area was burnt a number of fires are attributed to deliberate action on the part of the villagers for the purpose of driving off a herd of elephants, visitors from Mysore, which were damaging the crops.

42. Dhárwár had a particularly bad season, 28 per cent. of the attempted area being burnt.

43. In all 1,031 fires were reported, in 954 of which the offenders were not discovered. Of the 77 detected, Kolába is credited with 52, detection being easier there owing to the open state of the forests and the nature of the country.

44. The total cost incurred during the year on fire-protection amounted to Rs. 20,244, equivalent to an average of about Rs. 19 per square mile of the area protected.

(c) PROTECTION FROM CATTLE.

45. The number of cattle impounded decreased by 2,400. The decrease is general in all the Divisions except in Bijápur where the present unsuitable distribution of open and closed areas constitutes a direct incentive to trespass in the latter and the improvement in the forest establishment has made supervision more effective.

46. It is satisfactory to record that the protection of closed areas is certainly much more effective than it was throughout the Circle, and especially in Kolába where closure is giving very satisfactory results indeed.

47. In the Kánara teak forests the grazing question still constitutes a grave problem. Many of the professional graziers have been driven off to distant parts, but many others still remain under the guise of agriculturists and servants of influential rayats. The case certainly presents some difficulties, but it can never be good policy to sacrifice a valuable public property to the petty interests of a few cattle owners for whom ample grazing ground can be found elsewhere.

(d) PROTECTION FROM INJURIES FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

48. All the Kánara officers report the presence of swarms of locusts during the cold weather, but the damage done by them was not so noticeable as in the previous year. The Divisional Forest Officer, Dhárvár, refers to the increasing spread of Lantana in the felled coupes of the Dhárvár Working Circle, but derives consolation from the fact of its serving as an excellent nurse to the young sandalwood. In parts of Belgaum the Lantana constitutes itself a pest in unmitigated form.

49. The Divisional Forest Officer, Kánara Northern Division, reports extensive damage amongst the more valuable species from climbers for the destruction of which more systematic operations are in course of adoption. Also that a very large proportion of the older trees of *Xylia dolabriformis*, especially in the moister zone, suffer from cankerous disease caused by fungoid growth, which set up a kind of dry rot and render the timber unfit for use. He further remarks that in comparison with the forests of the Thána District those of Kánara appear to suffer very little from the ravages of defoliating insects.

4.—SYLVICULTURE.

(a) NATURAL REPRODUCTION.

50. A considerable amount of attention has been devoted during the years to the study of the natural reproduction of teak in the Kánara Forests. Apart from this species there is little or no occasion for anxiety, as the conditions are generally favourable to the reproduction of the commoner species and the demand for these is still so limited compared with existing supply that the necessity for special auxiliary measures hardly falls within the scope of practical politics at the present time.

51. The area producing teak capable of yielding first class timber is of very limited extent, comprising the slopes of the Ghauts and a comparatively small portion of the plateau where the rainfall is heavy and the local conditions are eminently suitable to the growth of forest vegetation. Unfortunately it is just this prodigality of beneficent influences on the part of Nature which is so detrimental to the reproduction of the teak, requiring as it does much more light and space for its development than most of the commoner species which are capable of bearing shade and overcrowding with comparative equanimity and in many cases with actual benefit. Moreover, under the system of strict conservation in force now for so many years and the gradual decline of the population in the villages situated within the tract, there is no doubt the density of the forests is increasing to the manifest disadvantage of the teak. These adverse conditions are still further accentuated by the method of treatment adopted for the working of the forests under which the teak is practically the only tree exploited, being the only species for the timber of which there is any substantial demand.

52. On the other hand the area is not so extensive as to render auxiliary measures ineffectual, and it is quite certain that much can be done by judicious planting and by fostering the growth of natural seedlings by ordinary silvicultural operations well within the capacity of the present staff.

53. In the central portions of Kánara, where the conditions are somewhat less favourable to forest growth in general, the proportion of teak is considerably

higher, though the tree itself rarely exceeds 24 inches in diameter. Here the difficulties in the way of reproduction are still more marked owing to the dense growth of coarse high grass which is regularly burnt over year by year in spite of the elaborate system of fire-protection organized by the Department. Natural reproduction has no chance whatever, and it is quite certain that these forests are deteriorating rapidly. Moreover, under such circumstances silvicultural operations are a mere waste of time and money.

54. Along the north-east and south-east borders of Kánara, where the rainfall does not exceed 50 inches, the teak is still more predominant, but of comparatively small dimensions. These forests are worked as coppice under standards. The coupes are fairly well protected from fire and grazing, and the Divisional Forest Officer reports favourably of the reproduction both by seed and coppice.

55. In all the other Divisions the forests, where organized, are worked as coppice under standards and the reports are generally favourable, especially from Kolába where closure within the last two years has been rendered really effectual and where there are practically no fires.

(b) ARTIFICIAL REPRODUCTION.

(i) *Regular plantations.*

56. The casuarina plantation at Kárwár in Kánara Western Division was extended by 6 acres at a cost of Rs. 247, the revenue from the sale of firewood amounting to Rs. 1,074.

57. In all the Divisions the expenditure on the upkeep of plantations amounted to Rs. 549 and the receipts to Rs. 1,662.

(ii) *Cultural operations.*

58. In both the Northern and Southern Divisions of Kánara a large number of teak nurseries were prepared in suitable places with very satisfactory results, but, owing to the delay in the arrival of the monsoon, very little planting out was done before the end of the forest year. The results of the operations reported last year in these Divisions have on the whole been successful. In the Southern Division about 90 per cent. of the seedlings survived the hot weather, and when seen by the Conservator were in a flourishing condition. The plan adopted was, removal of the seedlings from the nursery 2 or 3 together 8 or 10 days after germination without disturbing the roots, placing them in small leaf baskets, and at once planting them just as they were in selected situations.

59. In the other Divisions sowing operations were conducted on a very limited scale and with little or no success. Improved protection of the felled areas is really all that is necessary and feasible in most cases.

(c) OPERATIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE GROWING STOCK.

60. More attention was paid to the cutting of creepers. In Kánara Northern Division 20,064 were reported as cut in an area of 39,888 acres, but the work was far from being complete. For the other Divisions no figures are given, but a considerable amount of work was done.

61. In both the Northern and Southern Divisions of Kánara some attention was paid to the improvement of the young teak growth by the cutting out of inferior species interfering with their development. In Kánara Southern Division 2,974 acres were gone over at an expenditure of Rs. 58. In Kánara Northern Division the work was done by the establishment in the area referred in the previous paragraph.

62. Operations on a more extended scale will be undertaken next season.

(d) EXPERIMENTS.

63. A parcel of camphor seed from Japan, received from J. McNeill, Esq., I. C. S., was experimented with, but the results were not satisfactory owing probably to the seed not being sufficiently fresh. Some few of the plants which survive are reported to be in a healthy condition.

5.—EXPLOITATION.

(a) SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

(i) Major Forest Produce.

64. Selection fellings.—The number of trees felled in organized "high forest" was as follows:—

				Teak.	Blackwood.	Junglewood.
Kánara Northern Division	...	...	...	3,420	293	911
Kánara Southern Division	...	...	...	6,039	24	675
Belgaum	...	...	...	340	49	113
			Total	9,859	366	1,699

65. A very large proportion of the teak in Kánara Southern Division was unfit for conversion into logs, but came in very useful for 6 feet sleepers. The large decrease in junglewood is due to the fact that the Southern Marátha Railway Company declined to accept any more jamba (*Xylia dolabriformis*) sleepers owing to the inferior quality of the timber.

66. In the unorganized areas of Kánara extensive fellings of junglewood were made to meet the rising demand from up-country and for the supply of 9 feet sleepers (*Xylia dolabriformis*) to Mr. Brown of Calicut on behalf of the Madras Railway Company.

67. In Kánara, Dhárwár and Belgaum a large number of selected teak poles were cut to supply the local depôts, though the demand for this article has declined considerably in consequence of the sale of standing coupes in the organized areas.

68. Improvement fellings.—In Kánara Northern Division and Southern Division extensive fellings of old girdled trees took place in some of the compartments of the Supa and Yellápur Working Circles. In the Belgaum Fuel cuttings useless species were exploited under permit, and in Kánara Western Division a number of overmature teak and blackwood were marked and sold.

69. Coppice fellings.—In the organized forests the following areas were exploited:—

Division.		Area.	Revenue per Acre.	Quality.
		Acres.	Rs.	
Kánara Northern	...	305	44.5	Teak poles.
Kánara Western	...	1,749	10.25	Junglewood.
Belgaum	...	2,561	44.4	Railway fuel.
		138	137.6	Good teak poles.
Dhárwár	...	594	18.0	Inferior teak poles.
Kolába	...	3,221	14.5	Mixed species.
Total		8,563	24.0	

70. Except in Belgaum, where the quality of the material is particularly good, the rates were low though steadily rising in view of the more favourable agricultural conditions and the decline in plague.

71. Unregulated fellings.—In all the Kánara Divisions large quantities of timber were cut on permits, but the demand is lessening owing to the extreme liberality of the Kánara Protected Forest Rules which allow unrestricted felling of unreserved trees below 32 inches in girth.

72. Sandalwood operations were conducted as usual in the Dhárwár and Kánara Southern Divisions, the number of trees felled being slightly in excess of last year's.

73. A number of fellings were also made in the unorganized areas of Kánara, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápúr for the local supply of firewood and rafters.

(ii) *Minor Forest Produce.*

74. Most of the items under this head suffered considerably from the ravages of locusts in the previous year. For bamboos the demand is steadily rising again year by year, but is still less than half what it was 10 years ago before the era of plague and famine.

75. The area open and arrangements made for grazing remained practically unaltered, but an important change in the system of collecting the revenue was made under the authority of Government Resolution No. 8461, dated 1st November 1904, which, while still leaving the collection in the hands of the village officers, allows the Forest Department to step in after a certain fixed date and complete the collection departmentally levying double fees. This measure will certainly result in an enhancement of revenue next season.

(b) AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION.

(i) *Departmental Agency.*

76. Exploitation by departmental agency accounts for 44 per cent. of the total outturn of major produce. In Kánara and Belgaum all the high forest areas are worked by the Forest Department through contractors, the logs being brought to sale depôts and the refuse timber either conveyed to the saw-mills or cut up *in situ* into sleepers. In Belgaum the railway fuel cuttings, in Kánara Southern Division and Dhárwár the sandalwood operations, and in all the Kánara Divisions, Belgaum and Dhárwár the fellings for the local supply of small timber are all conducted departmentally.

77. The results of departmental working compared with the average of the past 3 years are shown in the following statement:—

Forest Produce	Average of the last 3 years.						1904-1905					
	Balance.	Exploited during the year	Total.	Quantity disposed of during the year	Cost.	Receipts.	Balance	Exploited during the year	Total.	Quantity disposed of during the year	Cost.	Receipt.
<i>Major.</i>	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.
Timber	758,623	507,738	1,266,361	728,638	2,00,234	7,50,312	389,354	612,153	1,001,507	654,148	2,74,991	7,71,168
Fuel	288,457	3,565,011	3,853,468	6,329,228	94,200	1,95,831	135,933	4,682,214	5,025,227	4,087,048	1,32,010	2,49,969
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sandalwood ... Value	1,431	15,792	17,223	16,405	1,471	16,615	280	22,597	22,817	21,732	1,600	22,916
<i>Minor.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.			No.	No.	No.	No.		
Bamboos	611	33,136	33,747	33,532	607	793	70	13,515	13,535	13,885	211	400

78. The fall in the opening balance for timber is explained by the working off of the accumulated stock in the Haliyal depôt. The increase in timber exploited is due to the large supplies of sleepers of which 86,759 teak and 46,034 *Xylia dolabriformis* (jamba) were delivered during the year. Receipts were largely increased by the substitution of teak for jamba and by the exceptionally high prices obtained for teak at the Haliyal depôt where the average price rose from Rs. 67-6-0 in the previous year to Rs. 76 per ton.

79. Fuel shows a satisfactory increase owing to a larger demand from the Railway Company, and sandalwood due to a considerable enhancement in price.

80. The Kánara saw-mills again gave most satisfactory results:—

Kind of sleepers.	Average of the last 3 years.				1904-1905.			
	Outturn of sleepers.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Profit.	Outturn of sleepers.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Profit.
	No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Teak	40,122	79,911 5 0	27,646 14 10	52,264 5 10	15,620	92,707 11 10	35,991 1 2	66,716 10 8
Jamba					27,593			
Matti scantling ..	3,901							

81. In addition to the above a large quantity of scantling was prepared for use in the construction of departmental buildings.

82. As suggested in last year's report, the sleepers prepared from *Xylia dolabriformis* grown below ghauts are much better than those from similar timber above ghauts and are giving entire satisfaction.

(II) PURCHASERS.

83. The following statement shows the produce removed by purchasers:—

Produce.	Average for the last 3 years.		1904-05.	
	Quantity.	Receipts.	Quantity.	Receipts.
	C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.
<i>Major.</i>				
Timber	669,301	1,16,780	617,753	1,33,079
Fuel	3,181,336	39,566	4,325,348	39,805
Sandalwood ... ..	.....	4,678	.....	2,859
Total ... ..	.....	1,60,974	.....	1,75,248
<i>Minor.</i>				
	No.		No.	
Bamboos	2,145,261	28,400	3,161,766	36,210
Grazing and grass ... ..	.....	80,747	.....	66,773
Minor products ... ..	.....	20,855	.....	26,185
Total ... ..	.....	1,30,002	.....	1,29,168
Grand Total ... ..	.....	2,90,976	.....	3,04,411.

84. The bulk of the revenue under "timber" and "fuel" is derived from the sale of coppice coupes in the organized areas and shows a satisfactory improvement. In Dhárwár, Kánara Northern Division and Kánara Southern Division, however, prices, though rising, are still much below what they were 10 years ago. Owing to the scarcity of labour and the general insecurity of life in consequence of the plague contractors are unwilling to undertake extensive operations involving large preliminary advances of capital.

85. The decrease in the grazing revenue is entirely due to the transfer of Pastures to the Revenue Department; for Forest Proper alone the receipts are increasing in consequence of better supervision on the part of the Forest Department.

(III) RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

86. No figures are shown as it is quite impossible to arrive at anything remotely approaching accuracy. Under the Kánara Protected Forest Rules, extended to the greater part of Reserved Forests too, timber of inferior kinds below 32" in girth can be cut without any restriction whatever. All the Divisional Officers complain of reckless cutting and predict disastrous results, though, on the other hand, the Collector considers the rules to be excellent. In one instance a special report regarding the wanton abuse of privileges by the people of Pala in Kánara Southern Division was submitted for consideration, but as the forests are temporarily "unclassified" it is not clear what punitive measures can be adopted. The Conservator has recommended to Government the addition of a clause in the rules authorising the Collector to suspend the privileges in case of proved neglect or abuse.

87. In the Kolába Division the good results of the measures adopted for checking the abuse of privileges reported last year have been continued and much credit is due to the Divisional Officer Mr. Wallinger for his tact and energy in dealing with a difficult situation. Further improvement is anticipated from the steps lately taken to give increased facilities for obtaining supplies of firewood for local use.

(IV) FREE GRANTS.

88. The quantity and value of material given under free grants is much the same as usual. The total value was Rs. 8,408, most of the grants being made in the Kánara District for Local Fund and charitable purposes.

(C) OUTTURN AND SOURCES OF FOREST PRODUCE.

89. The following table gives the outturn of the Circle compared with the average of the past 3 years:—

Produce.	Average of past 3 years.		1904-05.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	C. ft.	Rs.	C. ft.	Rs.
Timber	1,260,355	7,10,265	1,282,888	10,02,204
Sandalwood ... ..	.....	20,345	.....	24,955
Fuel	14,927,196	3,31,143	12,072,268	3,39,379
Minor produce ... ..	.....	1,85,781	.....	1,59,467

90. Details according to class of forest cannot be given as separate accounts are not kept.

91. The quantity of timber extracted is much the same as the average of the past 3 years, the rise in value being due (1) to the substitution of teak for jamba in respect of sleepers supplied to the Southern Marátha Railway Company, and (2) to the general rise in the prices of timber.

92. The fall in the value of minor produce is mainly due to the abandonment of the departmental collection of myrabollams.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

93. The following table compares the actuals of the year with those of 1903-1904 and the average of the 5 preceding years:—

	Average of five preceding years.	1903-04.	1904-05.
		Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	11,94,189	13,46,263	13,84,404
Expenditure	A 5,00,316	4,94,597	5,59,020
	B 2,87,322	3,03,528	3,02,256
Total	7,87,638	7,98,125	- 8,61,276
Surplus	4,06,551	5,48,138	5,23,128

94. The result of the year's working was much more satisfactory than is apparent from these figures as the outstanding revenue at the close of the year exceeded that at the commencement by Rs. 77,706. Had this amount been recovered in time the surplus of the year would have exceeded that of 1903-1904 by Rs. 52,696.

95. The large increase in revenue is principally due to the enormous supply of sleepers, but the most satisfactory feature is the steady rise in the demand for forest produce generally both locally and from outside sources.

96. Under A the increase is attributable mainly to expenditure on account of railway sleepers and fuel, and partly to the cost of construction in connection with the new timber depôt at Tawargatti.

97. The following 3 statements classify the revenue and expenditure of the year:—

STATEMENT I.—REVENUE.

Particulars	Receipts.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Major produce ...	12,34,608	89
Minor produce ...	1,49,796	11

STATEMENT II.—EXPENDITURE—A.

Particulars	Charges	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Extension ...	173	...
Constitution ...	28,738	5
Improvement ...	30,783	5
Exploitation ...	4,99,326	90
Total ...	5,59,020	-

STATEMENT III.—EXPENDITURE—B.

Particulars.	Charges.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Administration ...	43,853	14
Executive ...	1,13,813	33
Protective ...	1,44,585	48
Total ..	3,02,256	

98. The proportion of net to gross income is 39 per cent. Outstandings due to the Department increased from Rs. 1,65,530 (incorrectly shown as Rs. 1,67,732 in paragraph 99 of last year's report) at the commencement to Rs. 2,43,236 at the close of the year. Corresponding figures for the stock on hand were Rs. 3,85,676 (incorrectly shown as Rs. 4,42,851 in last year's report) and Rs. 3,92,268 respectively.

99. The sum of Rs. 1,450 on account of old outstandings of revenue was written off from the accounts.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION.

100. The charge of the Circle was held by Mr. Murray up to the 20th of November 1904: from then till the close of the year by Mr. Talbot.

101. The work of the superior staff has been uniformly excellent, each and all having contributed their share to the satisfactory results of the year's working. Of the subordinate establishment a number of Rangers, Foresters, and clerks have merited special commendation, the general opinion being that the men take their work more seriously, though the recruitment in the lower grades is much hampered by the low grade of pay and the difficulty of obtaining a suitable stamp of men. The number of men dismissed, degraded and fined were respectively 31, 44 and 256 compared with 22, 27 and 279 in the previous year. In Kolába there was some improvement, but in Bijápur strong measures were necessitated in consequence of the laxity of discipline prevailing amongst the forest guards.

102. Mr. H. A. Nadkarni, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kánara N. D., died of pneumonia on the 14th of December. On the whole, however, the season was a healthy one, the mortality amongst the subordinate establishment falling from 26 to 22.

103. Two passed students from the Imperial School of Forestry were appointed as Supernumerary Rangers, and one stipendiary student was selected for training as a result of the examination held at Belgaum in October 1904.

104. The Re-organization Scheme for the subordinate establishment is still in abeyance, but the Conservator was authorized from time to time during the year to maintain temporary establishment pending final orders. In Kánara S. D. the unwieldy Yellápur Range has been subdivided into 3 and a considerable addition made to the establishment in the Mundgod Range.

105. *Civil suits.*—No new suits were instituted for or against the Department during the year. The suit referred to in paragraph 109 of last year's report, brought by Venkatesh Rayappa Shindanikar for the recovery of Rs. 335 on account of timber seized and sold by the Forest Department, was dismissed with costs.

106. The cordial sympathy and support on the part of the Revenue officials given to forest administration in the Kolába District continues to produce excellent results, and it is abundantly clear from the reports of the Divisional Officer that a very marked improvement has taken place in general protection, and that the former indiscriminate looting of the forests is being effectively checked.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL.

107. The rules published under Government Notification No. 5627, dated 18th August 1903, for the regulation of hunting, shooting, etc., in Government forests are now in force throughout the Circle. In most districts they come too late, but in Kánara they may possibly have some effect in preserving the rapidly diminishing head of game. At present, considering the vast area of forest and the comparatively scanty population, it is really surprising how few wild animals there are and how extremely difficult it is for the license-holder to bag the very limited number allowed him under his license. The number of shooting licenses, at Rs 25 each, issued during the year was 35. A portion of the revenue might be very usefully expended in giving rewards to informers, otherwise it is most improbable that the rules will produce any effect amongst the native community who are solely responsible for the indiscriminate slaughter of game hitherto in vogue.

108. It may be of interest to record the presence of a herd of elephants in Kánara S. D. They came from Mysore and have remained throughout the entire year to the consternation and annoyance of the villagers whose crops and grain-stores have sustained considerable damage. With one exception elephants have not been located in Kánara for the last 40 years.

109. The allotment of forest lands for cultivation to the Marátha Kunbis in Supa (Kánara N. D.) was completed, and further assignments to the extent of 2,500 acres for the same purpose in Bhatkal Petha (Kánara W. D.) were made in accordance with Government Resolution No. 8454, dated 1st November 1904.

110. The demarcation and handing over of the additional assignments of forest land to provide leaf-manure for garden cultivation in the Sirsi and Siddápur talukas of Kánara is progressing, but the work necessarily takes time.

111. An important consignment of forest products, including good-sized specimens of all the principal timbers, was sent to the Bombay Industrial Exhibition held in December last where it excited considerable interest and elicited some enquiries which however have not yet taken definite shape in the form of business.

H. MURRAY,

Conservator of Forests,
Southern Circle.

Belgaum, 23rd September 1905.

*Below Conservator of Forests, S. C.'s, No. 5025, dated 23rd September 1905
submitting the Forest Administration Report of the Southern Circle for
1904-1905.*

No. 4662 OF 1905.

*Camp Siddapur (Kánara),
31st December 1905.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to Government.

2. The total area under forest was 4,946 square miles out of which 4,522 were under the management of the Forest Department and the remaining 424 under that of the Revenue Department.

Forest Settlements.

3. The Commissioner has not yet received the Forest Settlement Report of Mundgod or Supa. The question of doing Forest Settlement work over again in Kánara in cases where the original settlement records have been lost is under consideration. The Commissioner is of opinion that unauthorized cuttings in ever-green forest areas can be dealt with under section 76 for breach of rules under section 75 (c) of the Forest Act. The question is now before Government. The wood-lands scheme for Kolába provides for about 40,000 acres of Government waste land being declared protected forest and placed under the charge of the Revenue Department for encouraging the growth of injaili trees for the supply of rab. The papers have been referred back to the Collector for reconciling certain differences in the areas proposed for afforestation.

Demarcation.

4. The cost per mile in Belgaum (Rs. 21-6-1) is high compared with that in Kánara (Rs. 10) and that in Kolába (Rs. 12). The Commissioner does not understand the reason for this great difference. Moreover, though the cost in Kolába is said to be Rs. 12 per mile, from the figures in form 48 it would appear to be only a little more than Rs. 6, i. e., Rs. 1,891 for 29½ miles. From the form it appears that 67 miles are still to be demarcated in Ratnágiri but it is not understood why no further demarcation is considered necessary there. It is consoling to find that arrangements for a vigorous campaign in Dhárwár are being made.

5. The working plan report of Supa Fuel Reserves was received by the Commissioner after the close of the year and has been forwarded to the Superintendent of Working Plans.

Protection of Forests.

6. The total number of forest offences was 4,453 of which 519 were taken into Court, 2,472 were compounded and 1,432 were undetected. The figures show a general increase, but the Commissioner hopes that the Conservator's belief that though the number reported is greater the number committed is less is true. The percentage of undetected cases has fallen from 40 to 32 but still it is very high. The percentage of undetected cases in respect of injury to forest by fire is discouragingly high—92·5 or 954 out of a total of 1,031 cases. In their review of the last year's Administration Report Government have remarked that they could not understand why the Collector of Kánara should not have taken the punitive measures authorized in Government Resolution No. 7186, dated 13th October 1903. In this connection the Commissioner solicits a reference to this office No. 4455, dated 13th December 1905, from which it will be seen that the exercise of privileges in the protected forests of Kánara is regulated by rules which have received the sanction of the Government of India and that the exercise of these privileges cannot be suspended as there is no rule authorizing it. The Commissioner has accordingly recommended the insertion

of a new rule. Mr. Murray states that ill-will against the department for the restrictions placed on grazing is at the bottom of much of the mischief; and that the restrictions on grazing imposed by the prescriptions of Working Plans in Kánara are harsh. He states that certain measures will be adopted during this season and the results reported in the next Administration Report. The Commissioner is asking the Conservator to make a special report as to these measures, to show in what way they are likely to check the deliberate incendiarism complained of.

7. *Paragraph 45.*—In the Bijápur District the forest pastures under the management of the Revenue Authorities are interlaced with the forest proper which is altogether closed to grazing. It has been specially difficult, therefore, to prevent trespassing in the latter. To remedy this the Conservator, Southern Circle, has proposed that the pastures should revert to the care of the Forest Department, and the question will shortly be submitted to Government.

8. *Paragraph 47.*—If it is found that any professional graziers still remain in the teak forests under the guise of agriculturists, the fact should at once be brought to the notice of the Collector for evicting them and taking adequate notice of the conduct of those revenue officers who may have assisted them in their violation of orders.

Sylviculture.

9. It is satisfactory to find that the question of natural and artificial reproduction has engaged the attention of the forest officers.

Grazing Fees.

10. Orders have been issued in accordance with Government Resolution No. 8461, R. D., dated 1st November 1904, and the Commissioner is awaiting the Collectors' reports on the subject.

11. *Paragraph 86 of the report.*—The question of the suspension of privileges in Kánara has been referred to in paragraph 6 above. In the case of Pala, executive instructions were issued by the Collector of Kánara at the suggestion of the Conservator as the lands were simply Government waste lands.

12. The financial results were satisfactory.

13. *Paragraph 107 of the report.*—Mr. Murray proposes that a portion of the revenue from shooting licenses should be expended in giving rewards to informers. The Commissioner thinks that if Mr. Murray wishes that action should be taken on this suggestion, it should form the subject of a special report for the orders of Government.

14. *Paragraph 108.*—Government has been requested in this Office No. 4168, dated 20th ultimo, to ask the Mysore Darbár to take steps to drive the herd back to its territory.

15. *Paragraph 109.*—The Commissioner is awaiting Mr. Yennemadi's report about the grant of hakkal lands to the Kunbi Marathas of Bhatkal.

16. The relations between the officers of the Revenue and Forest Departments have been on the whole harmonious. In Kolába especially the Collector and the Divisional Forest Officer, Mr. Wallinger, by their combined action are doing much to protect the forests from devastation and the rab supply from the destruction, with which it was threatened. In Kánara all possible care is taken of the interests of the cultivator by the Collector and his assistants, while the Conservator, Southern Circle, both Mr. Talbot and Mr. Murray have shown the greatest consideration for their wants that is possible along with the preservation of the forests.

17. The occupants of the coast tálukas who have neither any right nor acknowledged privilege of taking anything at all from the forests, but whose removal of dry leaves for manure had long been winked at, were lately prevented by the Forest Department from continuing the practice, but pending report to Government they are now again being allowed to take them.

W. W. DREW,
Commissioner, Southern Division.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE SIND FOREST CIRCLE

FOR THE YEAR 1904-1905.



Printed at :

PRINTED AT THE COMMISSIONER'S PRESS.

1905.

No. 564 OF 1906.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's office,
Karachi, 28th February 1906.

Administration report of the Sind Forest
Circle.

Submitted to Government. The Commissioner regrets that, owing to press of work, he has kept the report so long.

2. The Commissioner has not, so far, had an opportunity of seeing much of the Sind forests, and has therefore very few remarks to offer.

Paragraph 17.—The forest settlement report referred to was disposed of in Government Resolution No. 5143, dated the 23rd June 1905, Revenue Department. Comments on settlement officers' proceedings should not be made in a forest administration report. The Commissioner has received no representation from Mr. Bell on the necessity for amending section 24 of the Indian Forest Act. The matter is hardly a proper topic for an administration report.

Paragraph 47.—The attention of the magistrates in the Sukkur district will be called to the necessity for adequately punishing inveterate illicit graziers.

Paragraph 54.—It is regrettable that Mr. Bell is unable to report more satisfactorily on the measures taken against forest fires.

3. Mr. Younghusband had no personal experience of the work of Divisional Forest officers during the year, and has no reason to dissent from the Deputy Conservator's general appreciation of the work of his subordinates. Mr. Bell himself appears to have displayed zeal and energy in the discharge of his responsible duties.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department,

Bombay.

No. 3054 of 1905-1906.

*Sind Forest Circle office,
Karachi, 9th October 1905.*

From

T. R. BELL, Esquire, I.F.S.,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Sind Circle,

To

E. P. BARROW, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the annual administration report of the Sind Forest Circle for the year 1904-1905, together with its subsidiary statements.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. R. BELL,

Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Sind Circle.

Through the Commissioner in Sind.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF
THE SIND FOREST CIRCLE.

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List of vernacular terms used in this report.

1. Asri Tamarix articulata.
2. Babul Acacia arabica.
3. Bahau	...	....	... Populus euphratica.
4. Kacha	...	...	... New alluvium.
5. Kamo	...	...	... Phyllanthus reticulatus.
6. Kandi	...	...	... Prosopis spicigera.
7. Kanh	...	...	... Saccharum spontaneum.
8. Lai	...	...	... Tamarix indica.
9. Nim	...	...	... Melia azadirachta.
10. Sabai	...	...	... Iscæmum angustifolium.
11. Sar	...	...	... Saccharum arundinaceum.
12. Tali	...	...	... Dalbergia Sissoo.
13. Ber	...	...	... Zizypus jujuba.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF
THE SIND FOREST CIRCLE
FOR THE FOREST YEAR 1904-1905.

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

Section 1.—Alterations in area.

Large additions and exclusions have taken place during the year, but, as these almost equal each other, there is but a slight difference between the area at the close and at the commencement of the year—of a loss of 220 acres.

The additions consist of—

New reservations	...	...	Sq. miles	6	182
Alluvial accretions of the year	...	...	" "	31	180
Do. of previous years	...	...	" "	40	477
TOTAL...				78	199

While the exclusions comprise—

Area eroded by the river during the year	...	Sq. miles	18	636	
Area eroded by the river during previous years..	...	" "	57	130	
Area transferred to zamindars	...	" "	2	293	
TOTAL...				78	419

2. In Sukkur, the instructions that were issued by this office last year that form No. 46 should show the actual area existing at the close of each year were not attended to. The discrepancies of past years have now been rectified on the basis of the survey made by the Working Plans Officer. It is to this cause chiefly that the largeness of additions and exclusions as detailed above is due. The survey, though not thoroughly accurate, is the only one we have.

3. The 2,293 square miles shown above, as having been transferred to zamindars, represent the area of two *kachas* acquired by this department in two previous years. Of these, one—measuring 703 acres—was transferred *en bloc* by the action of the river from the left to the right bank of the river, and, after lengthy correspondence, was made over to the zamindars in the Labdaria taluka of the Larkana district by the Commissioner in Sind. The other, admeasuring 870 acres, was claimed by a zamindar in the Kandiaro taluka of the Hyderabad district. His claim was rejected by the Collector. He again applied; further investigation of the maps available in this office convinced me that he had a very strong claim to the *kacha* which he had obtained by exchange of his *hakdars* holding in the forest some years back. The Collector was informed accordingly, and the *kacha*, with our mutual consent, has been awarded to the zamindar.

4. A classification of the eroded areas with reference to the tree-growth upon them is given below:—

	Sukkur.	Naushahro.	Hyderabad.	Jerruck.	TOTAL.
Containing valuable timber	970	66	37	79	1,152
New alluvium without trees	336	...	1,144	1,067	2,547
Ditto with young growth	1,106	834	1,077	728	3,745
Coupes under regeneration	330	920	54	9	1,313
Blanks	594	1,251	1,376	178	3,399
GRAND TOTAL OF 1904-05	3,336	3,071	3,688	2,061	12,156
Do. of 1903-04	3,354	4,125	6,446	3,905	17,830

5. Hyderabad is again at the front as far as the losses are concerned, but, unlike last year, in which there was a net loss of 2,537 acres, there has been a net addition of 4,227 acres. For the whole of Sind, there has been a net gain of 7,864 acres against the net loss of 5,790 acres of last year.

6. The information with regard to the value of material on eroded areas is given below as required by Government Resolution No. 804 of the 2nd February 1900 :—

No.	Division.	Area eroded after exploitation.	Estimated value of the area per acre prior to erosion.			Total value of timber saved.			Price obtained after deduction of expenses of exploitation for timber sold from such areas.		
			Acres.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Sukkur	452	7	0	0	3,164	0	0	3,166	12	10
2	Naushahro	66	7	0	0	462	0	0	487	7	6
3	Hyderabad	37	11	0	0	407	0	0	416	5	5
4	Jerruck	79	8	0	0	632	0	0	657	0	0
	TOTAL	634	...			4,665	0	0	4,727	9	9

7. The average rate per acre works out to Rs. 7-7-4, which is much higher than that of any previous year—the average for 1901-02, 1902-03 and 1903-04 being Rs. 4-1-7, Rs. 4-15-5 and Rs. 5-15-11, respectively. There has been a steady increase.

8. The following table shows the area exploited in fear of erosion as well as the prices obtained from the sale of the material on them :—

No.	Division.	Area exploited in fear of erosion.	Net value of material sold.			Net value of material on hand.			Amount spent in clearing eroding banks.		
			Acres.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Sukkur	963	5,003	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Naushahro	82	522	7	6	89	8	0	.....	.....	.....
3	Hyderabad	110	1,294	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Jerruck	68	563	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	TOTAL	1,223	7,384	8	10	89	8	0	.....	.....	.....

9. The sale proceeds give an average of Rs. 6-0-7 per acre against Rs. 5-11-1 of last year.

10. The following statement shows the progress made in the acquisition of *kachas* thrown up in front of and adjoining reserved forest :—

No.	Division.	No. of claims pending on the 1st July 1904.	No. of new claims.	No. of CLAIMS DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.			No. of claims undecided on the 30th June 1905.
				In favour of the department.	Against the department.	Total.	
1	Sukkur	3	7	6	...	6	4
2	Naushahro	4	11	8	2	10	5
3	Hyderabad	...	7	4	...	4	3
4	Jerruck	...	2	1	...	1	1
	TOTAL	7	27	19	2	21	13

11. Of the 7 claims pending on the 1st July 1904, 3 were decided in favour of and 1 against the department, 2 are still pending, and the settlement of 1 has been postponed, with the consent of the Divisional Forest Officer, owing to frequent changes in the course of the river in the locality.

Of the 2 claims shown as having been decided against the department, 1 was withdrawn in favour of a Samtia zamindar in the Kandiaro taluka, *vide* paragraph 3, above.

Of the 4 claims shown as pending against Sukkur, the settlement of 2 has been deferred in accordance with the Commissioner's recent orders as the *kachas*

they involve are low-lying, although they are reported to have been thrown up on the site of original *paka* forest.

12. With reference to paragraph 12 of last year's report, it may be noted that the statements that were sent to the Commissioner revealed that, while the department had gained 14,814 acres in Jerruck and Hyderabad, it had lost 38,946 acres in Naushahro and Sukkur by the action of the river during the 20 years ending with 1902-1903. During the year 1903-1904, there was a net loss of 5,790 acres, which increased the net reduction in the forest area to just 30,000 acres. The Commissioner, having recognised the seriousness of the loss, circulated the statement among all Collectors, asking them to note the fluctuations that had occurred and, where the net result was a loss, to bear the fact in mind when the Forest Department made a claim to new land developed by alluvial action of the river (Commissioner's No. 3453 of the 16th/18th November 1904).

13. Instructions were issued by the Commissioner in Sind during the year as regards the principles on which the claims of the Forest Department to *kachas* as well as other kindred matters should be investigated and decided. These principles differ somewhat from those enunciated by previous Commissioners, but they nevertheless recognise the importance of not cutting off the forest from the river, and where it is absolutely necessary to do so, the Collectors are required to lay down conditions securing to the Forest Department the necessary access to the river and facilities for bringing water, if required, through the lands given to zamindars.

14. An area of 18-24 acres was temporarily alienated for the use of the Public Works Department alongside of bands and canals in some of the forests of the Jerruck division only, making a total of 3,729-37 acres so alienated in all divisions up to date.

Section 2.—Forest settlements.

15. The area finally settled during the year was 4,022 acres against 8,443 acres in the previous year, although there were 12,240 acres at the commencement of this year undergoing settlement. The delay in settlement is partly due to the appeals that have been preferred by this department in two cases against certain orders passed by the Forest Settlement Officer, which have not as yet been disposed of by the Collector, although they were made in August and September 1904, respectively; and partly to the necessity for fresh maps owing to the changes caused by the river in the area notified under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act. The required maps have been supplied by the Divisional Forest Officer at the request of the Assistant Collector.

16. The land to be acquired by exchange or payment of compensation, and for which negotiations are in progress, is 14-26 acres; that to be notified under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act is 10,843-13 acres, of which the bulk lies in Jerruck; that to be settled under section 4 is 1,603-28 acres; and that to be notified under section 19 is 10,922-27 acres, making a total of 23,384-14 acres. Selection of areas is going on in Sukkur and Naushahro, but, as nothing has been definitely settled with regard to them, their extent cannot be stated. There seems little possibility of further extensions in Hyderabad.

17. In the case of a recent Forest settlement, a right has been admitted under very peculiar circumstances. The Forest Settlement Officer, Mr. Wild, in statement No. VI, showing the alleged rights of way, says that "There are no paths marked on the map, and as they are not established paths, the details therefore cannot be given." This department was given to understand from the very beginning that he had only *recommended* that paths should be allowed through the proposed forest, and when I asked for a map with the proposed paths marked upon them, I discovered that they extended right up to a much older adjoining reserved forest over which he had no jurisdiction. This was promptly pointed out to the Collector. Subsequent enquiries by Mr. Wild's successor also showed that the recorded rights were not confined to paths that actually existed as such on the ground or were in use. Rights to water-courses or to forest produce, when admitted, are subject to appeal, and there seems little point in exempting orders relating to rights of way from the operation of such a wholesome rule as is applicable to other recorded rights. It is, therefore, a matter for consideration whether the Indian Forest Act should not be amended so as to render the Forest Settlement Officer's decisions concerning this kind of right appealable to the officer or Court appointed or established by the Local Government in this behalf, instead of having recourse to the provisions of section 24 of the Act, which lay down that a substitute

should be provided before a public or private way can be stopped—a course which may necessitate the adoption of converging paths, which so often interferes with the proper management of the forest.

7 (a). No expenditure was incurred on Forest settlements during the year.

Section 3.—Demarcation.

18. *External boundaries.*—New demarcation was, as usual, confined to the newly afforested areas and the *kachas* handed over to the department during the year. A little over 14 linear miles of forest boundary were demarcated, and 1,582 miles of previously existing boundaries were repaired, the number of cairns put up and repaired being 18,518. No expenditure was incurred on this, the work having been carried out by the agency of free labour, which is estimated at Rs. 4,281.

19. The method of demarcation is the same as reported in paragraph 20 of last year's report.

20. There are no areas remaining to be demarcated.

21. *Internal boundaries.*—24,141 acres were cut up into compartments in Sukkur, Naushahro and Jerruck, and the length of rides so cut—each being 20 feet wide—amounted to 127 running miles, cut of which $54 \frac{2640}{5280}$ miles were cut at an expenditure of Rs. 421-10-0, or Rs. 7-11-9 per mile; and the remaining $72 \frac{4916}{5280}$ miles cost nothing. On the contrary, they brought in a revenue of Rs. 753, which is a share of the sale-proceeds of the material that resulted from ride-cutting, the remainder having been appropriated by the contractor who had engaged to cut the rides in return for the labour employed by him. For want of funds, demarcation work was not carried on in Hyderabad.

22. Repairs to existing compartment lines were carried out over 945 miles by free labour, the value of which is estimated at Rs. 2,300.

23. The area remaining to be cut into compartments at the close of the year amounted to 70,197 acres.

Section 4.—Forest surveys.

24. No forest survey proper is going on in this Circle. The necessity for such a survey has been explained in paragraph 21 of last year's report.

25. The proposals to carry on a contour survey in many of the forests of this Circle, which are deteriorating for want of water, and in which no irrigation works on a large scale could be undertaken owing to uncertainty as to levels, were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 532 of the 23rd January 1905. Mr. Rebeiro was directed to put the work in hand immediately on return from leave on the 28th February 1905. There was a delay of a few days at start, owing to the difficulty of collecting men and material necessary for the work, which was commenced on the 11th March 1905 and continued till the end of May. During this short period, levels were run in 9 forests of the Jerruck division, comprising an area of 41,392 acres. The two surveyors that were attached to the Jerruck division in the beginning of the cold season levelled two forests with an area of 5,839 acres. If the work turned out last year is added to this, the total area over which this kind of survey extended would amount to 87,186 acres.

26. The length of river frontage surveyed during the year was 322 miles; 205 coupes, measuring 14,229 acres, were laid out on the ground for exploitation during the following (next) year, and 313 maps were traced. The work was done partly by surveyors and partly by the passed rangers from the College of Science, Poona.

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

Section 1.—Regulation of management.

Sub-section (a).—Preparation and control of regular Working Plans.

27. The Working Plans report of the forests of the Sukkur division was returned by the Divisional Forest Officer in the beginning of March 1905. Mr. Robinson, who has prepared this plan, did not include therein some of the forests of this division. I accordingly directed Mr. Master to prepare the necessary maps and plans for them, as it was desirable they should be organised; and

Mr. Robinson's report, including these, has been sent to the senior Conservator for scrutiny, with my remarks thereon. It is proposed to work these areas on a clean felling system with a rotation of 20 years for irrigated, and 30 years for unirrigated, forests.

28. No important deviations were sanctioned during the year, and the prescriptions of existing plans were fully carried out, except where the action of the river had interfered with the coupes laid out for exploitation, thereby causing a reduction in the exploitable area.

29. It has not been the practice hitherto to determine the area of future coupes by the amount of fellings carried on in advance in fear of erosion in working circles that suffer by the action of the river. With a view to remedy this defect and to make each working circle complete unto itself for the whole period of the prescribed rotation, instructions were issued to the effect that each coupe in each working circle should never be larger than the area available divided by the number of years still to run: in other words, to make the exploitable coupe always $1/n$ th of the area existing at the commencement of each period (where "n" represents the number of years remaining of the prescribed rotation), so as to have a sort of sliding scale dependent on the actually existing forest area at the beginning of each period.

30. The first period of 10 years for which the coupes had been prescribed in the working plan sanctioned for the forests of the Hyderabad division expired during the year, and coupes for the second period of 10 years commencing from 1905-1906 have been marked on the maps in accordance with the plan sanctioned by Government. The coupes have been so fixed as to bring the areas most likely to suffer from encroachment by the river under exploitation in as short a time as possible.

31. The Working Plans report of the Jerruck division, which was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8347 of the 26th November 1902, prescribed coupes for 6 years ending 1904-1905, and a similar prescription for a similar period was therefore sanctioned during the year, on the basis mentioned in the preceding paragraph, in the Katiar and Shahbandar ranges, while the coupes in the remaining 4 ranges will now be prescribed, as during the course of the first period the coupes for one of the years were held over in them for want of good offers.

32. No Working Plans were revised, and none will lapse within the next three years.

33. The areas which have still to be brought under working plans are $1\frac{14}{10}$ square miles of immature jungle in Naushahro, $12\frac{2}{10}$ square miles in Hyderabad, and $22\frac{2}{10}$ square miles in Jerruck, or a total of $36\frac{2}{10}$. The area in Jerruck was 29 square miles last year, but has now been reduced on account of erosion.

Sub-section (b)—Preliminary Working Plans report.

34. There is nothing to record under this head.

Sub-section (c)—Plans of operations.

35. No important deviations from the sanctioned plans of operations were permitted. These operations were all carried out fairly well. Useless trees left standing in coupes were cut at the contractors' expense. Efforts to dress stools were also persisted in and, where necessary, the work was done departmentally at the contractors' expense. Felled material, not removed by purchasers from coupes within the prescribed time, was confiscated and sold, except in cases where its removal was likely to interfere with the young growth. The area felled over as coupes during the fiscal year that terminated on the 30th September 1904 was 17,235 acres, besides which 1,223 acres were exploited as erosion strips.

Section 2.—Communications and buildings.

Sub-section (a)—Roads and bridges.

36. No such works were carried out during the year. It seems, however, advisable to convert two compartment lines in each forest into good roads to serve as export lines. This would have the effect of dividing each forest into 4 more or less equal parts, thereby facilitating transport. The matter is still under consideration.

Sub-section (b)—Buildings.

37. Eleven permanent works, including two rest-houses for Range Forest Officers at Ghotki and Pano Akil in Sukkur, one inspection bungalow at Unarpur in Hyderabad, and two houses for guards at Sonda and Keti Mahrani

in Jerruck were constructed during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 2,437-2-8. The inspection bungalow cost Rs. 500 and is worth Rs. 1,000, and was partly built by free labour.

38. Permanent houses for guards are a *desideratum* in this Circle. In Jerruck, a few have been built during the last two years, and as funds permit their erection will be extended to other divisions.

39. Five *kacha landhis* in Hyderabad and one in Sukkur were erected at a cost of Rs. 211-15-10.

40. A sum of Rs. 318-5-2 was spent on repairs to existing buildings in all divisions.

41. Repairs to the Divisional Forest Officer's bungalow at Sukkur were carried out by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 285.

Sub-section (c)—Miscellaneous works.

42. Several irrigation works of varying magnitude have been carried out during the year with the object of improving the water-supply of the forests concerned. Of these, the most important is a wah excavated to supplement the present inadequate water-supply of the Miani forest of the Hyderabad division. Proposed by Mr. Shaukiram Pribdas some years back direct from the river, a portion of this wah lies through occupied Nos., the tenants of which at first agreed in writing to give the necessary land and to share the expenses of excavation and up-keep on condition of being permitted to take water from it for their crops. The Collector, misunderstanding the whole case and on the strength of the objections that were raised by his subordinates, doubted the utility of the work. A lengthy correspondence ensued, one season was lost, and it was not till matters were explained at great length that the Collector agreed to the arrangement with the modification that the tenants should not be required to contribute towards the expenses. The wah is now in working order, and has surpassed all expectations formed of it both by the department and the cultivators on its upper reaches. Rs. 916-2-3 were spent on it and Rs. 6,245-3-7 on other miscellaneous works.

Section 3.—Protection of forests.

Sub-section (a)—General protection.

43. The following table, in the form prescribed in circular No. 9-171-1-F of the Government of India, dated the 10th June 1897, gives a classification of offences against forest law that occurred during the year :—

No	Division.	I—CASES TAKEN INTO COURT				II—CASES COMPOUNDED.				III—CASES DETECTED				IV—TOTAL CASES.				GRAND TOTAL
		Injury to forests by fire	Unauthorized fellings or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited	Other offences	Injury to forests by fire	Unauthorized fellings or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire	Unauthorized fellings or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized fellings or appropriation of wood and other minor forest produce	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited	Other offences	
1	Sukkur	1	14	10	14	69	180			28	33			29	116	170	14	328
2	Nasirahro	1	17		10	89	134			22	25			23	170	134	10	347
3	Hyderabad.	1	25	5	5	101	607			5	9			6	142	612	6	608
4	Jerruck		1			107	610			21	12			21	120	610		651
TOTAL of 1904 1905		3	57	15	29	345	1,311			79	78			82	477	1,326	29	1,914
TOTAL of 1903 1904		2	68	8	16	329	1,171	6		36	72			38	469	1,179	28	1,608
Average of preceding 3 years		2	43	7	23	312	1,188	5		60	70			62	466	1,172	28	1,719

44. There has been an increase under all heads of crime generally. This is the direct result of a bad inundation, entailing dearth of grass everywhere, with unusually severe frosts, which still further reduced the already limited fodder available in the country. It is also due to some extent to failure of rain, inducing immigration from the hills of men and cattle in Jerruck and to some extent in Hyderabad.

Grass being scarce, people tried artificially to increase the supply by burning rank, dry and inferior growth—without doubt, the chief cause of the majority of the cases of fire. Curiously enough, there has been a decrease in fires in Hyderabad compared to last year (14 to 9), which is surprising and can but reflect credit upon the vigilance of the establishments.

There has been a large increase of grazing offences in Jerruck and Hyderabad, chiefly owing to scarcity of fodder and the presence of hill men and their herds, whereas there has been a decrease in the Sukkur and Naushahro divisions, owing partly to the grass being very scarce in those divisions, but, I am afraid, also, to neglect on the part of the establishments—more especially in Sukkur—to exercise proper supervision, as, with the increase in fires and a presumably stationary number of cattle, it is impossible to otherwise explain it.

The increase under this head is in Jerruck and Hyderabad and is due to the presence in large numbers in the forests of hillmen and non-habitual graziers. There has been a decrease compared to last year in Sukkur and Naushahro, said to be due by the Divisional Forest Officers to improved supervision and vigilance of subordinates as regards Sukkur and to the small number of people that resorted to the forests in Naushahro owing to the incentive of fodder for cattle being wanting. The Naushahro reason probably also applies to Sukkur, though I am reluctantly forced to the opinion that the fall in cases is due to lack of energy in detection on the part of the establishments concerned to some extent. The number of fires in Naushahro and Sukkur was far greater than last year, the number of cattle impounded was nearly the same as last year, so there is nothing to show either scarcity of visitors to the forests or superior vigilance of establishments.

45. Coming to column 1, which deals with prosecutions, 104 cases were taken into court during the year and 24 were already pending. Convictions were obtained in 80 and there were 19 failures, giving 19·2 per cent. of failures against 24·7 in the previous year. The real acquittals are only 18, as 1 case in Jerruck, pending from last year, was withdrawn, proving on further investigation to be a petty offence, and the persons implicated in it were not residents of the province. So the real percentage of failures is only 18·4, Sukkur contributing 22·0, Naushahro 25·0, Hyderabad 11·4 and Jerruck nothing.

46. In Naushahro, 1 case was withdrawn under my orders, the Collector consenting to bring about a compromise resulting in the removal of men unauthorisedly planted in different parts of the Amrot forest of the Labdaria taluka to a corner which is being disforested; another was withdrawn on the advice of a Sub-divisional Magistrate, who pointed out that a trespass in a forest gazetted under section 34 of the Indian Forest Act was not a trespass in a reserved forest notified under section 19. The point is of vital importance, as it affects the well being of the majority of our riverain forests. Before they were so gazetted, Government were satisfied that the necessary enquiries had been held in respect of them.

47. In a serious case of fire in Sukkur, the 1st class Magistrate fined the accused Rs 75. An appeal was made to the District Magistrate, who, taking into consideration the circumstances of the offender, did not think it necessary to enhance the sentence. In the majority of cases, fines were inflicted, ranging between 1 anna and Rs. 75. In places where illicit grazing is indulged in to a large extent by a particular tribe, the punishments ought to be severe as a rule so as to prevent others from trespassing and so as to do away with the necessity of appealing to higher authority in all cases of light punishment, as the District Magistrate of Sukkur remarked when once approached by the Divisional Forest Officer. Imprisonment varying from 15 days to 1 month and a half was awarded in a few cases. In many of the cases that were successfully prosecuted, the accused were defended by pleaders.

48. The following statement shows the details of compounded cases according to the amounts levied in each:—

No	Division.	Rs 1 and under.	Rs 2 and under.	Rs 3 and under.	Rs. 4 and under.	Rs 5 and under.	Rs 6 and under.	Rs 7 and under.	Rs 8 and under.	Rs. 9 and under.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 11 and under.	Rs. 12 and under.	Rs. 13 and under.	Rs. 14 and under.	TOTAL		
																No of cases.	Amount recovered.	
1	Sukkur	127	66	21	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	302
2	Naushahro	129	42	10	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185	177
3	Hyderabad	309	150	87	42	22	11	4	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	613	929
4	Jerruck	333	105	62	23	7	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	604	776
	TOTAL	898	423	180	75	37	18	6	8	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1,629	2,344

49 The compensation levied comes to Rs. 1-6-0 per offence and to Re 0-15-0 per offender. 24 cases of petty thefts of timber were let off with a warning, and they are not included in the above statement. Of the amounts recovered as compensation, Rs. 1,524 were realised from grazing cases and Rs. 720 from those relating to thefts of timber. None of the compounded cases was appealed against.

50 Revised instructions for the guidance of Forest officers empowered to accept compensation under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act were issued by the Commissioner in his No. 3416 of the 15th November 1904, with some modifications, of which the only one that need be mentioned here is that which authorises them to accept compensation up to Rs. 50 in each case instead of Rs. 5, as heretofore.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER THAN FOREST LAW.

51. There were two new cases of assault on Forest guards, one in Sukkur and the other in Naushahro, both resulting in conviction. In the former, there were 5 accused: one was awarded 4 years and 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and the remaining four to 2 years and 4 months' each. In the latter, the accused were fined Rs. 51. In the case that was pending in Jerruck, there were 10 offenders, one of whom was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 10, another to a fine of Rs. 20, and the remaining 8 to Rs. 10 each. There were 12 new cases of obstruction to public servants and 3 were pending from last year. They mostly fall under the Cattle Trespass Act and relate to the forcible rescue of cattle being led to the pound. Of these, 7 ended in conviction and 6 in acquittal, and 2 remained undecided at the close of the year. A Forest guard in Naushahro, having made some false allegations against his Range Forest Officer, was placed on trial with the result that he was fined Rs. 51.

Sub-section (b)—Protection from fire.

52. There were 82 fires during the year against 38 of the preceding year, and the area traversed by them was 7,126 and 1,154 acres, respectively. In spite of the bad season, Hyderabad records a diminution both in the number of fires and the area burnt. In the forests of the Hala range, there was only 1 fire against 6 of last year. This shows that the double grazing fees that were then imposed have had their effect. A similar step was taken this year, also, with the concurrence of the Collector, in respect of the Mahrabpur forest of the same division, where the best regenerated coupes were maliciously set on fire. The double fees were in this case introduced just when the year was coming to a close.

53. The greatest number of fires has taken place in Sukkur, which is responsible for nearly half the area burnt in the whole circle, and that also in spite of the fact that in nine of the forests a special staff, which consisted of 9 men, was employed at an aggregate cost of Rs. 290. The Divisional Forest Officer seems somewhat over-sanguine of the supposed good work done by these men because they were able to raise timely alarms of out-breaks of fires which, however, never led to the seizure of the culprits, except in one case, where one of them detected—whether singly or aided is not stated—an offender, not in the forest which he had been given to patrol, but in the one adjoining it. The greatest fire of the year occurred in Raoti, which is one of the nine forests referred to and which enjoyed perfect immunity for many years continuously without any special men to look after it. The suspension of the privilege of free grazing of two of the villages in Adilpur has led to good results. With regard to the fire in Raoti, which destroyed 1,700 acres, the Collector was asked to permit the whole being closed to grazing in view of the great difficulty that will be experienced in keeping out cattle from the burnt portion. Mr. Rieu thinks that this would cause great inconvenience to those who depend upon the forest for grazing, but he seems to little realise that a much greater hardship will result to these very men, if the forests is not effectually protected against wholesale incendiarism, and that the only way to do this is to make the people feel the necessity of looking after and taking care of such reserves. There are no rights or privileges in the forest, so that really the grazing is allowed only as a matter of grace.

54. In Naushahro, fires were almost wholly confined to three forests belonging to three different ranges. However, no special measures were taken for their protection by the Divisional Forest Officer. Fires have not received the attention their importance merits from the Divisional Forest Officers in Sind, who have, it seems, been so far content to chronicle their occurrence. No

steps were formerly taken to make the Forest subordinates or the Forest contractors, whose workmen are quartered throughout the forest, realise their respective responsibilities, and to take ordinary precautionary measures. It is hoped, however, that the instructions that have been issued from time to time and the fines that have been inflicted on some of the contractors will produce better results.

55. The following table shows the origin of fires as reported by Divisional Forest Officers:—

Division.	Fire originating in departmental fire-conservancy operations.		Fire crossing outer fire lines.		Fire due to carelessness or accident by outsiders or to unknown causes.		Fires originating from intention or malice.		TOTAL.	
	No. of fires.	Area burnt.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.
		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
Sukkur	8	316	19	2,909	2	45	29	3,270
Naushahro	1	1	22	1,412	...	..	23	1,413
Hyderabad	2	13	7	547	...	...	9	560
Jerruck	1	596	20	1,287	...	...	21	1,883
TOTAL	12	926	68	6,155	2	45	82	7,126

56. Hardly any reliance can be placed on the manner in which the analysis of these fires has been carried out. The Divisional Forest Officer, Hyderabad, says that the fire which led to the imposition of double grazing fees in one of his forests was due to malice, but there is nothing to prove this beyond circumstantial evidence. Mr. McKenzie says that "Probably something like 50 per cent. of the above fires classed as due to unknown causes would, if their origin had been detected, be found to have been caused intentionally." In many cases, the causes, if efforts were made, should not be impossible to ascertain, and the necessary instructions will be issued in the matter.

57. The following statement shows the area that enjoyed continuous immunity since 1901-1902 as well as other particulars required by Government Resolution No. 248 of the 12th January 1904:—

Division.	Area.	Extent of valuable forest for which continuous protection from fire is desirable	Proportion of valuable forest which has been continually protected from fire for four years.	Extent of forest naturally immune from fire.	EXTENT OF FOREST BURNED DURING THE YEAR.		
					Open forest.	Closed forest.	Total.
	Acres.						
Sukkur ...	269,310	269,310	262,076 or '97 per cent.	...	2,587	683	3,270
Naushahro ...	129,861	129,861	128,002 or '99 per cent.	...	530	883	1,413
Hyderabad ...	143,180	143,180	138,774 or '97 per cent.	...	239	321	560
Jerruck ...	140,463	140,463	135,285 or '96 per cent.	...	826	1,057	1,883
TOTAL ...	682,814	682,814	664,137 or '97 per cent.	...	4,182	2,944	7,126

58. The forests of Sind are considered to be all valuable enough to be protected from fire and are, as a matter of fact, so protected, nearly without exception, by means of rides of from 20 feet to 30 feet half a mile apart at right angles to each other. As regards the staff, it is considered that, failing the money necessary for the entertainment of an extra staff for the special purpose of protection from fire, the guards are well able to do the duty as their sylvicultural duties have been hardly even nominal, and they have always had sufficient time. The area in column 4 is the total forest area in Sind. There is no forest land immune from fires.

Sub-section (c)—Protection from cattle.

59. To the total area of reserved and protected forests, the percentage of forests open to grazing and browsing works out to 84 and 41, respectively, against 87 and 42 of the preceding year.

60. A comparative statement of cattle impounded from open and closed forests is given below :—

No.	Division.	From open forests.		FROM CLOSED FORESTS.				Total.	
				1903-1904.		1904-1905.			
				Holding permits for open forests.	Holding no permits.	Holding Permits for open forests.	Holding no permits.		
		1903-1904.	1904-1905.					1903-1904.	1904-1905.
1	Sukkur ...	7,486	4,441	2,965	4,227	1,471	5,536	14,678	11,448
2	Naushahro ...	1,164	453	1,246	2,266	537	3,358	4,070	4,848
3	Hyderabad ...	1,084	1,452	2,143	5,417	2,995	7,822	8,594	12,269
4	Jerruck ...	825	1,154	3,007	656	2,192	3,206	4,488	6,552
	TOTAL of 1904-1905.	10,509	7,500	9,361	12,566	7,195	19,922	32,486	34,617
	AVERAGE of preceding 3 years	...	9,104	...	...	8,343	13,924	...	31,371

61. Hyderabad and Jerruck record somewhat heavier impoundings this year than last year, as the forests were resorted to in large numbers by non-resident graziers and *maldars* from the hills without getting their cattle registered. The decline in the other two divisions is principally the result of the new grazing rules, under which cattle-owners can save their cattle from being impounded by payment of a month's grazing fees as a fine even when found grazing in closed blocks. This concession probably was not considered to be necessary in the case of hillmen and non-residents of Sind, which would account for the increase in Jerruck and Hyderabad. Enquiries will, however, be made as to what the cause was that led to a large number of cattle being sent to the pound, notwithstanding the rules being in force. The increase in the number of cattle impounded that were without permits seems to point to remissness in collecting grazing revenue on the part of the Forest subordinates.

62. As a protection against injury by cattle, the areas under reproduction are surrounded by fences of branch wood and thorus, and they are usually strong enough to keep out cattle, but it is not an uncommon practice in Sind to find these hedges broken through and cattle let in, for the areas contain invariably the best grass in the whole forest. The amount of injury to young growth in a year like the one under reference was somewhat severe. The evil cannot altogether be stopped, but is capable of being minimised by the vigilance of the subordinate staff and of the officers in executive charge of forest divisions.

63. 270 miles of new hedges were constructed and 1,071 miles of old hedges were repaired during the year. Of the former, 6 miles were put up departmentally in Sukkur at a cost of Rs. 76, the rest of the work—which is estimated at Rs. 11,554—having been done partly by guards and partly by *maldars*.

Sub-section (d)—Protection against injuries from natural causes.

64. The cutting of the *keeno* creeper was carried out in Jerruck and Hyderabad. In the former, the Divisional Forest Officer says it was not done in two of the ranges as satisfactorily as might be wished. In the latter, this operation extended over 500 acres. No expenditure was incurred, the work having been done by guards.

65. The year has been characterised by frosts of unprecedented severity, and they have not failed to leave their mark both upon mature and immature growth. Save a few localities, which by their situation or by sufficiency of sub-soil moisture were somewhat favourably circumstanced, the damage done throughout was considerable. The foliage and flowers of grown-up trees were destroyed, and a very large percentage of seedlings succumbed to the frost, notwithstanding that they were protected by grass hoods. Many of the seedlings, however, that were not killed outright revived in the following spring.

Section 4.—*Sylviculture.*Sub-section (a)—*Natural reproduction.*

66. In the absence of rainfall, which is always scarce in this province, the forests depend on flood water from the Indus for their regeneration. In this respect, also, they were very badly off during the year under report. The area over which the lateral overflow of the river extended was 254,467 acres against 330,693 acres of last year, against 521,696 acres that are capable of irrigation in a year of abnormal floods, and against the total forest area of 682,814 acres. With the exception of a short high rise, lasting but a few days, the river was not only low but unsteady, owing to which some of the area that came under the influence of floods was not sufficiently saturated to ensure proper regeneration. Artificial aids to natural reproduction were persisted in. Were it not for this, the area reached by floods would have been still less. With such low floods, which were followed by unusual frosts, the area that was successfully reproduced was considerably limited, being confined chiefly to low-lying places and tracts situated in the immediate vicinity of backwaters. *Asri* stood the frost the best; *lai* and *tali* were not much affected, while *babul* and *kandi* were considerably damaged, greatly reducing the usual flowering and consequent production of pods. Of the high-lying forests, the reproduction was good only in places where there was no lack of sub-soil moisture, a striking instance of which is reported from Pai forest in the Hyderabad division, where the regeneration of *kandi*, *lai* and *bahan* from coppice root-suckers was very satisfactory. Such places are few and far between.

67. With reference to paragraph 58 of last year's report, it may be stated that another conference with the officers of the Public Works Department was held on the 18th October 1904, at which two concrete cases were discussed—*i.e.*, one of Miani forest of the Hyderabad division and the other of Garko forest of the Jerruck division. In the case of the former, the Public Works Department recognised their responsibility to make good the deficiency that their works had occasioned in its water-supply, while in the case of the latter, relying on Government Resolution No 7855 of the 29th October 1897, which relates to an extra budget grant for the construction of two sluices at the expense of the Forest Department, they declined to do anything unless funds were provided by us. This difficulty has also happily ceased in view of the orders conveyed in Government Resolution No. 1-79 of the 15th February 1905, which lays down a general principle governing cases similar to that of Garko. Some large irrigation schemes, in which it is sought to disforest the areas they affect, were received for report and remarks which have been duly submitted, and are now under the consideration of the Commissioner.

Sub-section (b)—*Artificial reproduction.*

68. From the area shown against Sukkur under regular plantations last year, the Divisional Forest Officer has now excluded 31 acres, as he reports that on actual measurement the area under *tali* was found to be 207 acres instead of 238:67 acres were added during the year. Other divisions do not record any additions or exclusions. The area at the close of the year was 311 acres. 18 maunds of *tali* seed were sown in the nurseries of the Sukkur division, and from them 61,570 plants were transplanted, mostly in July and August and some in September, in accordance with the method described in paragraph 60 of last year's report, of which 50,800 are reported to have been successful and to have resisted the frost very well; but the transplants of September have suffered much. 2,500 *tali* cuttings were also planted, of which 1,435 survived. In Nau-hahro, 42 *tali* cuttings were put down after the frosts in a portion of a forest burnt by a fire, and are reported to be in a very healthy condition. Last year's cuttings in one of the forests have failed. The *tali* plantation in Hyderabad is thriving well, and has been extended by the addition of 120 transplants, which have attained a height of 1 to 2 feet. The *nim* plants are also reported to be doing well. *Ber* seed was sown in some of the ranges of Hyderabad and Jerruck in some open dry places with a view to subsequently utilise the trees for lac cultivation. The seedlings were almost all killed outright by frost, and the few survivors in Jerruck have only been kept alive by daily hand-watering.

69. Cultural operations proper extended over an area of 9,712 acres out of 25,042 acres shown in form No. 56, the rest representing the area that has been closed for reboisement by natural agencies. The former area comprises such portions of exploited coupes, blanks, and *kachas* as have no chance of covering themselves with a spontaneous growth of useful species. Such places were broadcasted with, mostly, *babul* seed and partly with *kandi* seed after the fall of the river, the amount of seed used being 2,361 maunds.

The germination was fairly good, but the seedlings, having obtained too little water to give them a fair start, were not very healthy, and a large percentage succumbed to the unusually severe frosts that followed. Save in one case in Jerruck, the cultural operations with the aid of cereal cultivation in all divisions brought forth good results, which were removed for a time by these frosts; but the growth, with few exceptions, is reported to have revived with the advent of spring, and looked fairly flourishing. To the area so reproduced (1,382 acres), Sukkur contributes 1,085 acres.

Sub-section (c)—Operations for the improvement of growing stock.

70. Thinning operations were carried on in one of the old *tali* plantations in Sukkur to allow of more room and light for the growing stock. The material obtained from these thinnings realised Rs. 649. In other divisions, the creeper cutting was attended to by forest guards as far as possible.

Sub-section (d)—Experiments.

71. No new experiments were undertaken during the year.

Section 5.—Exploitation.

Sub-section (a)—System of management.

(i) Major forest produce.

72. The annual coupes are, as usual, felled under the clean felling system. The area so felled during the fiscal year ending the 30th September 1904 was 8,171 acres in Sukkur, 1,774 acres in Naushahro, 3,343 acres in Hyderabad and 3,947 acres in Jerruck, or a total of 17,235 acres against 16,328 acres of the preceding year. In Naushahro, the area is just half what it was in the year before, because of the doubling of the rotation, while it is greater in Jerruck by 2,755, because all the coupes were sold, none being held over as was the case in 1902-1903. The clearing of eroding banks was carried on over an area of 17,235 acres; and applications for free grants were, as usual, met from such of the coupes of the following year as suited the grantees the best.

(ii) Minor forest produce.

73. The system of exploitation in this case is the same as reported in paragraphs 65 and 66 of last year's report. As regards grazing, the concession of taking out yearly passes at reduced rates has been taken advantage of by but a few *maldars* in Sukkur. Lac is attracting a good deal of attention, and the revenue from it is increasing greatly. The sales held this year in Hyderabad and Jerruck have fetched Rs. 37,108 against Rs. 22,551 last year. The purchasers of this produce complain that lac is removed by stealth and sold in large towns. But as the special rules for the transport of forest produce apply only to timber as defined in the Indian Forest Act, the Forest Department is unable to afford them any help whatever. The matter is having attention.

Sub-section (b)—Agency of exploitation.

(i) Departmental agency.

74. This agency is but sparingly employed either for the exploitation of major or minor forest produce. The out-turn under the former head was only 17,942 c. ft., which realised Rs. 569, and the value of the minor produce exploited was only Rs. 819.

(ii) Purchasers.

75. All the coupes that were laid out for exploitation during the fiscal year 1904-05 were sold. The amounts realised from them are given below, together with their areas:—

No.	Division.	No. of coupes.	Area.	Value realised.	Average price per acre.
			Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Sukkur ...	72	6,090	77,622 0 0	12 11 11
2	Naushahro ..	23	1,648	5,285 0 0	3 3 4
3	Hyderabad ..	46	3,179	1,06,862 0 0	33 9 10
4	Jerruck ..	44	3,511	62,421 0 0	17 12 6
	TOTAL 1904-1905 ...	187	14,428	2,52,190 0 0	17 7 8
	TOTAL 1903-1904 ...	203	17,235	2,11,323 0 0	12 4 3

76. The receipts from the sale of wood under the permit pass system declined from Rs. 10,971 to Rs. 8,837 for reason that ghat people who retail wood in large towns are now compelled to purchase wood from coupe contractors—that is, are confined to the current year's coupes for their material. In Sukkur and Jerruck, there was an increase of Rs. 313 and Rs. 1484, respectively, in grazing collections, while Naushahro and Hyderabad show a decrease of Rs. 1,178 and Rs. 442, respectively, which is said to be due to scarcity of grass resulting from low inundation in the former, and to the migration of cattle owners to the hills in January and February 1905, owing to rainfall and failure of the babul pod crop, in the latter. There is a net increase of Rs. 176, the total amount realised being Rs. 48,398 against Rs. 48,223 in the year previous. Babul pods have brought in Rs. 23,131 against Rs. 23,669. The revenue would have been much greater had not the crop been greatly damaged by the unusual frosts mentioned above. The amount which this farm fetched was really Rs. 36,675, but the recovery of nearly half the amount has been held in abeyance pending the settlement of the question of remission which is now before Government. The lac farms in Hyderabad and Jerruck were sold for Rs. 37,108 against Rs. 22,551, while the amount actually credited during the Forest year from this source was Rs. 21,324 against Rs. 7,135 of last year. The sales of other farms, viz., sar reed, *kankh* grass and fishery, were attended also with better results, the realisations from them being Rs. 2,251, Rs. 1,262 and Rs. 4,421 against Rs. 1924, Rs. 719 and Rs. 3,197, respectively.

77. The indent of the North-Western Railway for loco.-fuel for the fuel year that ended on the 30th September 1904 was 110 lakhs c. ft., against which the contractors delivered 11,462,375 c. ft. To this, Sukkur contributes 5,136,275 c. ft., Naushahro 900,450 c. ft., Hyderabad 4,008,900 c. ft., and Jerruck 1,416,750 c. ft. Their indent for the year 1904-1905 is 150 lakhs c. ft., which is unusually large, not having been made in any previous year since the railway took to burning wood on the Sind section. Our arrangements, the details of which are given below, with the contractors were for 164 lakhs c. ft. The extra quantity was arranged for to make up for possible failures. The Manager at first declined to accept the extra wood, but eventually gave in when the inconvenience that would have resulted from his refusal was pointed out to him. The contractors experienced some difficulty at Kotri and Amri, two of the principal fueling stations, for want of space at the former, and owing to the refusal of local zamindars to allow the landing of wood along the siding at the latter place. In consequence of this, the operations of the contractors were seriously hampered, and they applied for extension of time beyond September 1905 to be able to deliver the stipulated quantities, which was after some correspondence granted by the Manager up to the end of December 1905, when our connection with the railway ceases, the agreement between the Forest Department and that body having been brought to a termination by the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 2777 of the 3rd April 1905.

78. The details of the arrangement mentioned above are as follow :—

From coupes of the year	...	...	C. ft. 7,183,000
From erosion fellings	...	...	" 449,000
From burnt areas	...	...	" 397,900
From surplus stock in possession of contractors	...	...	" 3,788,300
From revenue waste lands	...	...	" 3,260,000
To make up last year's deficits	...	...	" 1,321,800
			TOTAL ... C. ft. 16,400,000

79. Other public bodies that were served by coupe contractors were the Hyderabad Municipality, the Hyderabad Local Funds, the Hyderabad Central Jail, the Commissioner's steamer, and the steamers under the Indus Commission, the amounts of wood fuel supplied in each case being 66,992, 19,027, 5,045, 28,648 and 66,679 c. ft., respectively.

(iii) Rights and privileges.

80. From certain forests of the Naushahro division, 114,311 c. ft. of firewood were removed in head-loads by right-holders for domestic use against 93,703 c. ft. in the previous year, the estimated value of the material being Rs. 1,058 and Rs. 868, respectively. Firewood and thorns are also taken from many of the forests of this Circle both as a privilege under settlement and otherwise,

but of these no record is kept. The value of free grazing enjoyed by virtue of privileges under settlement amounted to Rs. 15,291 against Rs. 23,264 in the preceding year, the number of cattle which these amounts represent being 13,677 and 25,719, respectively. Sukkur alone is responsible for this fall, which may safely be attributed partly to the suspension of the privilege of free grazing referred to in paragraph 53 above. This difference is due to the faulty system of registration of numbers of cattle, the number now being found to be a great deal less than what was originally registered under the settlements, chiefly in Sukkur, showing the great reduction due to years of bad inundation and other causes, and consequent shortness of grass and, incidentally, to the deterioration of the jungles.

(iv) Free grants.

81. The total value of free grants amounted to Rs. 9,940 against Rs. 6,932 in the year previous. The former figure is made up of Rs. 9,300 in the shape of free grazing and of Rs. 640 in the shape of timber and minor produce given away. The value of free grazing last year was Rs. 6,604, the excess being due to a large number of Kohistan cattle having been admitted to some of the forests in Jerruck and Hyderabad at the request of the Collector of Karachi.

Sub-section (c)—Out-turn and sources of forest produce.

82. These will be gathered from the following statement, which is in the form prescribed in Government Resolution No. 2872 of the 12th August 1897. The result of the enquiry referred to in paragraph 74 of last year's report has proved that my surmise that the cattle are counted as many times over as passes are issued for them in a year was correct. Passes are not issued for a less period than two months, and as the bulk of cattle-owners take out such passes their cattle were counted half a dozen times over in order to ascertain the number of cattle that grazed on payment in a twelve-month. The practice has now been stopped, and it is to this that the reduction in the number of cattle (on which fees were paid) from 516,090 in 1903-04 to 125,417 in 1904-05 is due :—

Division.	Agency by which material removed.	MATERIAL REMOVED.								TOTAL.	AVERAGE OUT-TURN PER SQUARE MILE OF ALL FORESTS.				
		Timber.		Fuel.		Total wood.		Minor produce.	Grazing.		Timber and fuel.	Minor produce.	Grazing.		
		C. ft.	Value—Rs.	C. ft.	Value—Rs.	C. ft.	Value—Rs.	Value—Rs.	Value—Rs.	Value—Rs.	C. ft.	Value—Rs.	C. ft.	Value—Rs.	Value—Rs.
Sukkur	Government Purchasers	732	79	6,125	83	6,857	162	293	455	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Free grants	51,700	15,732	9,388,192	91,570	8,49,892	1,10,292	1,514	1,19,831	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Right and privilege holders.	4,563	467	3,915	41	6,778	508	21	8,935	7,476	1,024	1,553	9,945	..	..
	TOTAL	57,295	16,328	8,378,293	94,031	8,435,527	1,10,968	1,628	17,435	1,30,225	20,017	264	4	..	..
Naushahro	Government Purchasers	313	14	527	17	640	31	81	81	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Free grants	14,779	1,511	783,456	8,146	768,335	8,657	2,720	19,580	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Right and privilege holders.	1,029	82	114,311	1,058	114,311	1,058	6	1,167	1,140	3,691	4,749	..	..	..
	TOTAL	16,121	1,607	898,294	9,221	884,416	10,778	3,725	20,528	25,527	4,350	63	18	..	..
Hyderabad	Government Purchasers	441	11	9,801	35	10,245	378	625	693	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Free grants	94,824	42,247	5,079,010	69,347	5,173,834	111,645	26,164	1,69,014	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Right and privilege holders.	178	29	..	..	178	..	29	3,639	3,672	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	95,441	42,288	5,088,814	69,762	5,184,266	112,020	26,688	25,508	1,81,344	29,173	601	119	11	..
Jerruck	Government Purchasers	72,360	10,478	5,335,277	42,028	5,407,537	52,006	10,274	12,424	64,304	..	..	..	..	..
	Free grants	737	29	..	..	737	..	29	3,547	3,547	..	..	..	..	..
	Right and privilege holders.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,033	2,033	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	72,997	10,507	5,335,277	42,028	5,408,274	52,035	10,274	18,024	69,911	26,531	258	..	..	..
Total, Sind Circle.	Government Purchasers	1,468	104	16,466	465	17,943	879	819	1,793	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Free grants	2,33,602	70,119	19,535,945	2,14,011	19,790,498	2,84,203	49,662	48,399	8,23,200	..	..	..	..	..
	Right and privilege holders.	6,805	667	5,915	41	10,720	593	42	9,800	9,910	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	2,41,864	70,780	19,679,617	2,16,645	19,913,471	2,86,425	60,628	72,069	4,02,927	18,564	268	..	..	..

83. The expenditure incurred under some of the headings dealt with in this chapter is given below :—

	Rs.	s.	p.
1. Communications and buildings	10,128	13	6
2. Protection from fire	289	8	3
3. Protection from cattle	76	0	0
4. Sylviculture	3,714	0	0
TOTAL Rs.	14,208	5	9

CHAPTER III.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

84. The revenue and expenditure of the Financial year, as compared with the past year, were as follow:—

Year.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and works.	B. Establish- ment.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1903-1904 ...	3,19,018	19,414	1,08,650	1,28,094	1,90,924
1904-1905 ...	4,05,571	31,519	1,08,768	1,40,287	2,65,284
INCREASE ...	86,553	12,105	88	12,193	74,360
DECREASE ...	...	...	...	...	...

85. Those for the Forest year are compared below :—

Year.	Receipts.	EXPENDITURE.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and works.	B. Establish- ment.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1903-1904 ...	3,21,145	20,221	1,08,075	1,28,296	1,92,849
1904-1905 ...	4,06,954	32,123	1,08,983	1,41,106	2,65,848
INCREASE ...	85,809	11,902	908	12,810	72,999
DECREASE ...	...	...	...	...	...
AVERAGE OF PRE- CEDING 5 YEARS.	2,99,022	29,029	1,15,521	1,44,550	1,54,472

86. The gross revenue is the highest ever obtained since the year 1895-96, in which it was Rs 4,65,745, and the surplus also beats all records as far back as the year 1891-92, the year prior to which records a surplus of Rs. 2,72,274. But for the unusually severe frosts, which caused a great deal of damage to babul pods and cultivation, the revenue would have been still greater.

87. Except in Naushahro, where there was a falling-off of Rs. 1,412, all other divisions exhibit a substantial increase in revenue, to which the exceptional prices obtained from the sale of coupes, revenue jungles, and lac have principally contributed. Other minor sources which helped to swell the revenue were erosion strips, burnt areas, confiscated coupe material and fisheries. With the North-Western Railway as the largest consumer of the out-put of the yearly exploitable area, and with a comparative fall in the yield of wood fuel from outside sources, there was a steady rise in the coupe realisations. As this source of consumption has ceased, we shall have to face a temporary fall in revenue, although it is hoped that it will not be long before the normal figures are resumed. Already there have been enquiries for Sind timber to the value of about a lakh of rupees from the Gun Carriage Factory at Jabalpur and for Sind fuel by the officers in Quetta, and these sources of demand as well as a growing local market should ensure the return of our receipts and surplus to the figures of the year under report within a season or two.

88. Under "A—Conservancy and Works," the expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 11,902, as large sums were this year spent on the construction of buildings and irrigation works and the purchase of uniforms for forest-subordinates. The increase under "B—Establishment" is small, and does not call for any special remark.

89. The following is the analysis of income derived from major and minor produce and of expenditure incurred :—

Gross revenue ...	{	Wood ...	Rs. 2,84,817
		Minor forest produce ...	54,594
		Grazing ...	50,861
		Miscellaneous... ..	16,679
TOTAL ...			Rs. 4,06,954

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	Proportion of expenditure to gross revenue.
Extraction ...	1,378	.3
Live stock, stores, tools and plant ...	2,009	5
Communications and buildings ...	10,129	2.5
Compensation for land and rights ...	50	.0
Surveys ...	1,180	.3
Working plans ...	3,850	.9
Sowing and planting ...	5,475	1.3
Fire-protection ...	290	.0
Miscellaneous ...	7,762	1.9
Superior staff ...	40,889	10.0
Exchange compensation allowance ...	1,074	.3
Subordinate staff ...	45,507	11.2
Office and contingencies ...	21,513	5.3
TOTAL EXPENDITURE...		34.7
NET REVENUE ...		65.3

90. The subjoined table gives the financial results of the past decade in accordance with Government Resolution No. 5385 of the 23rd June 1894:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ...	4,65,745	2,34,807	2,30,938
1896-97 ...	3,12,297	1,34,209	1,78,088
1897-98 ...	2,67,114	1,39,811	1,27,303
1898-99 ...	2,90,207	1,49,779	1,40,428
1899-00 ...	3,09,488	1,45,319	1,64,169
1900-01 ...	2,68,089	1,44,105	1,23,984
1901-02 ...	3,34,738	1,63,892	1,70,846
1902-03 ...	2,61,650	1,41,138	1,20,512
1903-04 ...	3,21,145	1,28,296	1,92,849
1904-05 ...	4,06,954	1,41,106	2,65,848

91. The outstanding revenue, which was Rs. 1,24,179 at the commencement of the year, increased to Rs. 1,72,002 when the year terminated. This is due to the high prices which the coupes and lac and babul pod farms fetched. The sums are recoverable by instalments, which were not due when the year came to a close, except in the case of babul pods, in which case the recovery has been held in abeyance for the reason stated in paragraph 76 *supra*.

92. An item of advance, Rs. 52, is outstanding in the name of Saleh Shah, a petty contractor, since 1893. In the Civil suit that was filed against him some years back with the sanction of Government, he was held liable for the amount that he then owed to the department, and which was greater than Rs. 52, part having been recovered; the payment of the remainder is being evaded, although efforts are being made to effect its recovery.

93. No deficit in stocks on hand is to be reported.

94. Appendices A, B, C and D, showing the area of reserved forests, the revenue realised from the different sources, the expenditure incurred, the area under plantations, and that closed to grazing for each Revenue district since the year 1901-1902, are attached to the report, as the details embodied in them are usually wanted for the Census reports, and might be useful.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION.

95. Mr. T. R. Bell, Deputy Conservator of Forests, proceeded on a month's privilege leave from the 25th November 1904, the charge of the Circle being held by Mr. O. S. McKenzie, Divisional Forest Officer, Jerruck, in addition to his own duties. Mr. V. D. P. Rebeiro, Divisional Forest Officer, Naushahro, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him from the 29th November 1904, and was on his return placed in charge of the Forest Contour Survey which had just then been sanctioned by Government. Mr. B. J. Patel was transferred to the Presidency, and Mr. M. D. Jagtiani from Central Thana in the Northern Circle to Sind, and placed in charge of the Forest Contour Survey. Mr. Rebeiro took Mr. Patel's place as Divisional Forest Officer, Naushahro.

96. The Divisional Forest Officers, Hyderabad and Jerruck, have continued to work well: both have shown energy in the improvement of the irrigation of their forests; especially is this the case in Jerruck. Mr. Master in Sukkur is not sufficiently active in his inspections, and the division seems to be more than he can efficiently manage. The Sukkur division is twice the size of any of the other three, there is much work to be done, especially this year when the railway indent was double what it was last year: the Range Forest officers are also not all efficient; the same might be, perhaps, said of the office; but even with these handicaps, the Divisional Forest Officer's work during the year has not been altogether satisfactory.

97. The Range Forest Officers are all reported to have worked well, though there is a general consensus of opinion that many of them are not up to the standard required; but the pay is inferior, and good men can hardly be expected at the price.

98. The office establishments and surveyors have all worked well as reported by the Divisional Forest Officers; but I have to repeat that, the prospects of the branch being bad, it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain good men. If by chance a good man does take service, he generally tries to get away to some other department as soon as he has learnt his work. The members of the Circle office have all worked satisfactorily.

99. The conduct of the Forest staff in general may be gathered from the following statement;—

Division.	1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.		1903-1904.		1904-1905.		Numerical strength in 1904-1905.
	Dismissals.	Percentage.	Dismissals.	Percentage.	Reductions.	Percentage.	Reductions.	Percentage.	Fines.	Percentage.	Fines.	Percentage.	
Sukkur ...	3	1.5	1	0.7	4	2.9	...	...	33	24.1	33	24.1	137
Naushahro ...	4	5.9	8	11.8	9	13.2	...	7.3	19	27.9	37	54.4	68
Hyderabad ...	4	6.2	4	6.2	2	3.1	...	4.8	4	6.2	3	4.8	65
Jerruck ...	3	5.1	2	3.4	1	1.7	...	5.1	23	39.0	10	16.9	69
TOTAL ...	13	4.0	15	4.6	16	4.9	11	3.3	79	24.0	83	25.0	329

100. There is a notable increase in the percentage of dismissals and fines in Naushahro, which is the result of the enforcement of stricter discipline among the subordinate staff.

101. Two Forest guards died of heart disease, one of pneumonia, and three of ordinary fever. One Range Forest Officer, Mr. Kishinchand Isardas, retired on the 7th February 1905, on attaining the age of 55 years.

102. The relations between Revenue and Forest officials were fairly satisfactory,

103. All Divisional Forest offices were inspected, and they were found in a satisfactory condition, except that punctuality in correspondence leaves much to be desired,

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL.

104. The sorting and classification of records is being carried on in all Forest offices as time permits, and it will probably take a few more years before the work is brought up to date.

105. The quantity and value of the material removed by the Public Works Department from the temporary alienated strips alongside of canals and bunds are given below :—

Large and small timber, 12,124 c. ft. ...	Rs. 1,164 3 10
Babul, kandi and lai branches, 4,105 Nos. ...	„ 794 4 0
Earth, 3,596,563 c. ft.	„ 899 2 2
TOTAL ...	Rs. 2,857 10 0

106. Some thieves broke into the Range Forest office at Sehwan; but, except a tin box and a pair of dividers, no Government property was stolen.

107. A fair export trade in charcoal is said to have been established with some Persian Gulf ports. Large quantities were also exported to Quetta, and to Cutch Mandvi and other Kathiawar ports. The import of wood from the Panjab and other places is said to have declined somewhat.

108. The Collector of Sukkur, Mr. Smart, while forwarding the administration report of the Sukkur Division, states that “the system * * * * of plantations mixed with jari crops has led to great friction between the Forest Department and persons holding Revenue land on the same canal.” Such, however, was not the case. The friction, if there was any, was between the Public Works Department and the Revenue Department and the Forests Department. While the Executive Engineer, Shikarpur Canals, was willing to give us surplus water (*i. e.*, water over and above the legitimate requirements of Revenue cultivators) to raise plantations with the aid of cereals, the Collector was forcing his own views upon that officer with the object of withholding all water from the forest. The matter, I am glad to state, has since been satisfactorily disposed of by the Commissioner, and it is hoped that his decision will henceforward be acted up to by the officers concerned.

109. It was definitely settled that the fuel contract with the North-Western Railway should come to an end on the 30th September 1905. It is probable that the demand for fuel for some few years will show a considerable falling-off compared with the past, which will result in an appreciable decrease in the receipts of the department. I am, however, sanguine that the decrease will not be for long, for local demand has shown a tendency to increase of late years, and the continued destruction of growth in waste lands ensuing on an extended canal system, coupled with the consequent increase in cultivation and therefore of population, and the establishment of more and more mills and factories, give great promise of the continuance of that increase. As for the future, a present population of over 3,000,000 inhabitants for a possible maximum yield of 17,000,000 of c. ft. of fuel from the forests, and very little from any other source, gives only about 5 c. ft. per head per annum—an absurdly small allowance, and probably only one-fifth of what will really be required.

T. R. BELL,

Deputy Conservator of Forests,

Sind Circle.

Karachi, 9th October 1905.

APPENDIX A.

1901-1902.

Particulars.	Upper Sind Frontier district.	Sukkur district.	Larkana district.	Hyderabad district.	Karachi district.	TOTAL.
Area ... { Reserved, square miles ... Protected do. ...	87-598 0-585	417-164 ...	86-58 ...	259-298 ...	219-78 ...	1,069-556 0-585
Chief products—						
Timber	1,413	9,936	1,117	21,699	12,685	46,850
Firewood	2,653	77,054	5,457	39,389	44,162	1,68,725
Grazing	1,181	8,505	1,894	18,917	9,918	40,315
Babul ... ..	...	655	539	13,134	7,823	22,151
Lac ... ..	...	...	...	1,130	215	1,345
Other receipts	1,039	7,362	1,387	9,773	957	20,468
Total receipts	6,236	1,03,512	10,354	1,03,942	75,760	2,99,854
Expenditure	2,263	33,885	5,970	29,602	22,226	1,03,466
Area of plantation, acres	8,700	85,497	2,213	17,957	12,698	77,065
Area closed do.	4,765	45,487	8,962	20,350	13,303	92,847

APPENDIX B.

1902-1903.

Particulars.	Upper Sind Frontier district.	Sukkur district.	Larkana district.	Hyderabad district.	Karachi district.	TOTAL.
Area ... { Reserved, square miles ... Protected do. ...	86-70 0-585	403-381 ...	83-255 ...	264-144 ...	209-617 ...	1,052-187 0-585
Chief products—						
Timber	1,055	11,040	1,235	21,991	6,397	41,718
Firewood	3,524	69,909	5,184	38,999	17,828	1,34,844
Grazing	926	7,034	1,631	19,438	10,322	39,351
Babul pods ... ..	...	507	241	10,452	5,221	16,431
Lac ... ..	...	...	...	2,335	461	2,796
Other receipts	1,519	8,113	1,880	8,794	1,950	22,256
Total receipts	7,024	96,603	10,171	1,02,009	41,679	2,57,486
Expenditure	2,509	33,537	10,118	30,493	30,315	1,06,972
Area of plantation, acres	5,589	23,108	2,087	19,877	13,657	64,318
Area closed do.	2,580	32,419	9,470	21,629	28,637	94,735

APPENDIX C.

1903-1904.

Particulars.	Upper Sind Frontier district.	Sukkur district.	Larkana district.	Hyderabad district.	Karachi district.	TOTAL.
Area ... { Reserved, square miles ... Protected do. ...	86-256 0-585	398-440 ...	82-342 ...	261-613 ...	236-478 ...	1,066-209 0-585
Chief products—						
Timber	1,125	11,997	1,129	32,126	9,979	56,356
Firewood	4,890	59,029	1,446	55,458	33,266	1,54,089
Grazing	975	6,728	2,421	28,822	14,277	43,223
Babul pods ... ..	...	510	150	15,571	7,498	23,669
Lac ... ..	...	...	...	11,536	1,000	12,536
Other receipts	2,080	9,922	2,396	5,921	2,911	22,630
Total receipts	9,070	88,186	7,542	1,43,834	68,871	3,17,603
Expenditure	2,431	30,401	9,470	28,142	27,056	97,500
Area of plantation, acres	1,033	27,531	2,961	22,906	15,060	69,491
Area closed do.	2,430	33,110	11,094	24,058	15,785	86,483

APPENDIX D.

1904-1905.

Particulars.	Upper Sind Frontier district.	Sukkur district.	Larkana district.	Hyderabad district.	Karachi district.	TOTAL.
Area ... { Reserved, square miles ... Protected do. ...	71-284 0-585	396-194 ...	84-296 ...	271-30 ...	242-465 ...	1065-629 0-585
Chief products—						
Timber	427	15,614	758	36,393	17,005	70,197
Firewood	6,561	88,970	2,662	66,541	49,775	2,14,509
Grazing	1,107	6,791	2,643	23,799	15,058	49,398
Babul pods ... ..	...	208	690	14,532	7,701	23,131
Lac ... ..	...	...	...	20,574	750	21,324
Other receipts	1,673	9,203	1,297	7,497	3,064	22,734
Total receipts	9,768	1,20,786	8,050	1,68,336	93,353	4,00,293
Expenditure	2,184	37,650	10,031	34,568	31,025	1,15,458
Area of plantation, acres	1,318	38,232	3,509	25,484	17,937	86,480
Area closed do.	3,411	43,732	10,594	25,962	22,174	1,05,933

T. R. BELL,

Deputy Conservator of Forests,

Sind Circle.

Karachi, 9th October 1905.

APPENDICES.

FORM No. 46.—Area of Reserved Forests, 1904-1905.

Division.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1904.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1905.		No and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	REMARKS.
			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NORTHERN CIRCLE.										
North Thána	Thána	Reserved	214,728 30	335 309	30,050 32½	21,826 1½	218,351 20½	333 132	5272 C 11-7-1904, 1776 a 2-3-1905, 2272 A 11-7-1904, 4258 D 29-8-1905, 5422 B 22-8-1904, 2220 a 4-4-1905, 1716 b 2-3-1905, 20-8-1905	
Central Thána	Do.	Do.	* (1) 236,001 3½	* (1) 367 18½	2,284 20½	2,647 10½	234,708 19	366 468	5272 D 11-7-1904, 4258 30-8-1905, 1657 D 28-2-1905, 5272 e 11-7-1904, 1558 23-2-1905, 5272 11-7-1904, 23-2-1905, 2180 14-8-1905, 5272 E 11-7-1904, 3218 4-4-1905, 4999 30-8-1905.	(1) Difference in last year's figures is due to the transfer of a block from the South Thána to the Central Thána Division.
South Thána	Do.	Do.	* (1) 207,963 37½	* (1) 324 62½	2,024 16½	—	210,008 12½	322 88	5272 B 11-7-1904, 5272 H 11-7-1904, 972 A 1-12-1904, 5272 10-9-1905, 5272 11-7-1904, 2819 A 4-4-1905, 1556 28-2-1905, 4999 30-8-1905.	
Surat	Surat	Do.	† (2) 44,653 37	69 499	—	† (2) 1,298 0	43,360 37	67 461		(2) Changes in area are due to the effect having been given to the mandal settlements.
Do. Dāngs (Leased)	Do.	Do.	138,957 0	217 77	—	—	138,957 0	217 77		
Panch Mahāls	Panch Mahāls	Do.	212,195 58	331 356	—	† (2) 10 83	212,195 0	331 355		(1) Owing to re-measurement by the Survey Department
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Do.	12,116 0	20 316	—	—	12,116 0	20 316		
Total Northern Circle.			1,066,701 21	1,666 461	34,389 34½	25,474 5½	1,066,697 10	1,664 637		
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
East Khāndesh	Khāndesh	Reserved	520,124	812 444	—	—	520,124	812 444		
West Khāndesh			1,040,102	1,639 122	(a) 20	—	1,040,122	1,639 102	(a) 2021 26-11-1904.	
Nāsik	Nāsik	Do.	815,771	1,274 411	(b) 8	(c) 306	815,380	1,274 20	(b) 4002 29-8-1904, 7263 12-10-1904, (c) 432F 4629 7-8-1904, 19-6-1904, 8221 25-10-1904.	
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	Do.	535,559	836 542	—	(d) 20	535,559	836 519	(d) 6194 12-6-1904.	
Poona	Poona	Do.	455,875	712 195	(e) 12	(f) 12	455,875	712 195	(e) 4237 6-6-1904, (f) 9425 & 9427 7-12-1904.	
Sātārā	Sātārā	Do.	461,761	706 581	(g) 165	(h) 48	461,897	706 57	(g) 6236 10-9-1904, (h) 5487 12-7-1904.	(1) Twenty-nine acres added and 40 acres excluded by rectification of Forest registers.
Sholāpur	Sholāpur	Do.	177,242	273 602	(j) 2	—	177,244	273 604	(j) 6035 10-9-1904.	
Total Central Circle.			4,005,463	6,356 342	224	486	4,005,201	6,358 61		

Form No. 46. - Area of Reserved Forests, 1904-1905—continued.

Division.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1904.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1905.		No and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	REMARKS.	
			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.											
Kánara (Northern).	Kánara	Reserved	566,255	916	100	566,255	916	5253 11-7-1904, 7279 21-9-1904, and 2161 14-3-1905	6069 9-3-1901, 9669 13-1-1904		
Kánara (Southern).	Do.	Do.	613,674	959	(a) 446	(b) 8	614,113	960	(a) 6922 10-9-1901, and 1003 9-2-1905, (b) 7382 20-9-1904, 5-11-1904 and 4010 16-5-1905	9175 25-11-1901	
Kánara (Western).	Do.	Do.	536,651	839	(c) 11	(d) 20	536,643	839	(c) 7995 and 1907 17-10-1901, (d) 4321, 4321, 4321 7-6-1904, 6791 8-9-1904 and 1-11-1904,	7-3-1905, 4321	
Belgaum	Belgaum	Do.	427,080	667	(e) 1,427	(f) 100	428,407	669	(e) 1044 9-2-1905	(f) 6996 9-9-1904	
Dhárwár	Dhárwár	Do.	237,740	371	237,740	371			
Bijápur	Bijápur	Do.	175,000	274	...	14	175,586	274	2140 14-3-1905.		
Kolába	Kolába	Do.	287,631	449	287,631	449			
Ratnágiri	Ratnágiri	Do.	12,076	19	12,076	19			
Total, Southern Circle			2,876,837	4,494	1,964	243	2,878,479	4,497			
SIND CIRCLE.											
Sukkur	Sukkur	Forests	224,486	350 496	* 23,173 + 2 401 * 3,9 4	* 23,828 - 2 241 * 12,789	229,001	318 281			* Due to rectification of errors caused by the eroded and accreted areas of previous years not having been properly taken into account. + Gained by action of the river. - Lost by do. + Gained by action of the river. - Lost by do. + Gained by action of the river. - Lost by do. + Gained by action of the river. - Lost by do. + Gained by action of the river. - Lost by do. + Gained by action of the river. - Lost by do. + Gained by action of the river. - Lost by do. + Gained by action of the river. - Lost by do. + Gained by action of the river. - Lost by do. + Gained by action of the river. - Lost by do. + Gained by action of the river. - Lost by do.
	Upper Sind Frontier.	Do.	55,298	86 266	+ 401	- 1,006	45,721	71 284			
Total			279,782	437 112	23,879	39,946	268,725	410 565			
Naushádro	Sukkur	Forests	30,664	47 534	...	- 31	30,633	47 5 5			
	Lárhána	Magal Forest	...	...	783	...	783	1 143	No. 9785 of 18-12-1904.	
		Other Forests	54,075	84 315	+ 107	- 909	53,273	88 163			
	Hyderabad	Forests	43,996	67 116	+ 5,890	- 3,704	45,172	70 372			
Total			127,735	199 875	6,770	4,644	129,881	202 581			
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Nasri	1,410	2 130	471	- 21	1,660	2 580	No. 1063 of 8-8-1905.		
		Other Forests	107,478	167 678	+ 5,414	- 2,422	110,490	172 390			
	Karachi	Forests	26,694	46 154	+ 2,501	- 1,235	30,660	48 143			
Total			134,492	216 243	8,388	6,688	143,180	228 400			
Jerruck	Hyderabad	Dhand Dabho	...	...	240	...	240	0 240	No. 9879 of 20-12-1904.	
	Karachi	Other Forests	10,332	16 142	...	- 6	10,374	16 134			
		Khadi	4,406	7 38	...	...	4,640	7 40	No. 4001 of 29-6-1904.	
		Pahwar	8,643	5 848	...	- 271	8,907	5 407	No. 3058 of 17-6-1904.		
		Sukhpur	2,76	4 16	...	- 137	4 221	5 811	No. 5932 of 2-8-1904.		
		Bahadipur	2,107	3 187	...	...	2,697	4 127	No. 5932 of 2-8-1904 and No. 5934 of 10-9-1904.	
		Khanani	2,369	5 269	...	...	3,383	5 163	Erratum No. 2804 of 27-4-1905	
		Marho Kotri	1,871	2 621	...	- 23	1,788	2 5 3	No. 6196 of 5-7-1904.		
		Other Forests	104,157	169 637	+ 3,093	- 1,617	109,628	171 188			
Total			130,419	218 120	3,84	2,931	140,463	219 373			
Total, Sind Circle.			693,449	1,036 209	87,119	50,339	682,229	1,008 629			
GRAND TOTAL			8,631,450-21	12,486 2 3	76,696-24	78,641-6	8,631,506-10	12,486-67			

Form No. 46-A.—Area of Protected Forests, 1904-1905.

Division.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1904.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1905.		No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	REMARKS.	
			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.											
North Thana ...	Thana ...	Protected ...	36,330 36	87 351	2,352 81½	(1) 2,318 25¼ * 34,764 3½	...	...	A473 22-3-04.	8393 A 14-7-04.	(1) Some due to transfer from one sound to another. * Handed over to the Revenue Department for the management under the Woodland scheme.
Central Thana ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	24,697 26½	38 278	23,658 30	79 33 * 45,627 1	2,551 12	3 631	1557 A 28-2-05, 1585 C 23-2-05.	1565 D 23-2-05.	
South Thana ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	75,135 16	117 255	18,698 32	195 10½ * 67,606 37¼	24,320 6	38 0	1555 A B 23 2 05, 2271 C 11-7-04, 399 17 1-05.	3978 A 15 6-05, 9273 1-12 04, 5015 26-6-05.	
Sural Danga (Leased).	Sural ...	Do. ...	250,351 0	438 531	.....	.....	250,351 0	438 531			
Total, Northern Circle			417,414 38½	653 136	43,899 3½	153,691 20½	307,722 12	480 523			
CENTRAL CIRCLE.											
Naiik ...	Naiik ...	Protected ...	65,783 0	87 103	.....	.....	65,783 0	87 103			
Ahmednagar ...	A h m e d nagar.	Do. ...	7,140 0	11 190	.....	.....	7,140 0	11 190			
Satara ...	Satara ...	Do. ...	657 0	1 17	.....	.....	657 0	1 17	5707 26-7-05.	3319 26-4-05.	
Total, Central Circle			63,580 0	99 230	.....	.....	63,580 0	99 230			
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.											
Kanara (Northern) ...	Kanara ...	Protected ...	752 0	1	.....	.....	752	1			
Kanara (Southern) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	221,738 0	346	.....	76,373	146,401	227	6226, 6227, 6228 15-8-04, 2273 and 26-9-04.	6223 10-9-04, 8310 6-11-04.	
Kanara (Western) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	128,631 0	201	.....	.....	128,631	201			
Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	Do. ...	6,777 0	11	.....	.....	6,777	11			
Kolaba ...	Kolaba ...	Do. ...	5,700 0	9	.....	.....	5,700	9			
Total, Southern Circle			363,596 0	668	.....	76,335	287,261	448			
BIND CIRCLE.											
Sukkar ...	Upper Sind Frontier	Dickinson ...	595 0	0 595	.....	.....	595 0	0 595			
Total, Bind Circle.			595 0	0 595	.....	.....	595 0	0 595			
GRAND TOTAL.			646,175-3¼	753-228	43,999-6½	229,926-3½	659,143-12	581-4½			

FORM No. 46-B.—Area of Forest Proper, Reserved or mixed Fuel and Fodder Reserves under the management of the Forest Department during the year 1904-1905.

Division.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1904.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1905.		Number and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
East Khandesh	Khandesh	.....	498,114	778 194	...	...	498,114	778 194	.....
West Khandesh			889,259	1,389 299	20	...	889,279	1,389 319	Vide Form 46.	
Nasik	Nasik	...	871,554	1,361 514	5	*95,375	776,184	1,212 504	Do.	* Of these, 396 acres were disforested and 94,979 transferred to Form C.
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	.....	298,444	458 324	...	29	298,415	458 295	Do.	
Poona	Poona	...	321,571	502 291	1,091	12	322,650	504 90	Do and G. R. No. 555 23 1-05	
Satara	Satara	...	189,758	281 438	184	48	392,594	618 574	Do.	† Error in last year's return now corrected
Sholapur	Sholapur	...	189,943	218 423	2	...	189,945	218 425	Do.	
Total, Central Circle			3,446,643	5,322 563	1,803	95,464	3,812,481	5,175 481		
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
Kanara, Northern	Kanara	.....	587,187	917	...	100*	587,037	917	...	
Kanara, Southern	Do.	.....	885,410	1,305	446*	76,343*	759,513	1,187	* Vide Form 46.	
Kanara, Western	Do.	.....	665,283	1,040	11*	20*	665,274	1,040	.....
Belgaum	Belgaum	.....	401,051	627	...	...	401,051	627	.....
Dharwar	Dharwar	.....	137,775	215	...	...	137,775	215	.....
Bijapur	Bijapur	...	60,013	94	...	...	60,013	94	..	
Kolaba	Kolaba	.....	270,945	423	1	...	270,946	423	.....
Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	.....	12,076	19	...	...	12,076	19	...	In previous years this area has been wrongly shown under Form 46-C.
Total, Southern Circle			2,969,090	4,640	458	76,463	2,893,685	4,522		
GRAND TOTAL ..			6,416,833	9,902 563	...	171,927	6,206,166	9,697 481		

APPENDICES.

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FORM No. 46-C.—Area of Fodder Reserves and Pasture Lands under the management of the Revenue Department during the year 1904-1905.

Division.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st July 1904.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 30th June 1905.		No. and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.			Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CENTRAL CIRCLE.			A. g.	Sq.m. a.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Sq.m. a.		
East Khándesh. } West Khándesh. }	Khándesh ...	.....	22,010	34 250	...	...	22,010	34 250	.....
Násik ...	Násik ...	.....	159,843	249 483	...	...	159,843	249 483	.....
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	.....	...	...	94,979	...	94,979	148 259	.....
Poona ...	Poona ...	.....	249,284	389 324	...	...	249,284	389 324	.....
Sátára ...	Sátára ...	.....	134,804	209 544	...	1,079	133,225	208 105	.....
Sholápur ...	Sholápur ...	.....	60,160	94 0	1	1	60,160	94 0	.....
		Total, Central Circle ...	87,299	58 179	...	...	37,299	58 179	.....
			662,900	1,035 500	94,980	1,080	756,800	1,162 320	.....
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
Belgaum ...	Belgaum ...	.....	92,805	51	1,427*	100*	34,132	53	* Vide Form 46.	
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár ...	.....	99,965	156	...	...	99,965	156	.....
Bijápur ...	Bijápur ...	.....	115,587	180	...	14*	115,573	180	.....
Kolába ...	Kolába ...	.....	22,385	35	...	...	22,385	35	.....
		Total ...	270,742	422	1,427	114	272,055	424	.....
	Sind Circle ...	(No return) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		GRAND TOTAL ...	933,642	1,457 500	96,407	1,194	1,028,855	1,606 320	.....

ABSTRACT OF FORMS Nos. 46, 46A, 46B and 46C for 1904-05.

Division.	In charge of the Forest Department					In charge of Revenue Department.				Total Forest Area.	Remarks.
	Reserved Forest.			Protected Forest.		Reserved Forest.			Protected Forest.		
	Forest proper.	Pasture reserves.	Fuel and Fodderreserves.	Forest proper.	Pasture reserves	Forest proper.	Pasture reserves.	Fuel and Fodderreserves	Pasture reserves.		
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	
Kánara Northern ...	717	199	...	...	1	...	.....	...	...	917	
Kánara Southern	687	273	...	227	.....	...	.....	...	...	1,187	
Kánara Western ...	679	160	...	...	201	...	.....	...	...	1,040	
Belgaum ...	616	.....	...	11	.....	...	51	2	...	680	
Dhárwár ..	183	14	13	...	.....	...	156	...	...	371	
Bijápur ..	90	.....	3	...	.....	...	180	1	...	274	
Kolába ...	419	.....	4	...	.....	...	26	..	9	458	
Ratoágiri ..	15	4	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	19	
Total ..	3,406	650	25	238	202	...	413	3	9	4,946	

FORM No. 47.

624-26

FORM No. 47.—Statement showing the Progress made in, and the

Name of Forest Division.	Name of Civil District or Territory.	Area already settled at commencement of the year.	AREAS FINALLY SETTLED DURING THE YEAR.					
			Number and date of Government order according to final sanction to the Settlement.	Name of Forest settled.	Area in square miles.	Expenditure incurred during the year on Areas finally settled		Entire cost per square mile of Areas finally settled during the year.
						In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Sq. ms.				Rs a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
North Thána ...	Thána ...	392½	5373 11-7-1904.	Máhim ... Dáhanu Umbergaon }	½ ½	...	...	...
			6432 23-3-1904. 1776 2-3-1906. 1776	Máhim ..	½			
Central Thána ...	Do. ...	405	2-3-1903. 5272 11-7-1904.	Dáhanu ... Khardi ... Bassein .	... 2...	...	...	...
			5373 11-7-1904. 1555	Váda ... Bassein ...	... 10½			
South Thána ...	Do. ..	442½	23-2-1905. 5373 11-7-1904.	Váda ... Salsette ... Kalyán ...	26½			
			6927 10-9-1904. 1555	Sháhápúr ... Kalyán .	1½ 12½			
Panch Maháls ...	Panch Maháls	331-355	23-2-05. 5916 20-6-1905	Bhiwandi ... Sháhápúr ...	14 ...			
		
	Total for Northern Circle ...	1,571-195	...	...	65½	...	...	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
<i>Reserved.</i>								
East Khándesh ...	Khándesh ...	813	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Khándesh ..		1,639	9201 29-11-1904.	...	39 640	...	...	...
Násik ...	Násik ...	1,275	4603 7863 29-3-04 13-10-04.	...	5 640	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ..	837	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	Poona ..	712	4287 6-6-04	...	13 640	...	...	...
Sátára ...	Sátára ...	706	0936 10-9-1904.	...	156 640	...	...	...
Sholápur ...	holápur ...	277	6935 10-9-04.	...	2 640	...	...	...
	Total ..	6,259	...	...	195 640			...
<i>Protected.</i>								
Násik .	Násik ...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ..	Ahmednagar ..	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sátára .	Sátára ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for Central Circle ...	6,358	...	...	195 640	...	...	...

Expenditure incurred on, Forest Settlements during 1904-1905.

AREAS UNDERGOING SETTLEMENT.						Remarks.
At commencement of the year.		Taken in hand during the year.		Expenditure incurred during the year on areas undergoing Settlement.		
Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Umbergaon	1	Talari No. I	7	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	The total expenditure incurred by the Forest Settlement Officer, Thána, for office establishment including contingencies, compensation for lands and pay and travelling allowance of the officer comes to Rs. 6,222-9-10 against Rs. 15,685-0-10 of the previous year. The following is the estimate of area in which forest settlement proceedings have not yet been begun:— Acres. North Thána 107 Central Thána 208 South Thána 97 ----- 400
		Máhin ... ..	...		
		Dáhanu	1			
		Umbergaon	8			
		Kharda	1 1/2			
		Bassein ... ..	...		
		Mokháda	1 1/2			
Sháhápúr	1 1/2	Sáissette ... ..	...		
		Kalyán ... ..	...		
		Bhawndi ... ..	...		
		Murbád	1/2			
		Sháhápúr	1/2			
			...			Rupees 46-9-0 were spent on account of contingencies of the Forest Settlement Officer.
	1 1/2		4 1/2			
	383 640		20 640			
	328 640		104 640	875		
	11 640					
	141 640		1 640			
	189 640		29 640			
	350 640			1,347		
	845 640		2 640			
	422 640		158 640	2,222		
	422 640		158 640	2,222		

FORM No. 47.—Statement showing the Progress made in, and the

Name of Forest Division.	Name of Civil District or Territory.	Area already settled at commencement of the year.	ARRAS FINALLY SETTLED DURING THE YEAR.					
			Number and date of Government order according to final sanction to the Settlement.	Name of Forest settled.	Area in square miles.	Expenditure incurred during the year on areas finally settled.		Entire cost per square mile of areas finally settled during the year.
						In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.		Fq. ms.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Reserved.</i>								
Kánara, Northern...	Kánara	916	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do, Southern ..	Do.	959	⁸⁹²² 10-9-04. ⁹¹¹⁵ 25-11-04	Yellápur and Sirsi.	69	...	...	...
Do, Western ..	Do.	839	¹⁰⁸² 9-3-05. ^{7065 & 1907} 17-10-04 & 7-3-05	Kárwár	02	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	Belgaum	667	¹⁰⁸⁴ 9-2-05	Parasgad	223	...	...	...
Dhárwár ...	Dhárwár	372	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijápur ...	Bijápur	274	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolába ...	Kolába	449	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnágiri ...	Ratnágiri	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	4,495	...	...	294	...	...	...
<i>Protected.</i>								
Kánara, Northern...	Kánara	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do, Southern...	Do.	346	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do, Western...	Do.	201	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	Belgaum	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolába ...	Kolába	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	568	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Total for Southern Circle ...	5,063	...	...	294	...	...	...
SIND CIRCLE.								
Sukkur ...	Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur.	437	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	437	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naushábro	Sukkur, Lárkána and Hyderabad.	200	⁹⁷⁸⁸ 16-12-04.	Magsi	¹⁴³ 1640	...	...	...
	Total ...	200	...	...	¹⁴³ 1640	...	...	...
Hyderabad	Hyderabad and Karáchi.	216	¹⁹⁵³ 9-3-05	Nasri forest.	⁴⁷¹ 640	...	...	...
	Total ...	216	...	...	⁴⁷¹ 640	...	...	...
Jerruck	Karáchi and Hyderabad.	213	³⁸⁸ 17-6-04. ⁴⁰⁹¹ 29-6-04 ⁵¹⁰⁸ 5-7-04. ⁵⁸³² 2-8-04 ⁵⁸⁶² 2-8-04. ⁶²⁷⁹ 20-12-04. ⁸⁵⁰⁴ 29-4-05. ⁸⁹³⁴ 10-9-04.	Fahwar forest, Khadi forest, Marho Kotri forest, Sukh pur forest, Bahadipur forest, DhandDabho forest, K h a n a n i forest, Bahadipur forest.	¹⁵⁷ 640 ⁸⁴ 610 ¹⁰ 640 ⁵⁰⁸ 640 ²⁰⁷ 640 ²⁴⁰ 640 ¹⁴ 640 ²⁸³ 640	...	...	...
	Total ...	213	...	...	²⁰⁸ 640	...	...	...
	Total for Sind Circle ...	1,066	...	...	6182	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	14,058-195	...	...	74801	...	...	...

Expenditure incurred on, Forest Settlements during 1904-1905—continued.

AREAS UNDERGOING SETTLEMENT.						Remarks.
At commencement of the year.		Taken in hand during the year.		Expenditure incurred during the year on areas undergoing Settlement.		
Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	Name of Tract.	Area in square miles.	In Forest Accounts.	In other Accounts.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs.	Rs.	
.....	...	.....	..	} 3,454	} 9,229	100 acres disforested.
.....	...	.....	..			8 acres and 15½ gunthás disforested.
.....	..	.....	..			20 acres and 2 gunthás disforested.
.....	...	.....	..			100 acres disforested.
.....	...	.....	..			14 acres and 11 gunthás disforested.
.....			
.....			8,454	9,229
.....	...	.....	..	...	...	76,384 acres and 29 gunthás disforested.
.....	
.....	...	.....	..	3,454	9,229	
Kandhkot Táluka	$1 \frac{459}{640}$	.....	..	...	...
.....	$1 \frac{489}{640}$	.....	..	...	...
.....	
.....	
Hála Táluka	$2 \frac{233}{640}$	Hála Táluka	$\frac{20}{640}$	...	...
Kotri Táluka	$\frac{4}{640}$	.....	..	...	...
.....	$2 \frac{237}{640}$	.....	$\frac{20}{640}$	...	...
Mirpur Bathoro-Táluka	$\frac{619}{640}$	Hyderabad Táluka	$\frac{43}{640}$	...	...
Tatta Táluka	$1 \frac{437}{640}$	Mirpur Bathoro Táluka	$\frac{24}{640}$	...	...
Ghorabari Táluka	$12 \frac{418}{640}$	.....	..	...	...
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	$15 \frac{324}{640}$	.....	$\frac{87}{640}$	...	...
.....	19-280	.....	0-87	...	...
.....	29 187	.....	5 488	5,676	9,229	

FORM No. 48.—Record of Demarcation and Maintenance of Boundaries, 1904-1905.

Division.	Length of Boundaries artificially demarcated during the year.	Length of previously existing Boundaries repaired.	Length of previously existing Boundaries not repaired.	Total length of artificially marked Boundaries at the close of the year	Length of Boundaries still to be demarcated at the close of the year.	Length of natural Boundaries not requiring artificial marks	Total length of Boundaries at the close of the year.	EXPENDITURE ON DEMARCATION DURING THE YEAR.		Remarks.
								On new work.	On repairs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.										
North-Thána	4	.....	964½	968½	.....	19	987½	40 11 0	804 0 5	Most of this expenditure was to the repairs to and colouring of cairns.
Central Thána	93½	737½	.....	830½	22½	114½	952½	1,102 13 6	328 13 6	
South Thána	40	.....	844½	884½	19	89	902½	798 7 6	302 0 0	
Surat	17	807	.....	824	8	103½	935½	194 2 0	321 3 1	
Panch Maháls	13½	.....	806½	820½	124½	101	1,045½	314 9 0	.....
Total, Northern Circle	183	1,534½	2,615½	4,318½	174	396½	4,989½	2,539 11 0	1,456 0 10	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
East Khándesh	.....	11	2,135	2,146	.....	107	2,253	.....	84 0 0	Rs 108 cost of demarcating interior boundary not shown in column 9. Rs. 144 do.
West Khándesh	.....	1,511	.....	1,511	35	106	1,652	.....	454 0 0	
Násik	8	289	3,489	3,788	239	322	4,336	342 0 0	270 0 0	
Ahmednagar	18	.....	1,886	1,904	2,004	.....	3,908	206 0 0	69 0 0	
Poona	98	1	3,082	3,181	342	186	3,709	943 0 0	306 0 0	
Sátára	25	93	3,896	4,004	1,793	100	5,897	511 0 0	163 0 0	
Eholápur	.....	.....	1,202	1,202	469	40	1,711	.....	.....
Total, Central Circle	149	1,905	15,679	17,733	4,872	681	23,466	2,002 0 0	1,230 0 0	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
Kánars, N. D.	127	.....	50	177	1,890	32	1,599	2,906 0 0	.....	* Includes Rs. 2,141-0-0 for purchase of zinc plates and paint, the greater portion of which was in hand at the close of the year.
Kánars, S. D.	115	.....	14	129	4,715	64	4,908	3,142 0 0	.....	† The major portion of this amount is on account of boundary stones of which a large balance remains on hand.

N B — Boundaries include, besides the outer perimeter, the limits of enclosures of private or other lands within the forests, but not the limits of sub-divisions, such as blocks, compartments, coupes.

FORM No. 48.—Record of Demarcation and Maintenance of Boundaries, 1904-1905—continued.

Division.	Length of Boundaries artificially demarcated during the year.	Length of previously existing Boundaries repaired.	Length of previously existing Boundaries not repaired.	Total length of artificially marked Boundaries at the close of the year.	Length of Boundaries still to be demarcated at the close of the year.	Length of natural Boundaries not requiring artificial marks.	Total length of Boundaries at the close of the year.	EXPENDITURE ON DEMARCATION DURING THE YEAR.		Remarks.
								On new work.	On repairs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—concluded										
Kanara, W. D.	Miles. 491	Miles.	Miles. 127	Miles. 678	Miles. 2,181	Miles. 249	Miles. 3,108	Rs. a. p. 1,913 0 0	Rs. a. p.	
Delgaum	383	442	....	805	1,047	140	1,992	6,415 0 0	81 0 0	The sum of Rs. 1,376 was owing at the close of the year.
Ehārwār	1	89	347	378	269	....	647	15 0 0	321 0 0	
Bijāpur	43	200	410	712	213	26	950	68 0 0	91 0 0	
Kolāba	294	430	48	772	958	72	1,802	1,891 0 0	1,040 0 0	
Ratanāgiri	....	1	72	73	67	69	209	....	1 0 0	
Total, Southern Circle	1,433	1,163	1,128	3,724	10,840	651	15,215	16,839 0 0	1,534 0	The total expenditure under A-VIII-a (vide Form No. 61) includes Rs 5,031-4-8 on account of pay, travelling allowance and contingencies of Surveyors.
SIND CIRCLE.										
Sukkur	Miles. ft.	Miles. ft. 905 3,312	Miles. ft.	Miles. ft. 905 3,312	Miles. ft.	Miles. ft. 148 680	Miles. ft. 1,053 3,972	....	....
Nausāthro	5 0	79 180	371 1,894	454 1,464	....	92 4,763	547 767	....	....
Hyderabad	5 2,640	334 1,909	....	339 4,549	....	190 3,019	530 2,388	....	....
Jerruck	3 3,930	203 3,311	....	207 1,661	....	159 2,222	426 3,333	....	....
Total, Sind Circle	14 990	1,631 3,432	371 1,284	1,997 426	....	590 5,204	2,558 356	....	....
GRAND TOTAL	1,764 990	3,164 1,617	10,793 3,024	27,742 1,261	15,868	3,499 3,864	46,123 5,185	20,890 11 0	4,228 0 10	

AREAS SURVEYED AND UNDER SURVEY																
Division	SPECIAL SURVEYS—MAPS OF 4" SCALE OR OVER BY SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OR FOREST SURVEY BRANCH.								ORDINARY, INCLUDED IN DISTRICT SURVEYS.							
	With Interior Details.					Boundary Surveys.			With Interior Details.				Boundary Surveys.			
	With details of Growing Stock.		Without details of Growing Stock.		70 per cent of the Total Cost.	Cost per Sq. mile.	Of the year.	Total Cost.	With details of Growing Stock.		Without details of Growing Stock.		Total Cost.	Previous.	Of the year.	Total Cost.
	Pre-vious	Of the year.	Pre-vious	Area completed					Pre-vious	Of the year	Pre-vious	Of the year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Sq. m	Sq. m	Sq. m.	Sq. m	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Sq. m.	Rs.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs.	Rs a p	Sq. m.	Rs.
South and Central Thana—Detail Surveys 8"	...	..	...	146 69	15,809 12 11 15,807 12 11	152 12 9	Shahapur Taluka.		South Thana—Detail Surveys 8"	76 30			1903-04. 10,690 15 0 10,690 15 0	160 6 4	Shahapur Taluka	
Total, N. C.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																
<i>Reserved</i>																
East Khândesh	...	...	102	92	5,144 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Khândesh	...	...	912	255	13,694 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nâsik	...	...	1,228	20	6,725 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sâtâra	...	...	196	128	8,946 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholâpur	...	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	3,084	496	34,509 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Protected.</i>																
Nâsik	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sâtâra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, C. C.	...	...	3,084	583	34,509 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																
Belgaum—Detail 4" (Chikodi and Gokak)	...	...	...	...	*2,548 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhârwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kânara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnâgiri 8"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 16"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolâba 8"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	2,548 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SIND CIRCLE. (No return)																
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	3,084	583	34,509 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N.B.—Area of Proposed Forests surveyed.
 East Khândesh ... 0 68
 West Khândesh ... 1 78

and under Survey during the Forest year 1904-1905.

DURING THE YEAR											COST.			REMARKS.
CHAIN AND COMPASS OR OTHER SURVEYS BY LOCAL OFFICERS.									Areas remaining to be taken under Survey	Total Forest area at end of the year, as per Form No. 46.	Previous.	Of the year	Entire cost of all Surveys to end of the year.	
With Interior Details.				Boundary Surveys.				Total Cost.						
4-inch or over.		Under 4 inch.		Total Cost.	Previous.	Of the year.	Total Cost.							
Previous year.	Of the year.	Previous	Of the year.											
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
								619	819	8,520 0 0	5,144 0 0	13,664 0 0		
								1,062	1,639	80,602 0 0	18,694 0 0	44,296 0 0		
								82	1,274	1,35,741 0 0	6,725 0 0	1,42,466 0 0		
								370	837	57,454 0 0		57,454 0 0		
								187	712	1,11,390 0 0		1,11,390 0 0		
								332	706	21,516 0 0	8,946 0 0	30,462 0 0		
								7	277	88,776 0 0		88,776 0 0		
								3,679	6,259	9,98,999 0 0	34,509 0 0	4,33,508 0 0		
									87					
								11	11					
								1	1					
								12	99					
								3,691	6,357	9,98,999 0 0	34,509 0 0	4,33,508 0 0		
									680	54,556 0 0	2,548 0 0	57,104 0 0		
									371	26,095 0 0		26,095 0 0		
									3,144	3,70,404 0 0		3,70,404 0 0		
									19	581 0 0		581 0 0		
									55	80,085 0 0		80,085 0 0		
									4,972	5,40,721 0 0	2,548 0 0	5,43,269 0 0		
								2,891	11,039	9,99,730 0 0	37,057 0 0	9,76,777 0 0		

Proposed forests surveyed, but not included in column 4 are as under :-
Square miles.

* Cost of Survey included in Rs. 6,725 shown under Reserved Forests.

* Spent on arrear mapping.

but not included in column 5 -
Nasik 8'30
Estara 40'61

FORM No. 50.—Progress made in Working Plans, 1904-1905.

Division.	AREAS FOR WHICH WORKING PLANS HAVE BEEN SANCTIONED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT.		AREAS FOR WHICH WORKING PLANS ARE BEING COMPILED.		Areas for which Working Plans have still to be taken in hand.	Total Forest area as in Form No. 48.	Entire cost per square mile of Working Plans completed.	REMARKS.
	At commencement of the year.	During the year.	At commencement of the year.	Taken in hand during the year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
	Sq.m. ac.	Sq.m. ac.	Sq.m. ac.	Sq.m. ac.	Sq.m. ac.	Sq.m. ac.	Rs. a. p.	
North Thána	310 44	23 88	...	...	.....	333 132	...	
Central Thána	318 305	50 466	...	...	1 328	370 459	...	
South Thána	320 352	...	...	...	45 876	366 88	...	
Surat	4 251	...	63 230	...	.....	67 481	...	
Dānga ... ..	...	...	...	...	655 608	605 608	...	
Panch Mahāls	331 355	...	...	...	.....	331 355	...	
Ahmedabad (Modāsa) ... ..	...	...	...	...	20 316	20 316	...	
Total, Northern Circle	1,385 27	73 554	63 230	...	723 343	2,145 519	...	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
<i>Reserved.</i>								
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs. a. p.	
East Khāndesh	595	...	...	156	27	778	...	
West Khāndesh	587	50	185	...	568	1,390	21 0 0	Government Resolution No. 3408 of 26th April 1905, Revenue Department.
Nāsik ... ..	...	...	889	...	374	1,213	...	
Ahmednagar	40	107	...	...	311	468	9 0 0	Government Resolution No. 3474 of 28th April 1905, Revenue Department.
Poona	163	...	...	...	341	504	...	
Śātāra ... ..	...	...	80	...	534	614	...	
Sholāpur ... ..	...	...	7	...	212	219	...	
Total	1,385	157	1,111	156	2,367	5,176	...	
<i>Protected.</i>								
Nāsik ... ..	...	...	...	...	87	87	...	
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	
Śātāra ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	99	99	...	
Total, Central Circle	1,385	157	1,111	156	2,466	5,275	...	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Kānara, Northern Division	263	64	135	...	455	917	548 0 0	
Do. Southern do. ... ..	...	...	215	103	866	1,187	...	
Do. Western do. ... ..	...	70	...	...	909	1,040	146 0 0	
Belgaum	161	...	29	...	490	680	86 0 0	
Dhārwar	47	...	107	...	217	371	89 0 0	
Bijāpur ... ..	...	...	...	2	272	274	...	
Kolāba	418	...	8	...	87	458	33 0 0	
Ratnāgiri ... ..	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	
Total, Southern Circle	889	134	439	103	3,325	4,943	...	
SIND CIRCLE.								
	Sq. m. ac.	Sq. m. ac.	Sq. m. ac.	Sq. m. ac.	Sq. m. ac.	Sq. m. ac.	Rs. a. p.	
ġukkur ... ..	...	...	420 368	...	.....	419 565	...	Columns 2 and 4 show the areas as they existed at the time that the forests in the different Divisions were organized.
Nanahābro	202 178	...	...	...	1 143	202 581	18 11 9	
Hyderabad	225 142	...	...	...	12 120	223 460	37 13 0	
Jarruck	183 214	...	...	...	22 592	219 303	27 15 1	
Total, Sind Circle	610 532	...	420 368	...	33 215	1,065 629	...	
GRAND TOTAL	4,169 559	364 554	2,033 528	264	6,550 563	13,435 503	...	

The area in column 7 for the Central Circle is the one given in Form No. 40-B.

FORM No. 51.

Division.	NEW WORK UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.						
	Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Total Expenditure on new Work	
	Description of Building	Expenditure incurred.	Road or Path and object of the same.	Length of Road or Path.	Expenditure incurred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Rs. a. p.		Miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
North Thána ...	NORTHERN CIRCLE.						
	Houses for Subordinate Establishment..	130 0 0	.....	.....	.....	...
	Others	3 6 0	.....	.....	...	...
	Total	133 6 0				133 6 0	
Central Thána ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....				.....
South Thána ...	House for Subordinate Establishment ...	59 6 0	Year Road ...	2	189 1 0	248 7 0	
	Total	59 6 0		2	189 1 0	248 7 0	
Surat ...	Buildings in Dangs ...	16,528 13 10	Roads and wells in Dangs.	.....	3,789 5 9	20,318 3 7
	Total	16,528 13 10			3,789 5 9	20,318 3 7	
Panch Mahals ..	A well in Godhra Nursery ...	315 0 0	.....	.....	...	315 0 0
	Total	315 0 0				315 0 0	
	Total, Northern Circle	17,036 9 10			3,978 6 9	21,015 0 7	
	CENTRAL CIRCLE.						
East Khândesh ...	Erecting Forest Guards huts in the following ranges :—						
		Rs.					
	Four huts in the Châhugaon Range	177		Temporary road to facilitate the removal of Forest produce in the satpudas.	9	2,650 0 0
	One hut in the Edlabad Range	54					
	One hut in the Jamner Range	48					
Two huts in the Raver Range	93						
		372 0 0					
	Well at Nimbedivi ...	264 0 0					
	Total	636 0 0		9	2,650 0 0	3,286 0 0	
West Khândesh...	Two huts for Forest Guards ...	24 0 0	Permanent Dara Mandvi road.	6	2,049 0 0	.....
	Bungalow at Taranmal ...	3,108 0 0					
	Well at Deomogra ...	100 0 0					
	Total	3,232 0 0		6	2,049 0 0	5,281 0 0	

and Buildings, during 1904-1905.

REPAIRS INCURRED DURING THE YEAR.						REMARKS.
Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Total Expenditure on Repairs.	
Nature of Repairs.	Expenditure incurred.	Nature of Repairs.	Length repaired.	Expenditure incurred.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	
	Rs. a. p.		Miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	169 6 6	Cart road repair.	...	11 0 0	169 6 6	
Total ...	169 6 6		...	11 0 0	169 6 6	
Repairs to Parol bungalow— weather-boards, floor, walls and iron bars.	22 10 6	Repairs to exist- ing roads.	9	484 9 0	...	
Houses for subordinate Establish- ment.	123 10 0					
Total ...	146 4 6		9	484 9 0	630 19 6	
Repairs to Forest posts and Tansa bungalow.	835 0 6	Repairs to exist- ing roads.	15	301 2 9	636 3 3	
Total ...	835 0 6		15	301 2 9	636 3 3	
Repairs to existing posts, rest- houses, &c.	306 14 1	Repairs to roads, bridges and wells	112	1,788 0 9	2,094 14 10	
Total ...	306 14 1		112	1,788 0 9	2,094 14 10	
Repairs to Range Forest Office— posts, Dépôts and Divisional Forest Office's bungalow and clearing the compound.	86 14 3	.....	...	.....	86 14 3	
Total ...	86 14 3		...	...	86 14 3	
	1,044 7 10		196	2,584 12 6	3,629 4 4	
Repairs to Forest bungalows ...	51 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....
Do. do. dépôts ...	171 0 0					
Do. do. huts ...	88 0 0					
Do. walls ...	41 0 0					
	301 0 0		...	...	301 0 0	
Repairs to Dhulia Range Forest Office.	20 0 0	Repairs to Lang- di Bhawan road.	13	263 0 0	...	
Do. to bungalows ...	50 0 0					
Do. to 18 dépôts ...	420 0 0					
Do. to 70 huts for Forest Guards.	193 0 0					
	623 0 0		13	263 0 0	886 0 0	

Division.	NEW WORK UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.					
	Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Total Expenditure on new Work
	Description of Building.	Expenditure incurred.	Road or Path and object of the same	Length of Road or Path.	Expenditure incurred	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
	CENTRAL CIRCLE—continued.					
Nánk	Two huts for Forest Guards	10	Permanent road from Ambewadi to Bhanu in Igat-puri Range.	4½	1,407	...
	One Temporary hut for Range Forest Office at Bágán on account of plague.	34				...
	Total	44				4½	1,407	1,451
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poona	Two huts for Forest Guards	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	62	.....	.....	.....	62
Sátára	Forest Depot at Medha	1,118	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,118	.....	.....	.....	1,118
Sholápur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Famine and Fodder Division.	Permanent shed for hay presses	1,875	.....	.....	.....	1,875
	Total, Central Circle	6,467	.....	19½	6,106	12,573
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.			M. f.		
Kánara, Northern	Rest-houses	7,759	Kesrodga-Tavar-gatti road. Dandeli-Barchi road. Barchi-Kesrodga road.	4 5½	7,459	...
	Range Offices	2,885		4 1½	4,880	...
	Houses for Subordinate Establishment	6,780		6 5	3,156	...
	Wells	1,314		.....	.....	.....
	Total	18,738	.....	.....	15,495	34,233
Kánara, Southern	Rest-houses	200	Bridges on Forest roads.	.....	2,835	.....
	Houses for Subordinate Establishment	3,275		.....	.....	.....
	Well	182		.....	.....	.....
	Total	3,657	.....	.....	2,835	6,442
Kánara, Western	Houses for Subordinate Establishment	500	Hoakambi-Chan-gralla road.	5	1,250	.....
	Well	175				.....
	Total	675	.....	.....	1,250	1,925
Belgaum	Houses for Subordinate Establishment	700	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wells	896	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,596	.....	.....	.....	1,596

and Buildings during 1904-1905—continued.

REPAIRS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR.						REMARKS.
Buildings		Roads and Paths.			Total Expenditure on Repairs.	
Nature of Repairs.	Expenditure incurred.	Nature of Repairs.	Length repaired.	Expenditure incurred.		
8	9	10	11	12	13		14
	Rs.		Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	
Repairs of 23 told huts for Forest Guards.	42	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to wells	40					
	82		...	.....	82	
.....	
.....	
Repairs to 7 huts for Forest Guards.	28	..	...	.....	.....
Repairs to a bungalow at Patas ...	6					
	34		...	...	34	
Repairs to huts for Forest Guards.	117	...	...	.....	...
	117		...	...	117	
.....	
.....	
	1,157		13	263	1,420	
Head-quarter houses	180	Mynol-Kurigadda road.	M. f. 7 7	822	...	Rs. 84 pay of temporary sweeper.
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	876	Forest tracks.	Cart-	418	.....	190 repairs to fences and wells.
Others	273					274 has been omitted in this Return.
	829		...	1,235	2,064	
Head-quarter houses	294	Cart roads ...	...	900	.....	Rs. 166-8-0 on account of temporary establishment has been omitted in this Return.
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	466	Bridle paths ...	...	1,230	.....
Others	142					
	902		...	2,130	3,032	
Head-quarter houses	78	Cart roads ...	...	700	.....	Rs. 112 on account of temporary establishment has been omitted in this Return.
Rest-houses... ..	35	Others ... ..	...	936	.....
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	408	.....	...	.....	.....
Others	151	...	...	...	.....
	672		...	1,636	2,308	
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	280	Forest roads	17½	2,300	.....	Rs. 84 on account of pay of temporary establishment has been omitted in this Return.
Rest-house	7	..	...	.....	.....
Head-quarter houses	99	...	...	.....	.....
Others	12	.....	...	.....	.....
	398		...	2,300	2,628	

NEW WORK UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.						
Division.	Buildings.		Roads and Paths.			Total Expenditure on new Work.
	Description of Building.	Expenditure incurred.	Road or Path and object of the same.	Length of Road or Path.	Expenditure incurred.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE—continued.	Rs.		Miles.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Dharwar ...	Houses for Subordinate Establishment	992	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wells	853				
	Total ...	1,345				1,345 0 0
Bijapur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolaba ...	Houses for Subordinate Establishment	1,986	Cart road	1	762	2,698 0 0
Batnagiri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total, Southern Circle ...	27,897		.....	20,842	48,239 0 0
	SIND CIRCLE.	Rs. a. p.		M. ft.		
Sukkur ...	Construction of a rest-house for the Range Forest Officer, Sadhuja at Pano Akif including the price of plot.	594 15 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Construction of a rest-house for the Range Forest Officer Ghotki at Ghotki.	500 0 0				
	Construction of a Landhi at Rahuja	12 0 0				
	Construction of Ghat Munah quarter at Stewart, Shikarpur.	86 7 3				
	Total ...	1,193 6 11		.....	.....	1,193 6 11
Naushahro ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....		.....	.....	.....
Hyderabad ...	Construction of Landhi for Forest Guard at Nurketi	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Construction of Landhi for Forest Guard at Ubhoro Lakho.	50 0 0				
	Construction of Landhi for Forest Guard at Hashim Jagoth.	50 0 0				
	Construction of Landhi for Forest Guard at Railo Bada.	49 15 10				
	Construction of a cooking room and a compound wall of the Range Forest Officer's quarter at Butho.	59 0 2				
	Construction of a Bungalow for Forest Officer's at Unarpur.	600 0 0				
	Total ...	759 0 0		.....	.....	759 0 0
Jerruck ...	Construction of a rest-house for the Range Forest Officer, Shah Bander, at Syedpur.	117 13 7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Construction of a rest-house for Forest Guards at Sauda.	133 0 0				
	Construction of a double rest-house for Forest Guards at Keti Mehrani.	295 0 0				
	Construction of a stable and a compound wall to the Range Forest Officer's quarter at Banta.	80 14 0				
	Construction of 2 Bunds round the quarter of Forest Guards at Beo Paranddas Belo.	21 0 0				
	Total ...	696 11 7		.....	.....	696 11 7
	Total, Sind Circle ...	2,649 2 6		.....	.....	2,649 2 6
	GRAND TOTAL ...	54,049 12 4			30,426 6 9	84,476 8 1

and Buildings during 1904-1905—concluded.

REPAIRS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR.						REMARKS.
Buildings		Roads and Paths.			Total Expenditure on Repairs.	
Nature of Repairs.	Expenditure incurred.	Nature of Repairs.	Length repaired.	Expenditure incurred.		
8	9	10	11	12	13		14
	Rs.		Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 102 on account of pay of temporary Establishment has been omitted.
Rest-house	176	Cart roads ... ..	...	496	.....
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	178	.....	...	.....	.....
Others	49	.....	...	.....	.....
	401	.....	...	496	697
Houses for Subordinate Establishment.	8	.....	...	.....	3
House for Subordinate Establishment.	362	Band-Tivre road.	5	98	460	
House for Subordinate Establishment.	6	.....	...	.....	6
	3,573	.....	...	7,895	11,468
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Repairs to the Range Forest Officer's quarters at Mirpur	56 6 2	.....	...	.....	.. ..
Repairs to the Range Forest Officer Abad's and Ghat Munshis quarters at Rahuja.	18 4 0	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to compound wall of the Rahuja Nursery.	19 0 0	.....	...	.....	... ..
Repairs to the Ghat and Naka buildings at Sadhar-Shikarpur.	8 1 1	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to Sukkur Depot building.	4 3 2	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairing roof of the Ghat building at Rahuja.	15 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairing door of the Jhali Ghat building.	0 8 0	.....	...	.....	.....
	121 8 5	.....	...	.....	121 8 5
Repairs to the Range Forest Officer's quarter at Radhan.	10 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to the Range Forest Officer's quarter at Sehwan.	29 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to the Range Forest Officer's quarter at Kamalder.	11 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....
	50 0 0	.....	...	.....	50 0 0
Repairs to the Gardner's Landhi at Miani.	25 14 5	.....	...	.....	.....
Repairs to Bungalow at Miani ...	65 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....
	90 14 5	.....	...	.....	90 14 5
Repairs to the Range Forest Officer's quarter at Hilloya.	56 0 4	.....	...	.....	.....
	56 0 4	.....	...	.....	56 0 4
	318 5 2	.....	...	.....	318 5 2
	6,092 13 0	.....	...	10,742 12 6	16,835 9 6

FORM No. 52.—Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules during 1901-1908.

Forest Division.	Cases pending from 1903-1904.	NEW CASES OF THE YEAR.					Total Cases.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.						Cases pending at close of year.	Cases written off.
		Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorised felling or appropriation of wood & Minor Forest Produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.			
								Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NORTHERN CIRCLE.															
North Thána	{ (A) ... 3 (B) ... (C) ...	...	27	...	3	30	33	29	74	2	2	31	76	2	...
	{ (B) ... (C) ...	6	57	149	17	229	229	229	357	...	...	229	357	...	...
	{ (C) ...	73	82	5	...	110	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	3	116	154	20	369	372	258	431	2	2	260	433	2	...
Central Thána	{ (A) ... *20 (B) ... *55 (C) ...	4	5	1	2	12	32	24	95	7	10	31	105	1	...
	{ (B) ...	31	215	161	24	431	486	467	693	...	...	467	693	19	...
	{ (C) ...	51	86	...	...	87	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	75	256	162	26	530	605	491	938	7	10	498	998	20	...
South Thána	{ (A) ... 59 (B) ... 31 (C) ...	12	94	1	4	111	170	122	260	30	89	152	349	18	...
	{ (B) ...	1	108	123	18	250	281	233	578	...	...	233	578	48	...
	{ (C) ...	79	151	7	26	263	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	90	353	131	48	624	714	355	838	30	89	385	927	66	...
Surat	{ (A) ... †5 (B) ... (C) ...	5	4	6	2	17	22	15	24	4	4	19	28	3	...
	{ (B) ...	...	30	37	22	89	117	117	217	...	...	117	217	...	...
	{ (C) ...	26	4	16	...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	33	38	59	24	152	185	132	241	4	4	136	245	3	...
Panch Mahals	{ (A) ... 4 (B) ... (C) ...	7	25	19	2	53	57	43	79	6	21	49	100	8	...
	{ (B) ...	...	262	120	47	430	430	413	778	...	...	413	778	17	...
	{ (C) ...	466	171	4	3	644	644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	4	458	143	52	1,127	1,131	456	857	6	21	462	878	25	...
Total, Northern Circle	{ (A) ... 91 (B) ... 114 (C) ...	28	155	27	13	223	314	233	532	49	126	282	658	32	...
	{ (B) ...	39	672	590	128	1,429	1,543	1,459	2,823	...	...	1,459	2,823	84	...
	{ (C) ...	695	394	32	29	1,150	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Northern Circle	...	205	1,221	649	170	2,802	3,007	1,692	3,355	49	126	1,741	3,481	116	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.															
East Khándesh	{ (A) ... 11 (B) ... (C) ...	1	7	50	11	69	80	60	220	10	28	70	248	10	...
	{ (B) ...	3	185	632	227	1,047	1,047	1,047	3,006	...	...	1,047	3,006	...	...
	{ (C) ...	40	52	10	13	115	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	11	244	692	251	1,231	1,242	1,107	3,226	10	28	1,117	3,254	10	...
West Khándesh	{ (A) ... 23 (B) ... (C) ...	30	105	99	20	254	277	207	674	24	62	231	786	46	...
	{ (B) ...	21	188	426	71	706	706	706	1,869	...	...	706	1,869	...	...
	{ (C) ...	101	303	29	17	450	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	23	596	554	108	1,410	1,438	913	2,568	24	62	937	2,625	46	...
Násk	{ (A) ... 46 (B) ... (C) ...	8	41	40	14	103	149	107	272	16	46	123	318	26	...
	{ (B) ...	10	376	3	27	416	416	416	971	...	...	416	971	...	...
	{ (C) ...	101	285	...	9	895	895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	46	702	43	50	914	900	523	1,243	16	46	589	1,259	26	...
Ahmednagar	{ (A) ... 5 (B) ... (C) ...	5	8	141	...	149	154	120	234	9	20	129	304	25	...
	{ (B) ...	5	266	1,220	34	1,534	1,534	1,534	2,813	...	...	1,534	420	...	...
	{ (C) ...	23	95	3	...	126	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	5	369	1,378	34	1,809	1,814	1,654	3,097	9	20	1,663	724	25	...

(A) Means cases taken into Court.

(B) Represents cases disposed of under section 67 of Indian Forest Act, 1878.

(C) Means undetected cases.

* Central Thána.—Out of 59 cases shown as pending against "B" in last year's form, four cases are transferred to "A" prosecution.

† Surat.—Two cases turned out on enquiry not to be offences and hence were struck off.

FORM No. 52.—Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules during 1904-1905—continued.

Forest Division.	Cases pending from 1903-1904.	NEW CASES OF THE YEAR.					Total new cases of the year.	Total Cases.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.						Cases pending at close of year.	Cases written off.
		Injury to Forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood & minor Forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total new cases of the year.			Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.			
									Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
CENTRAL CIRCLE— <i>continued.</i>																
Poona ...	{ (A) ... 4 (B) (C) ... 87	2	31	40	12	85	89	75	178	9	31	84	209	5	...	
	...	17	662	1,819	60	2,558	2,558	2,558	4,987	...	...	2,558	4,987	...	...
	...	87	212	69	7	375	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	106	905	1,928	79	3,018	3,022	2,633	5,165	9	31	2,642	5,196	5	...	
Satara ...	{ (A) ... 7 (B) (C)	1	6	29	3	39	46	31	68	6	9	37	77	9	...	
	...	41	690	1,809	129	2,669	2,669	2,669	5,319	...	...	2,669	5,319	...	...
	...	58	85	2	8	153	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7	100	781	1,840	140	2,861	2,868	2,700	5,387	6	9	2,706	5,386	9	...	
Sholapur ...	{ (A) ... 3 (B) (C) ... ..	...	3	12	...	15	18	15	44	2	4	17	48	1	...
	...	...	24	485	2	511	511	511	1,352	...	...	511	1,352	...	...
	...	7	37	1	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	7	64	498	2	571	574	526	1,396	2	4	528	1,400	1	...	
Total ...	{ (A) ... 99 (B) (C)	42	201	411	60	714	813	615	1,740	76	200	691	1,940	122	...	
	...	97	2,391	6,403	550	9,441	9,441	9,441	20,337	...	...	9,441	20,337	...	...
	...	422	1,069	114	54	1,659	1,959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Central Circle ...	99	561	3,661	6,928	664	11,814	11,913	10,056	22,077	76	200	10,132	22,277	122	...	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.																
Northern Division of Kánara ...	{ (A) ... 1 (B) (C)	1	7	...	2	10	11	3	10	2	2	5	12	6	...	
	...	4	32	55	25	116	116	116	297	...	...	116	297	...	...
	...	185	17	3	...	205	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	190	56	58	27	331	332	119	307	2	2	121	309	6	...	
Southern Division of Kánara ...	{ (A) ... 36 (B) (C)	7	34	5	8	54	90	36	48	8	18	44	66	45	1	
	...	1	390	14	159	564	564	564	763	...	...	564	763	...	...
	...	204	53	...	...	257	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	36	212	477	19	167	875	911	600	811	8	18	608	829	45	1	
Western Division of Kánara ...	{ (A) ... 13* (B) (C)	2	14	1	3	20	33	25	93	5	42	30	135	3	...	
	...	7	593	30	19	649	653	463	1,317	190	723	653	2,039	...	...
	...	132	123	...	1	266	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17	141	730	31	23	925	942	488	1,410	195	764	683	2,174	3	...	
Belgaum Division ...	{ (A) ... 8 (B) (C)	2	9	5	16	24	9	15	11	25	20	40	4	...		
	...	...	138	219	14	371	380	160	393	202	410	362	603	18	...
	...	191	77	1	...	269	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17	193	224	225	14	656	678	169	408	213	435	382	843	22	...	
Dhárwar Division ...	{ (A) ... 5 (B) (C) ... ..	...	5	7	1	13	18	11	43	4	34	15	77	3	...
	...	1	53	55	3	112	112	62	337	30	94	112	431	...	...
	...	113	4	3	...	120	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5	114	62	65	4	245	250	93	330	34	123	127	508	3	...	
Bijápur Division ...	{ (A) ... 14 (B) (C) ... ..	...	16	62	2	80	94	66	271	12	84	78	358	16	...
	...	...	17	110	11	133	139	126	390	...	...	126	390	13	...
	...	42	29	17	1	89	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16	42	62	139	14	307	322	192	664	12	84	204	748	29	...	

(A) Means cases taken into Court.
 (B) Represents cases disposed of under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, 1873.
 (C) Means undetected cases.
 * Four of the cases pending last year were subsequently compounded.

FORM No. 52.—Prosecutions for breaches of Forest Rules during 1904-1905—concluded.

Forest Division.	Cases pending from 1903-1904.	NEW CASES OF THE YEAR.					Total new cases of the year.	Total Cases.	DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.								Cases pending at close of year.	Cases written off.
		Injury to Forest by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood & minor Forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Total			Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.					
									Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
SOUTHERN CIRCLE —continued.																		
Kolaba Division...	{ (A) ... 65 (B) ... 62 (C)	82	149	145	29	355	420	832	808	84	126	866	994	54	...			
Total ...	127	189	442	344	182	1,057	1,184	861	2,257	84	126	895	2,883	54	...			
Ratnágiri Division	{ (A) (B) (C) ... ..	...	1	51	4	1	1	56	58	1	2	1	2	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	53	...	4	57	57	55	58	1	2	56	60	...	...	
Total ...	{ (A) ... 142 (B) ... 76 (C)	44	235	235	45	549	691	482	1,291	77	333	559	1,624	181	1			
Total, Southern Circle ...	218	1,081	2,106	931	385	4,453	4,671	2,577	6,295	499	1,559	3,076	7,854	162	1			
SIND CIRCLE																		
Eukkur ..	{ (A) ... 10 (B) (C)	1	14	10	14	39	49	82	56	9	47	41	103	8	...			
Total ...	10	29	115	170	14	328	338	258	285	12	50	270	335	8	...			
Naushahro	{ (A) ... 5 (B) (C)	1	17	...	10	28	33	15	59	5	14	20	73	13	...			
Total ...	5	23	100	134	10	267	272	201	247	11	20	212	207	13	...			
Hyderabad	{ (A) ... 7 (B) (C)	1	25	5	5	36	43	31	96	4	9	35	105	8	...			
Total ...	7	9	142	512	5	668	675	644	1,471	6	11	660	1,482	8	...			
Jerruck ...	{ (A) ... 2 (B) (C) ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	3	2	5	1	6	8	11	...	...	
Total ...	2	21	120	510	...	651	658	606	611	14	19	620	630	...	...	
Total ...	{ (A) ... 24 (B) (C)	8	57	15	29	104	128	80	216	19	76	99	292	29	...			
Total, Sind Circle ...	24	82	477	1,326	29	1,914	1,986	1,709	2,614	43	100	1,752	2,714	29	...			
GRAND TOTAL ...	546	2,436	7,465	9,834	1,243	20,983	21,529	16,084	34,341	667	1,985	16,701	30,323	429	1			

(A) Means cases taken into Court.
 (B) Represents cases disposed of under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878.
 (C) Means undetected cases.
 * Three of the B cases shown as pending last year were subsequently taken into court as the compensation was not paid by the offenders. Hence the difference in column 2.

FORM No 53.—Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during 1904-1905.

Division.	Forest Ranges.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during 1903-1904.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Area actually protected.	Cost.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
North Thána	Máhim	...	70,652	77,684	6,241	71,443	424 12 6	
	Dáhánu	...	96,687	98,916	1,665	97,251	1,017 14 0	
	Umbargaon	...	87,277	88,128	639	87,489	857 11 0	
	Total	...	204,616	214,728	8,545	206,183	2,800 5 6	
Central Thána	Bassein	...	50,896	51,793	648	51,150	2,418 10 9	
	Wáda	...	70,937	79,743	4,970	74,778		
	Khárdi	...	64,085	64,973	1,250	63,723		
	Mokháda	...	84,133	85,418	555	84,863		
Total	...	220,051	231,922	7,418	224,514	2,418 10 9		
South Thána	Sálette	...	14,445	14,739	412	14,327	70 0 0	
	Kalyán	...	30,667	31,546	520	31,026	158 5 0	
	Bhiwandi	...	37,790	39,729	2,937	36,792	985 5 6	
	Shábápur	...	63,219	66,358	2,233	64,126	1,482 1 6	
	Murbád	...	50,482	56,610	723	54,887	225 11 6	
	Total	...	196,893	207,982	6,825	201,157	2,321 7 6	
Surat	Dánga	...	610	15,738	15,738	...	83 0 0	
	Mándvi	...	41,042	40,548	25	40,523	2,422 3 0	
	Balaár-Chikhli	...	2,806	2,809	2	2,807	15 15 9	
	Total	...	44,458	59,095	15,765	43,330	2,521 2 9	
Panch Maháls	Godhra	...	70,777	89,383	41,641	47,742	1,720 1 11	
	Katol	...	15,248	21,582	9,705	11,877	390 13 3	
	Hálol	...	25,355	28,125	11,871	16,254	378 5 7	
	Dohsd	...	33,422	46,241	10,371	35,870	427 5 2	
	Jhátol	...	17,392	26,866	11,666	15,299	.....
	Total	...	162,194	212,196	84,554	127,642	2,916 9 11	
	Total, Northern Circle.	...	828,242	925,993	123,107	802,826	12,978 4 5	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
East Khándesh	Amalner	...	10,529	20,937	...	20,937	.....
	Páchora	...	12,179	12,836	225	12,611	.....
	Bhadgaon	...	13,181	16,778	...	16,778	.....
	Bhusavál	...	18,411	24,307	58	24,249	.....
	Edalabad	...	33,093	41,576	260	41,316	26	
	Chálisgaon	...	39,797	45,692	2,842	42,850	28	
	Chopda	...	91,934	107,705	1,191	106,514	253	
	Erandol	...	15,665	17,539	135	17,404	.....
	Jalgaon	...	11,858	13,911	758	13,155	.....
	Jámnur	...	23,258	42,623	115	42,508	9	
	Ráver	...	59,058	76,210	750	75,460	303	
	Yával	...	36,260	78,000	21,055	56,945	148	
	Total	...	379,723	498,114	27,387	470,727	766	

FORM No. 53—Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during 1904-1905—continued.

Division.	Forest Tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during 1903-1904	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Area actually protected.	Cost.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CENTRAL CIRCLE —continued.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. m. p	
West Khandesh	Dhuha	...	54,756	75,652	130	75,522	11 0 0	
	Sindkheda	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nandurbár	...	29,080	123,067	83,621	41,446	527 0 0	
	Navapur	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pimpalner	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nizámpur	...	84,515	133,962	86,815	97,147	235 0 0	
	Sháhada	...	27,286	83,199	1,083	82,116	252 0 0	
	Shirpur	...	113,502	206,341	9,807	196,534	777 0 0	
Taloda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akrauli	...	53,776	265,058	42,168	222,890	410 0 0		
	Total	...	362,905	839,279	173,574	715,705	2,212 0 0	
Nasik	Nasik	...	83,190	41,826	1,670	89,956	43 0 0	
	Igatpuri	...	53,404	53,671	1,647	52,024	...	
	Sinnar	...	34,476	31,638	160	31,438	1 0 0	
	Dundori	...	41,940	53,484	7,740	45,744	8 0 0	
	Niphád	...	3,410	2,543	...	2,543	.....
	Chándor	...	19,089	21,814	212	21,602	.....
	Yeola	...	20,251	24,218	218	24,000	1 0 0	
	Báglan	...	87,409	120,999	4,175	116,824	4 0 0	
	Kalvan	...	102,266	107,777	817	106,960	6 0 0	
	Pont	...	99,399	107,218	3,136	104,083	46 0 0	
	Mazgaon	...	104,963	109,402	...	109,402	...	
Nándgaon	...	63,725	301,794	743	101,046	19 0 0		
	Total	...	668,522	776,184	20,513	755,671	123 0 0	
Ahmednagar	Nagar	...	17,275	17,703	451	17,252	.....
	Shrigonda	...	23,926	25,704	5	25,699	.....
	Karjat	...	11,309	13,564	93	13,472	.....
	Jámkhedi	...	21,402	21,851	163	21,688	13 0 0	
	Shevgaon	...	19,051	19,697	24	19,673	16 0 0	
	Nevasa	...	...	...	...	...	.....
	Kopargao	...	3,815	3,873	85	3,838	.....
	Sangamner	...	58,711	59,510	40	59,470	.....
	Akola	...	65,084	66,342	...	66,342	.....
Rájur	...	64,613	65,171	136	65,033	.....	
	Total	...	285,221	293,415	948	292,467	29 0 0	
Poona	Junnar	...	46,491	46,985	204	46,781	.....
	Indápur	...	15,497	16,519	125	16,394	.....
	Khed	...	45,197	46,443	518	46,925	63 0 0	
	Ambegaon	...	33,894	40,335	77	40,768	83 0 0	
	Surúr	...	11,155	11,941	...	11,941	4 0 0	
	Purandhar	...	13,432	14,719	12	14,707	142 0 0	
	Bhimthadi	...	9,722	10,125	2	10,123	.....
	Dhond	...	27,443	28,315	164	28,151	6 0 0	
	Haveli	...	23,379	37,073	223	36,850	211 0 0	
	Mulshi	...	25,551	25,850	17	25,833	20 0 0	
Mával	...	48,610	49,845	787	49,058	104 0 0		
	Total	...	310,376	322,650	2,129	320,521	593 0 0	
Sátára	Mahábaleshvar	...	42,936	43,193	290	42,903	4 0 0	
	Mán	...	27,064	27,130	...	27,130	.....
	Khatáv	...	18,312	13,470	1	13,469	.....
	Karád	...	23,514	23,914	207	23,707	.....
	Wái	Wái	24,195	...	...	...	.....
		Khandála	8,463	39,266	125	33,141	.....
	Koregaon	...	24,151	24,384	...	24,384	.....
	Sátára	...	20,179	20,872	171	20,701	.....
	Tásgaon	Tásgaon	10,788	...	...	...	.....
		Khánápur	21,769	33,415	10	33,405	.....
	Jávli	...	56,212	57,853	131	57,222	.....
	Válva	...	3,606	4,057	19	4,038	.....
	Shrúla	...	32,066	32,218	49	32,164	.....
Pátan	...	73,913	74,177	430	73,697	.....	
	Total	...	387,171	392,394	1,483	390,011	4 0 0	

FORM No. 53.—Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during 1904-1905—continued.

Division.	Forest Tracts.	Year in which protection commenced.	Area protected during 1904-1905.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Area actually protected.	Cost.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. s. p.	
	CENTRAL CIRCLE —concluded.							
Sholapur ...	Sholapur ...	...	35,854	83,271	...	38,271	.....
	Barn ...	...	3,363	6,338	400	5,938	.....
	Mádba ...	...	81,563	31,726	22	81,704	.....
	Karmála ...	...	32,332	33,578	5	33,578	.....
	Pandharpur ...	...	4,007	4,007	...	4,007	.....
	Angola ...	...	11,594	11,641	...	11,641	.....
	Málsiras ...	...	14,158	14,384	...	14,384	.....
	Total ...	...	132,871	139,945	427	139,518	...	
	Total, Central Circle...	...	2,526,789	3,311,981	226,461	3,085,520	3,732 0 0	
	SOUTHERN CIRCLE.							
Kánara, Northern Division.	Halyál ...	1887-88 ...	36,103	42,534	10,237	32,247	1,123 0 0	
	Bomanhalli ...	" ...	22,583	38,698	18,635	20,063	1,180 0 0	
	Kulgi ...	" ...	56,554	56,729	1,065	55,664	1,564 0 0	
	Dandeh ...	" ...	48,652	52,004	6,863	45,141	2,146 0 0	
	Gund ...	1888-89 ...	43,253	46,610	2,832	43,778	1,684 0 0	
	Supa ...	" ...	47,756	48,640	1,716	46,924	889 0 0	
	Total ...	...	254,901	285,215	41,398	243,817	8,586 0 0	1 per cent burnt.
Kánara, Southern Division.	Yellapur, Blocks 13, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 21.	1883-89 ..	66,983	91,449	82,654	58,795	2,981 0 0	
		1894-95 ...						
	Do. 12 and 17 ...	1897-98 ...	18,853	21,143	10,775	10,368		
	Mundgod ...	1888-89 .	61,423	65,378	11,235	54,143	1,549 0 0	
	Total ...	...	147,259	177,970	54,664	123,306	4,530 0 0	30 per cent. burnt.
Kánara, Western Division.	Kárwár ...	1887-88 ...	103,222	34,742	309	34,433	982 0 0	
	Ankole ...	1888-89 ...	58,075	24,989	395	24,594	788 0 0	
	Kurta ...	1899-1900.	55,730	15,893	147	15,746	299 0 0	
	Honávar ...	1900-1901.	62,123	7,202	...	7,202	275 0 0	
	Bhatkal ...	1899-1900	15,275	889	10	829	151 0 0	
	Total ...	...	294,425	83,665	861	82,804	2,495 0 0	1 per cent. burnt.
Belgaum Division ...	Belgaum ...	1888-89 .	1,676	2,591	335	2,256	271 0 0	
	Khánápur, East ...	1896-87 ...	53,214	60,033	3,991	56,042	2,065 0 0	
	Khánápur, West ...	1889-90 ...	23,354	29,338	393	29,445	931 0 0	
	Chikodi ...	1897-98 .	2,138	3,105	338	2,767	175 0 0	
	Gokák-Sampgaon ...	1894-95 .	503	1,713	70	1,643	123 0 0	
	Total ...	...	80,885	97,280	5,127	92,153	3,565 0 0	5 per cent. burnt.
Dhárwár Division...	Dhárwár ...	1888-89 ...	16,047	23,723	8,897	14,826	403 0 0	
	Kalghatgi ...	" ...	23,310	11,952	1,885	10,067	252 0 0	
	Bankápur ...	" ...	19,247	2,646	400	2,246	72 0 0	
	Hángal ...	" ...	12,694	964	20	944	68 0 0	
	Total ...	...	76,298	39,285	11,202	28,083	795 0 0	28 per cent. burnt.
Bijápur Division ...	Bágalkot ...	1889-90 ..	15,335	22,330	3,104	19,226	.....
	Bádámi ...	" ...	25,320	37,683	1,844	35,839	.....
	Total ...	...	40,555	60,013	4,948	55,065	.....	8 per cent. burnt.

FORM No. 53.—Area of Forest Tracts protected from fire during 1904-1905—concluded.

Division.	Forest Tracts.	Year in which protection commenced	Area protected during 1903-1904.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Area actually protected.	Cost.	REMARKS.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—concluded.									
Kolaba Division	Alibag	1892-93	8,854	13,325	60	13,265	50 0 0		
	Pen	1894-95	7,293	4,082	331	3,751	63 0 0		
	Panvel	1892-93	8,522	986	...	986	20 0 0		
	Karjat	"	32,470	32,673	389	32,284	60 0 0		
	Khairapur	1887-88	21,700	21,867	204	21,663	32 0 0		
	Nagothna	1892-93	1,043	144	...	144	25 0 0		
	Roha	"	11,463	14,947	348	14,599	...		
	Mangson	"	1,523	909	...	909	20 0 0		
	Mahad	"	2,318	2,018	192	1,826	7 0 0		
	Dapoli	"	289	290	11	279	...	14 per cent. burnt.	
	Total		90,460	91,241	1,535	89,706	273 0 0	Besides this, a sum of Rs 554 was spent during 1904-05 on account of wages of fire-patrols employed.	
Ratnagiri Division	Dapoli	1889-90	478	498	...	498	29 0 0		
	Khed	1892-93	6,435	6,435	...	6,435			
	Chiplun	"	798	798	...	798			
	Sangameshvar	"	3,101	3,101	...	3,101			
	Ratnagiri	"	277	277	...	277			
	Rajapur	"	322	322	...	322			
	Deogad	"	11	11	...	11			
	Malvan	1839-90	625	625	...	625			
Vengurla	1892-93	9	9	...	9				
	Total		12,056	12,076	...	12,076	29 0 0		
Total, Southern Circle.			996,839	846,745	119,735	727,010	20,273 0 0		
SIND CIRCLE.									
Sukkur	Mirpur	Not known.	45,979	44,601	1,879	42,722	90 0 0		
	Ghotki		30,560	30,953	65	30,888	48 0 0		
	Sadhwa		35,795	43,948	36	43,912	15 0 0		
	Rohri		29,986	29,794	1,169	28,625	30 0 0		
	Abad		43,825	43,722	101	43,621	77 0 0		
	Kashmore		1895-96	38,167	25,720	...	25,720	
	Sukkur		Not known	31,906	27,317	...	27,317	
	Kot Eulhan		1835-86 & 1887-88.	23,661	28,255	...	23,255	
	Total		279,958	269,310	3,270	266,040	290 0 0		
Naushahro	Naushahro Abro	Not known.	30,664	30,633	129	30,504	.....	
	Larkana		26,401	25,721	211	25,510	...		
	Tigir		20,291	21,074	2	21,072	...		
	Schwán		18,651	22,527	..	22,527	...		
	Kandáro		31,693	29,306	1,071	28,235	.....	
	Total		127,700	129,861	1,413	128,448	.....	
Hyderabad	Sakrand	Not known.	40,795	42,237	321	41,916	.....	
	Hala		41,316	43,089	74	43,015	.....	
	Unarpur		29,556	30,860	156	30,704	.....	
	Mianu		23,823	24,705	9	24,696	.....	
	Hyderabad		2,309	2,289	...	2,289	.....	
	Total		137,799	143,180	660	142,620	.....	
Jerruck	Viran	Not known.	25,436	26,309	230	26,079	.....	
	Gnorabari		27,447	27,541	170	27,371	.....	
	Penah		21,913	21,860	753	21,107	.....	
	Shahbandar		27,963	30,815	124	30,691	.....	
	Mukhand		24,478	24,520	606	23,914	.....	
	Batiar		9,186	9,413	...	9,413	.....	
	Total		136,423	140,463	1,833	138,580	.....	
Total, Sind			681,980	682,814	7,126	675,688	290 0 0		
GRAND TOTAL			5,083,750	5,767,478	476,429	5,291,044	87,273 4 5		

FORM No. 54.—Area closed and open to Grazing during 1904-1905.

Division.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.						REMARKS.
	Closed to all animals.		Closed to browsers (camels, goats or sheep).		Open to all animals.	Total area.	
	Whole year.	Part of year.	Whole year.	Part of year.	Whole year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTHERN CIRCLE.							
RESERVED FORESTS.							
North Thána	Sq.m. a. 88 36	Sq. m. a. 8 0	Sq.m. a. 838 182	Sq.m. a.	Sq.m. a. 242 96	Sq.m. a. 833 182	
Central do.	78 130	.....	866 468	.....	288 338	366 468	
South do.	96 320	.....	328 88	.....	231 408	328 88	
Surat	86 0	81 481	67 481	.....	.....	67 481	
Dāngs ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	*217 77	2:7 77	*Wanjāris' and Gawlis' cattle may only graze in the reserves on payment of Rs. 1 per head.
Panch Mahāls	120 473	13 0	331 355	.....	197 522	331 355	
Ahmedabad (Modāsa) . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 816	20 816	
Total, Reserved Forests ...	419 319	47 481	1,427 244	.....	1,197 477	1,664 637	
PROTECTED FORESTS.							
Central Thána ... ..	.....	.....	8 631	.....	8 631	3 631	
South do. . . . .	.....	.....	38 0	.....	38 0	38 0	
Dāngs ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	488 531	488 531	
Total, Protected Forests ...	.....	.....	41 631	.....	480 522	480 522	
Total, Northern Circle ...	419 319	47 481	1,469 235	.....	1,678 359	2,145 519	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.							
RESERVED FORESTS.							
East Khāndesh	202 0	.....	.....	.....	611 0	813 0	
West do.	316 0	.....	.....	.....	1,323 0	1,639 0	
Nāsik	250 0	30 0	834 0	.....	160 0	1,274 0	
Ahmednagar	85 0	.....	497 0	.....	255 0	837 0	
Poona	222 0	.....	280 0	.....	210 0	712 0	
Satāra	120 0	212 0	280 0	.....	94 0	706 0	
Sholāpur	59 0	.....	160 0	.....	58 0	277 0	
Total ...	1,254 0	242 0	2,051 0	.....	2,711 0	6,258 0	
PROTECTED FORESTS.							
Nāsik ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 0	87 0	
Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	.....	11 0	.....	.....	11 0	
Satāra ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0	1 0	
Total ...	.....	.....	11 0	.....	88 0	99 0	
Total for Central Circle ...	1,254 0	242 0	2,062 0	.....	2,799 0	6,357 0	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.							
Kāwara, Northern	262 0	.....	655 0	.....	.....	917 0	
Do. Southern	18 0	.....	1,169 0	.....	.....	1,187 0	
Do. Western	76 0	.....	964 0	.....	.....	1,040 0	
Belgaum	62 0	.....	565 0	.....	53 0	680 0	
Dhārwar	39 0	.....	176 0	.....	156 0	371 0	
Bijāpur	94 0	.....	.....	.....	160 0	274 0	
Kolāba	60 0	.....	398 0	.....	.....	458 0	
Ratnāgiri	15 0	.....	.....	.....	4 0	19 0	
Total for Southern Circle ...	626 0	.....	3,927 0	.....	393 0	4,946 0	
SIND CIRCLE.							
Šukkur	61 480	.....	230 254	.....	128 416	420 510	
Nausāhro	36 457	.....	105 616	.....	60 148	202 581	
Hyderabad... ..	36 162	.....	67 29	.....	120 269	228 460	
Jerruck	30 514	.....	58 554	.....	129 515	219 303	
Total for Sind Circle ...	165 333	.....	462 173	.....	439 68	1,066 574	
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,465 12	289 481	7,920 408	.....	5,309 427	14,515 453	

Division.	GRAZING ON PAYMENT—NUMBER OF ANIMALS.													
	At full rates.						At privileged rates.						Fees received.	
	Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other Animals.	Fees received	Buffaloes.	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other Animals.	Actual.			Value at full rates.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13		14
NORTHERN CIRCLE.						Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
RESERVED FOREST.														
North Thána ...	2	134	...	...	...	86 4 0	3	464	...	...	...	87 12 0	293 12 0
Central Thána ...	...	452	...	...	...	301 4 0	503	1,591	...	...	...	434 14 0	1,623 2 0
South Thána ...	103	439	...	...	...	400 2 0	126	3,492	...	...	...	804 12 0	.....
Surat ...	...	28	...	...	...	28 0 0	1,538	4,875	...	...	...	801 10 0	6,413 0 0
Panch Maháls ...	1,432	2,158	...	...	2	722 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total, Reserved Forest ...	1,537	3,241	...	...	2	1,538 1 0	2,170	10,422	...	...	...	2,129 0 0	8,329 14 0
PROTECTED FORESTS						Nil.								
TOTAL ..														
Total, Northern Circle ...	1,537	3,241	...	...	2	1,538 1 0	2,170	10,422	...	...	...	2,129 0 0	8,329 14 0
CENTRAL CIRCLE.														
East Khándesh ...	2,121	6,884	39,100	...	322	14,335 0 0	20,658	105,791	...	...	228	24,963 0 0	1,99,704 0 0
West Khándesh ...	2,565	6,343	62,965	...	794	18,380 0 0	25,702	48,096	...	...	425	12,698 0 0	1,01,584 0 0
Násk ...	2,171	3,375	20,733	...	...	8,078 0 0	21,290	117,117	37,379	...	77	23,923 0 0	1,91,384 0 0
Ahmednagar ...	177	1,337	4,927	...	...	1,707 0 0	1,466	37,237	24,526	...	2	6,713 0 0	53,704 0 0
Poona* ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	5,606 0 0	44,848 0 0
Sátará† ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	7,833 0 0	62,664 0 0
Sholápur ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	184	...	...	...	23 0 0	184 0 0
Total, Central Circle ...	7,037	18,439	127,775	...	1,116	42,500 0 0	69,116	303,425	61,905	...	732	81,759 0 0	6,54,073 0 0	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.														
Kánara, Northern ...	293	...	222	...	...	354 0 0	59,282	...	680	...	2	7,532 0 0	59,452 0 0
Do. Southern ...	330	...	76	...	...	341 0 0	113,312	...	3,166	...	...	14,996 0 0	114,093 0 0
Do. Western ...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	125,523	...	1,578	...	2	15,990 0 0	125,821 0 0
Belgaum ...	517	...	...	...	...	431 0 0	73,520	...	1,468	...	45	18,525 0 0	74,100 0 0
Dhárwár ...	1,226	...	172	...	...	1,249 0 0	40,586	...	3,321	...	57	10,130 0 0	41,151 0 0
Kolaba ...	233	...	...	...	...	238 0 0	70,251	...	...	...	73	8,809 0 0	70,324 0 0
Total, Southern Circle ...	2,609	...	470	...	...	2,613 0 0	482,474	...	10,713	...	179	76,182 0 0	4,84,941 0 0
SIND CIRCLE.														
Fakkur ...	2,616	2,502	6,967	112	76	5,374 0 0	1,215	2,804	8,209	309	30	2,102 0 0	3,254 0 0	
Nausháho ...	5,561	4,866	25,990	678	125	7,203 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Hyderabad ...	2,735	4,637	36,869	569	15	21,296 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Jerruck ...	2,273	2,172	13,537	499	1	12,424 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total, Sind Circle ...	13,185	14,177	83,413	1,858	217	46,297 0 0	1,215	2,804	8,209	309	30	2,102 0 0	3,254 0 0	
GRAND TOTAL	60,225	211,658	1,858	1,335	92,948	1 0	876,626	80,627	309	941	162,172	0 0	11,50,576 14 0	

* Poona—Information as to the different kinds and number of cattle is not available either in the Mamledár's offices or in the Range Forest offices, hence columns 2 to 12 and 15 to 27 are blank.

† Sátará—The detail of animals grazed in state Forests is not available, but the total number of animals of all kinds grazed on payment of fees during 1904-05 is estimated at 60,000.

‡ Out of this number 171 were charged at annas 8 each.

in the State Forests during 1904-1905.

GRAZING FREE—NUMBER OF ANIMALS.													
By right under Settlement.						During pleasure of Government, or otherwise than under Settlement.						Total value of Fees at full rates.	Grand Total of value at full rates.
Buffaloes	Cows and Bullocks	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other Animals.	Value of Fees at full rates.	Buffaloes	Cows and Bullocks.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Other Animals.	Value of Fees at full rates			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
					Rs. a. p.						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	.....	12,595	81,189	...	...	...	66,455 10 0	66,455 10 0	66,835 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	13,061	45,445	...	...	...	44,729 6 0	44,729 6 0	46,653 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	10,385	91,099	...	...	...	3,04,152 0 0	3,04,152 0 0	3,04,552 2 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	19,972	...	...	...	19,972 0 0	19,972 0 0	26,413 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	8,777	83,930	...	...	9,265	13,741 14 0	13,741 14 0	14,464 5 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	44,718	271,585	...	...	9,265	4,49,050 14 0	4,49,050 14 0	4,58,918 13 0
						N.J.							
...	...	...	...	...	.....	44,718	271,585	...	...	9,265	4,49,050 14 0	4,49,050 14 0	4,58,918 13 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,557	7,079	...	...	...	8,636 0 0	8,636 0 0	2,22,675 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	694	11,243	...	...	75	12,012 0 0	12,012 0 0	1,31,976 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	1,050	4,500	...	...	800	5,850 0 0	5,850 0 0	2,05,312 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	55,411 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	44,848 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	62,664 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	184 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	3,301	22,822	...	...	875	26,498 0 0	26,498 0 0	7,23,070 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	59,806 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,14,434 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1,25,821 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	74,531 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	42,400 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	250	...	...	...	...	260 0 0	250 0 0	70,812 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	.....	250	...	...	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	4,87,804 0 0
1,218	5,380	...	..	79	8,935 0 0	61	1,498	105	...	839	1,024 0 0	9,959 0 0	18,587 0 0
967	3,493	...	...	24	3,691 0 0	190	634	869	11	460	1,130 0 0	4,821 0 0	12,024 0 0
65	843	..	...	...	572 0 0	122	301	224	666	177	3,639 0 0	4,211 0 0	25,507 0 0
685	814	91	9	10	2,093 0 0	334	834	2,412	862	1,429	3,507 0 0	5,600 0 0	18,024 0 0
2,935	10,529	91	9	113	15,291 0 0	707	3,267	3,610	1,539	2,955	9,300 0 0	24,591 0 0	74,142 0 0
2,935	10,529	91	9	113	15,291 0 0	346,650	...	3,670	1,539	12,595	4,35,098 14 0	500,389 14 0	17,43,934 13 0

FORM No. 56.—Statement showing Area of Plantations in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1904-1905.

Division.	Name of Plantation.	AREA IN ACRES.				RECEIPTS	CHARGES	REMARKS.
		On 1st July 1904.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 30th June 1905	of the Forest year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTHERN CIRCLE.						Rs.	Rs. s. p.	
North Thána	Regular plantations	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Central Thána	Do.	450	1,641	108	1,983	...	726 15 6	
South Thána	Do.	16	18	...	34	...	41 10 0	
Surat	Do.	1,392	8	...	1,395	...	1,366 6 10	
Panch Maháls	Do.	109	156	...	265	...	1,016 2 6	
	Total, Regular plantations	1,967	1,818	108	3,677	...	3,151 2 10	
North Thána	Cultural operations	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Central Thána	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	.....
South Thána	Do.	816	...	...	816	...	.....	Besides Rs. 178 are spent for collection of seeds and wages.
Surat	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Panch Maháls	Do.	6,099	...	6,099	...	...	.....
	Total, Cultural operations	6,915	...	6,099	816	...	...
	Add—Regular plantations	1,967	1,818	108	3,677	...	3,151 2 10	
	Total, Northern Circle	8,882	1,818	6,207	4,493	...	3,151 2 10	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
East Khándesh	Regular plantations	612	864	...	1,476	...	748 0 0	
West Khándesh	Do.	14	6	...	20	...	241 0 0	
Násik	Do.	767	7	500	274	...	116 0 0	
Ahmednagar	Do.	608	523	...	1,131	...	986 0 0	
Poona	Do.	2,065	483	...	2,548	...	496 0 0	
Satára	Do.	1,355	199	...	1,494	...	669 0 0	
Sholápur	Do.	260	12	...	272	...	23 0 0	
	Total, Regular plantations	5,681	2,084	500	7,215	...	3,288 0 0	
East Khándesh	Cultural operations	...	1,126	...	...	...	178 0 0	The figures in column 4 under cultural operations have not been carried over to column 6 for the reasons explained in para 34, page 13, of the report for 1900-1901.
West Khándesh	Do.	...	1,001	...	...	...	23 0 0	
Násik	Do.	...	60	...	...	...	260 0 0	
Ahmednagar	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	Do.	...	660	...	...	...	7,327 0 0	
Satára	Do.	...	2,056	...	...	...	2,065 0 0	
Sholápur	Do.	...	344	...	...	...	359 0 0	
	Total, Cultural operations	...	5,247	...	...	...	10,212 0 0	
	Add—Regular plantations	5,681	2,034	500	7,215	...	3,278 0 0	
	Total, Central Circle	5,681	7,281	500	7,215	...	13,500 0 0	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Kánara, Western	Regular plantations	340	6	...	346	1,074	247 0 0	* Mistake in the last return corrected.
	Cultural operations	7	...	...	7	...	.....
Belgaum	Regular plantations	184	...	...	184	...	.....
	Cultural operations	206	...	...	206	...	.....
Dhárwár	Regular plantations	377	...	...	377	100	12 0 0	
	Cultural operations	158	20	...	178	...	17 0 0	
Bijápur	Regular plantations	1,263	4	...	1,267	403	205 0 0	
	Cultural operations	188	...	152	86	...	.....
Ratnágiri	Regular plantations	130	...	...	130	85	68 0 0	
	Total { Regular plantations	2,294	10	...	2,304	1,662	532 0 0	
	{ Cultural operations.	559	20	152	427	..	17 0 0	
	Total, Southern Circle	2,853	80	152	2,781	1,662	549 0 0	
SIND CIRCLE.								
Sukkur	Regular plantations	238	67	31	274	203	2,796 0 0	
Naushábro	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Hyderabad	Do.	38	...	...	38	198	819 0 0	
Jerruck	Do.	29	...	...	29	...	99 0 0	
	Total, Regular plantations	305	67	31	341	401	3,714 0 0	
Sukkur	Cultural operations	27,641	15,617	4,002	39,256	...	.....
Naushábro	Do.	8,546	990	803	8,642	...	.....
Hyderabad	Do.	20,311	3,491	638	23,164	...	.....
Jerruck	Do.	12,629	4,914	2,556	15,077	...	.....
	Total, Cultural operations	69,137	25,042	8,009	86,139	...	.....
	Total, Sind Circle	69,491	25,109	8,120	86,480	401	3,714 0 0	
	GRAND TOTAL	80,907	34,238	14,979	1,07,919	2,063	20,914 2 10	

FORM No. 57.

B 624—33

FORM No. 57.—*Outturn (in cubic feet, solid) of Timber and Fuel,*

Division.	TIMBER IN THE ROUGH : LOGS.					TIMBER IN THE ROUGH : POLES.					SAWN OR SQUARED TIMBER.				
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.		C. ft.			C. ft.
<i>Reserved Forests.</i>															
North Thána ... ..	...	13,955	...	...	13,955	1,125	7,26,645	1,965	...	7,29,735	...	...	...	...	...
Central Thána	75	80,311	...	...	30,386	972	180,153	23,750	...	204,875	...	...	...	...	...
South Thána ... ..	...	174,298	...	...	174,298	262	179,492	6,744	...	186,498	...	37,341	...	...	37,341
Surat ... ..	...	...	2,780	...	2,780	...	137,510	...	...	137,510	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Maháls ... ..	...	2,635	177	...	2,812	137	417,826	5,480	...	423,443	...	...	...	...	...
Total Reserved Forests ...	75	221,199	2,957	...	224,231	2,496	1,641,620	37,939	...	1,652,061	...	37,341	...	...	37,341
<i>Protected Forests ..</i>															N
Dangs (Leased) (Reserved and Protected).	...	...	2,280	...	2,280	997	100,198	...	...	101,190	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Northern Circle ...	75	2,21,199	5,237	.	226,511	8,493	1,741,819	37,939	...	1,788,251	...	37,341	...	...	37,341

during the year 1904-1905, and Agency of Exploitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.					FUEL.					TOTAL.		
Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right holders.	Total.	Timber.	Output, Miscellaneous.	Fuel.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
					C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
...	Bamboos No. 184,759 Bamboos Cart-loads 2,493 Bamboos Head-loads 1,959 Kárvi Cart-loads 34 Kárvi Head-loads 42	.....	Bamboos No. 80,500 Bamboos Cart-loads 30,100 Bamboos Head-loads 1,959 Kárvi Cart-loads 15,800 Kárvi Head-loads 35,000	Bamboos No. 265,259 Bamboos Cart-loads 32,593 Bamboos Head-loads 1,959 Kárvi Cart-loads 15,834 Kárvi Head-loads 35,042	1,895	2,351,375	...	380,000	2,733,270	7,43,690	Bamboos No. 265,259 Bamboos Cart-loads 32,593 Bamboos Head-loads 1,959 Kárvi Cart-loads 15,834 Kárvi Head-loads 35,042	2,733,270
..	Bamboos No. 1,726,969 Bamboos Cart-loads 853 Bamboos Head-loads 162	Bamboos No. 269	Bamboos No. 302,290 Bamboos Cart-loads 750	Bamboos No. 2,029,528 Bamboos Cart-loads 1,603 Bamboos Head-loads 162	8,740	1,306,959	...	272,235	1,588,034	235,161	Bamboos No. 2,029,528 Bamboos Cart-loads 1,603 Bamboos Head-loads 162	1,588,034
	Bamboos No. 750	.....	.....	Bamboos No. 750	...	1,456,749	...	...	1,456,749	398,137	Bamboos No. 750	1,456,749
...	Bamboos No. 33,626	Bamboos No. 500	.....	Bamboos No. 34,126	...	182,100	...	...	182,100	140,290	Bamboos No. 34,126	182,100
...	Bamboos No. 63,352	Bamboos No. 2,540	.....	Bamboos No. 65,892	398	932,627	120	298,340	1,231,485	426,255	Bamboos No. 65,892	1,231,485
...	Bamboos No. 2,009,456 Bamboos Cart-loads 3,346 Bamboos Head-loads 2,121 Kárvi Cart-loads 34 Kárvi Head-loads 42	Bamboos No. 3,309	Bamboos No. 382,790 Bamboos Cart-loads 30,350 Bamboos Head-loads 2,121 Kárvi Cart-loads 15,800 Kárvi Head-loads 35,000	Bamboos No. 2,395,555 Bamboos Cart-loads 34,196 Bamboos Head-loads 2,121 Kárvi Cart-loads 15,834 Kárvi Head-loads 35,042	11,033	6,229,810	120	950,675	7,191,638	1,944,630	Bamboos No. 2,395,555 Bamboos Cart-loads 34,196 Bamboos Head-loads 2,121 Kárvi Cart-loads 15,834 Kárvi Head-loads 35,042	7,191,638
...	Bamboos No. 223,184 Ganja Paras and Nalas of Bamboos 33,380 Total number of Bamboos, 253,564	.....	.....	Bamboos No. 253,564	70	11,590	...	...	11,650	102,473	Bamboos No. 253,564	11,650
...	Bamboos No. 2,268,020 Bamboos Cart-loads 3,346 Bamboos Head-loads 2,121 Kárvi Cart-loads 34 Kárvi Head-loads 42	Bamboos No. 3,309	Bamboos No. 382,790 Bamboos Cart-loads 30,350 Bamboos Head-loads 2,121 Kárvi Cart-loads 15,800 Kárvi Head-loads 35,000	Bamboos No. 2,654,119 Bamboos Cart-loads 34,196 Bamboos Head-loads 2,121 Kárvi Cart-loads 15,834 Kárvi Head-loads 35,042	11,103	6,241,890	120	950,675	7,203,238	2,047,103	Bamboos No. 2,654,119 Bamboos Cart-loads 34,196 Bamboos Head-loads 2,121 Kárvi Cart-loads 15,834 Kárvi Head-loads 35,042	7,203,238

APPENDICES.

FORM No. 57.—*Outturn (in cubic feet, solid) of Timber and Fuel*

Division,	TIMBER IN THE ROUGH : LOGS.					TIMBER IN THE ROUGH : POLES.					SAWN OR SQUARED TIMBER.				
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.			
CENTRAL CIRCLE.															
East Khândesh	34,826	235,244	3,563	...	273,433	...	...	...	...	...
West Khândesh	265,148	129,437	1,395	...	395,920	...	...	...	...	...
Nâsik	1,203	110,757	2,885	...	114,844	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar
Poona	124,577	9,508	13,052	...	141,137	...	...	...	...	...
Sâlara	54,841	935	2,955	...	58,231	...	...	...	...	...
Sholâpur	902	...	...	902	...	...	...	...	...
Total	479,894	480,758	23,790	...	984,467	...	...	...	...	...

during the year 1904-1905, and Agency of Exploitation—continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.					FUEL.					TOTAL.
Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Output.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
					C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
.....	Bamboos No. 1,213,166	.....	.....	Bamboos No. 1,213,166	12,200	460,686	1,800	...	474,186	747,619 Bamboos No. 1,213,166
... ..	Bamboos No. 149,419	Bamboos No. 30	.....	Bamboos No. 149,449	23,183	343,922	...	...	367,105	763,025 Bamboos No. 149,449
.....	Bamboos No. 87,789 Bamboos Head-loads 1,826	.....	... ..	Bamboos No. 87,739 Bamboos Head-loads 1,826	2,150	147,017	200	...	149,367	264,211 Bamboos No. 87,739 Bamboos Head-loads 1,826
Bamboos No. 1200	Bamboos No. 23,122	.....	.....	Bamboos No. 24,322	39,483	51,884	...	...	91,367	91,367 Bamboos No. 24,322
.....	Bamboos No. 88,935	.....	.....	Bamboos No. 88,935	101,082	465,064	...	...	566,146	707,283 Bamboos No. 88,935
.....	Bamboos No. 87,241	.....	.....	Bamboos No. 87,241	197,949	6,048	...	...	203,997	263,228 Bamboos No. 87,241
.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	...	51,662	...	...	51,662	52,564
Bamboos No. 1,200	Bamboos No. 1,549,872 Bamboos Head-loads 1,826	Bamboos No. 30	.....	Bamboos No. 1,550,002 Bamboos Head-loads 1,826	376,047	1,526,283	1,500	...	1,903,830	2,888,297 Bamboos No. 1,550,002 Bamboos Head-loads 1,826

during the year 1904-1905, and Agency of Exploitation—continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.					FUEL.					TOTAL.
Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Outputs.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	505,667	173,202	...	...	678,769	1,194,408
Bamboos No. 500	1,504,708	88,504	.....	1,543,712	...	...	...	...	..	1,543,712
Sandalwood, 817	.....	.....	.....	817	97,615	197,347	...	...	234,962	526,258
Bamboos No. 200	669,159	680	...	670,039	...	...	...	...	...	670,039
Sandalwood, K. m. lbs. 43 8 13	.....	.....	.....	43 8 13	...	...	...	...	...	K. m. lbs. 43 8 13
Bani trees No. ....	.....	13	.....	13	...	...	...	...	...	13
Bamboos No. 1,615	218,997	7,850	.....	223,462	59,946	2,384,039	1,275	..	2,395,260	2,527,531
Wood	144	.....	.....	144	3,899,166	419,674	1,320	...	4,320,160	4,395,378
Bamboos No. 10,300	524,951	2,975	.....	538,736	...	...	...	...	...	538,736
Sandalwood pieces 83	..	.....	.....	83	...	...	...	...	...	83
Do. trees	903	.....	.....	903	...	...	...	...	...	903
Do. end pieces	100	.....	.....	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
Dry bamboo cart-loads.	212	.....	.....	212	...	...	...	...	...	212
Sandalwood Chip C. ft. 1,245	.....	.....	.....	1,245	310,812	338,029	...	...	648,841	715,255
Bamboos No. 400	244,057	3,350	.....	247,507	...	...	...	...	...	247,507
Sandalwood trees No. 60	...	.....	.....	60	...	...	...	...	...	60
Do. branches No. 41	.....	.....	.....	44	...	...	...	...	...	44
Do. 139 1 14	.....	.....	.....	K. m. lbs. 139 1 14	...	...	...	...	...	K. m. lbs. 139 1 14
Wood C. ft. 433	2,910	.....	.....	3,893	16,133	4,655	...	...	20,788	24,181
Sandalwood trees No.	1	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bamboos No.	4,884	...	...	4,884	...	...	...	...	...	4,884
.....	4,844	.....	.....	4,844	55	921,327	..	...	921,382	1,094,982
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	2,075	...	...	2,075	5,551
Wood and Sandal chips 2,545	7,898	.....	.....	10,443	4,889,294	4,826,348	2,595	...	9,217,237	10,483,546
.....	13,515	58,359	.....	3,228,640	...	...	...	...	...	3,228,640
.....	212	.....	.....	212	...	...	...	...	...	212
K. m. lbs. 182 9 27	.....	.....	.....	K. m. lbs. 182 9 27	...	...	...	...	...	K. m. lbs. 182 9 27
.....	83	.....	.....	83	...	...	...	...	...	83
.....	60	904	.....	964	...	...	...	...	...	964
.....	100	.....	.....	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
.....	44	.....	.....	44	...	...	...	...	...	44
.....	.....	13	.....	13	...	...	...	...	...	13

APPENDICES,

FORM No. 57.—*Outturn (in cubic feet, solid) of Timber and Fuel,*

Division.	TIMBER IN THE BOUGH : LOGS.					TIMBER IN THE BOUGH : POLES.					SAWN OR SQUARED TIMBER.				
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
SIND CIRCLE.															
<i>Reserved Forests.</i>															
Sukkur ...	Actuals ...	119	2,592	943	...	3,654	45	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...
	Estimate ...	...	31,450	...	...	31,450	563	17,658	3,920	...	22,146	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	119	32,042	943	...	35,104	613	17,658	3,920	...	22,191	...	...	...	...
Nanabábro ...	Actuals ...	43	8,833	62	...	8,938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Estimate ...	...	...	...	...	...	270	10,946	967	...	12,183	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	43	8,833	62	...	8,938	270	10,946	967	...	12,183	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad ...	Actuals ...	831	1,037	157	...	1,525	110	...	...	110	...	1,198	...	...	1,198
	Estimate ...	...	2,949	...	...	2,949	...	10,132	19	...	10,151	...	79,510	...	79,510
	Total ...	831	3,986	157	...	4,474	110	10,132	19	...	10,261	...	80,708	...	80,706
Jerruck ...	Actuals ...	...	2,600	730	...	3,330	...	1,520	7	...	1,527	...	...	...	...
	Estimate ...	...	40,030	...	...	40,030	...	23,110	...	...	23,110	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	42,630	730	...	43,360	...	24,630	7	...	24,637	...	...	...	...
Total, Sind Circle ...	493	84,491	1,892	...	86,376	993	68,366	4,913	...	74,272	...	80,706	...	...	80,706
GRAND TOTAL ...	72,912	526,816	26,974	...	626,702	530,289	2,622,021	60,896	...	3,233,206	493,417	175,723	242	...	669,382

during the year 1904-1905, and Agency of Exploitation—concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS.					FUEL.					TOTAL
Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.	Total.	Output.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
.....	5,450	5,794,656	..	...	5,800,116	5,803,815
.....	675	2,573,576	3,915	...	2,578,116	2,631,713
.....	6,125	8,368,192	3,915	...	8,378,232	8,435,527
.....	304,000	...	...	304,000	307,933
.....	527	449,456	...	114,311	564,294	576,477
.....	527	753,456	...	114,311	568,294	884,415
.....	9,270	8,377,756	...	...	3,387,026	3,389,857
.....	534	1,701,254	...	...	1,701,788	1,791,398
.....	9,804	5,079,010	...	...	5,088,814	5,184,255
.....	141,702	...	...	141,702	146,559
.....	5,193,575	...	...	5,193,575	5,261,715
.....	5,335,277	...	...	5,335,277	5,403,274
.....	16,456	19,535,936	8,915	114,311	19,670,617	19,912,471
Wood and Sandal chips, 2,545	7,898	Bamboos No. 58,693	Bamboos No. 382,790 Cart-loads, 30,850	10,443 Bamboos No. 7,433,661	52,92,900	31,628,956	8,130	1,064,986	37,994,972	85,331,417 Bamboos No. 7,433,661 Cart-loads, 34,408 Head-loads, 3,947 Karvi Cart-loads, 15,834 Karvi Head-loads, 35,042 Fuel, 7,203,283 Sandalwood, weight. K. m. lbs. 182 9 27 Sandalwood, trees, &c., 1,204
Bamboos No 14,715	Bamboos No. 6,979, 458 Cart-loads, 3,558 Head-loads, 8,947	Baini trees, 13	Karvi cart-loads, 15,800 Karvi Head loads, 35,000	Bamboo cart-loads, 34,196 Bamboo head-loads, 3,917						
Sandalwood, weight. K. m. lbs. 182 9 27 Sandalwood, trees, &c., 167	Karvi cart-loads, 34 Karvi Head-loads, 42 Sandalwood, trees, &c., 1,004			Karvi cart-loads, 15,834 Karvi head-loads, 35,042 Sandalwood, weight. K. m. lbs. 182 9 27 Sandalwood, trees, &c., 1,204						

FORM No. 58.—Outturn of Minor Forest Produce in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1904-1905.

Description of Produce.	PRODUCE REMOVED OR UTILIZED.										REMARKS.	
	By Government Agency.		By Purchasers.		By free-grants.		By right-holders.		Total.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.		Rs. a p.		Rs. a p.		Rs.		Rs.			Rs. a p.	
<i>I.—Reserved Forests.</i>												
Salwood	169	42 2 0	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mandwa wood	233	17 12 6	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chunam Kankar	2	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kankar	11	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palm leaves	Contract.	1,474 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chilari	"	280 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
A'pta, tembuni	"	3,845 14 5	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hirda-nuts	"	611 11 10	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Karvi, cart-loads	948	298 1 6	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. head-loads	1,983	90 4 6	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thorns	83	23 8 0	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mowra flowers and seeds	1 4 0	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	808 3 6	...	...	...	7,096	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Reserved Forests	7,505 6 3	.....	.....	.....	7,096	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>II—Protected Forests</i>			Nil.		Nil.							
<i>III—Leased Forests of Dangs (Reserved and Protected Forests).</i>												
Catechu	675 0 0	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mowra flowers and seeds	131 13 3	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	1,021 14 4	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, "Leased Forests"	1,828 9 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Northern Circle	9,333 15 10	.....	.....	.....	7,096	.....	.....	.....	.....
CENTRAL CIRCLE.												
Hirda	2,189 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,189 0 0	.....
Shikaki	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....
Rosha	4,918 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,918 0 0	.....
Earth, stones, &c. No.	700	175	700	175	175 0 0	.....
Do. Cart-loads & hd.-loads	11,546	1,257 0 0	.....	.....	4,2274	2,642	53,820	8,999 0 0	8,999 0 0	.....
Do. Cubic feet	100,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,740	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leaves and pods, &c	51	1,622 0 0	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	1,622 0 0	.....	.....
Do. Cart & Head-loads	2,556	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,556	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grass and grazing	47,353	.....	2,57,083 0 0	.....	.....	.....	26,498	.....	3,30,934 0 0	3,30,934 0 0	.....
Miscellaneous—	89	11	89	11 0 0	.....	.....
Head loads	6,947	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	6,947	5,010 0 0	.....	.....
Cart-loads	4,330	2,010 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,330	.....	.....	.....
Cubic feet	3,410	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,410	125 0 0	.....	.....
Total, Central Circle	47,478	.....	2,69,089 0 0	.....	.....	.....	32,926	.....	3,48,893 0 0	3,48,893 0 0	.....
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.												
Myrabolams	6	.....	11,675 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,681 0 0	11,681 0 0	.....
Shigika	449 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	449 0 0	449 0 0	.....
Grass	1,578 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,578 0 0	1,578 0 0	.....
Grazing	66,209 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,209 0 0	66,209 0 0	.....
Cinnamon	818 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	818 0 0	818 0 0	.....
Honey and wax	3,418 0 0	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	3,448 0 0	3,448 0 0	.....
Hulgal seed	242 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242 0 0	242 0 0	.....
stones	840 0 0	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	855 0 0	855 0 0	.....
Muram and sand	58 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 0 0	58 0 0	.....
Karvi and creepera	51 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 0 0	51 0 0	.....
Palm leaves	277 0 0	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	279 0 0	279 0 0	.....
Baini trees	177 0 0	.....	13	.....	100	.....	290 0 0	290 0 0	.....
Metal	851 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	851 0 0	851 0 0	.....
Canes	377 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	377 0 0	377 0 0	.....
Ramphal, Rampatri	250 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 0 0	250 0 0	.....
Surgi flowers	110 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110 0 0	110 0 0	.....
Wild pepper	115 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115 0 0	115 0 0	.....
Nux Vomica	329 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	329 0 0	329 0 0	.....
Earth	58 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 0 0	58 0 0	.....
Ambhalad	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....
Thorns	236 0 0	.....	.....	.....	234	.....	470 0 0	470 0 0	.....
Fencing stakes	22 0 0	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	272 0 0	272 0 0	.....
Tali trees	1,982 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,982 0 0	1,982 0 0	.....
Tali leaves	113 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 0 0	113 0 0	.....
Cocanuta	7	.....	7 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 0 0	14 0 0	.....
Shigi bark	111 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 0 0	111 0 0	.....
Catechu	1,800 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	.....
Honne fruits	23 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 0 0	23 0 0	.....
Bandurbi branches	19 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 0 0	19 0 0	.....
Carried over	13	.....	91,245 0 0	.....	83	.....	614	.....	91,905 0 0	91,905 0 0	.....

FORM No. 58.—*Outturn of Minor Forest Produce in the Sind Circle during the year 1904-1905—continued.*

Description of Produce.	PRODUCE REMOVED OR UTILIZED.									
	By Government Agency.		By Purchasers.		By free-grants.		By right-holders.		Total.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Brought forward	Rs. 13	....	91,245 0 0	.....	83	...	614	.....	91,905 0 0
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—										
<i>continued.</i>										
Bricks	11 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	11 0 0
Gum	319 0 0	.....	..	...	5	.....	324 0 0
Tarwad	737 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	737 0 0
Babul pods	125 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	125 0 0
Fruits	30	.....	30 0 0
Tapping fees	1 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	1 0 0
Chilari bark	99 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	99 0 0
Garambi pods	80 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	80 0 0
Ghayal leaves	18 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	18 0 0
Silk cotton	69 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	69 0 0
Dry leaves	13 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	13 0 0
Broom grass	28 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	28 0 0
Tumri leaves	82 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	82 0 0
Soopnuts	40 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	40 0 0
Betel nuts	3 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	3 0 0
Dhup	20 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	20 0 0
toppu, head loads	2 0 0	.....	..	...	9,375	.....	9,377 0 0
Cane baskets	10 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	10 0 0
Horns	1 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	1 0 0
Prickly pear	8 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	8 0 0
Bamboo tattles	20 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	20 0 0
Talichekke headloads	1 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	1 0 0
Paddy	5 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	5 0 0
Divi-Divi pods	...	45	.....	...	.....	..	...	...	.....	45 0 0
Jack fruit farm	1 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	1 0 0
Matu bark head loads	1 0 0	.....	..	...	...	.....	1 0 0
Total, Southern Circle	...	58	...	92,889 0 0	.....	33	...	10,024	.....	1,03,004 0 0
SIND CIRCLE.										
Mango fruit	Contract.	168	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	Contract.	168
Vegetable	...	46	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	...	46
Oranges	...	15	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	...	15
Grenia Asiatica	...	6	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	...	6
Mulberries	...	15	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	...	15
Coriander seed	Mds Srs.	0 13	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	Mds. Srs.	0 13
Onions	13 0	11	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	13 0	11
Papnos	...	12	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	.....	12
Flowers	...	5	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	.....	5
Potatoes	...	5	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	.....	5
Babul seed	10 0	10	.....	.....	.....	..	...	...	10 0	10
Sar reed	Contract.	1,294	.....	..	...	...	Contract.	1,294
Babul pads	96	.....	..	...	...	.....	96
Dub grass	791 bundles.	49	.....	..	...	...	791 bundles.	49
Jhav brushwood	218 "	14	300 bundles.	18	...	...	518 "	32
Kanh grass	566 "	35	26 "	2	...	...	592 "	37
Chabar grass	155 maunds.	10	.....	..	...	...	155 maunds.	10
Straws	24 "	1	...	...	24 bundles	1
Lopping branches of Babul kandi and Bahan trees.	334	16	.....	..	...	...	334	16
Grazing fees	7,476	.....	1,024	...	8,935	.....	17,435
Total	...	293	...	8,990	.....	1,045	...	8,935	.....	19,263
Nasulchro.										
Babul pods	Contract	1,754	.....	..	...	...	Contract.	1,754
Ber Fruit	"	27	.....	..	...	...	.....	27
Sar reed	"	792	.....	..	...	...	Contract,	792
Kanh grass	514 bundles	141	79	5	...	...	593 bundles.	146
Jhav brushwood	48 "	3	.....	..	...	...	48 "	3
Lopping branches of trees.	36 "	3	.....	..	...	...	36 "	3
Grazing fees	7,203	.....	1,130	...	3,691	.....	12,024
Total	9,923	.....	1,135	...	3,691	.....	14,749

FORM No. 58.—*Outturn of Minor Forest Produce in the Sind Circle during the year 1904-05—continued.*

Division.	Description of Produce	Produce removed or utilized.									
		By Government Agency.		By purchasers.		By free-grants.		By right-holders		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Hyderabad.	SIND CIRCLE— continued.										
	Bábul seed	415 mds.	526	.....	...	.....	...	...	415 maunds	526
	Bahan tooth brushes	...	...	63 maunds	24	.....	...	...	63 "	24
	Jhav brushwood	...	...	635 bundles	44	20 bundles.	1	...	655 bundles.	45
	Grass	...	...	2,331 loads	156	...	...	...	2,321 loads	156
	Bhan (Manure)	...	...	1,424 "	208	420 loads.	7	...	1,844 "	215
	Kanh grass	...	...	Contract	1,140	.....	...	...	Contract	1,140
	Lac	...	...	"	7,525	.....	...	...	"	7,525
	Bábul pods	...	...	"	16,208	.....	...	...	"	16,208
	Mango, Vegetable, &c.	...	...	.....	198	.....	...	...	.....	198
	Compensation for lopping trees.	...	...	.....	651	.....	...	...	.....	651
Grazing fees	.....	...	.....	21,295	.....	3,639	...	572	.....	25,506
Total	...	526	.....	47,440	.....	3,647	...	572	...	52,194
Jerruck.	Bábul pods	...	...	Contract	5,073	.....	...	...	Contract	5,073
	Sar grass	.....	...	"	165	.....	...	...	"	165
	Lac	.....	...	"	13,799	.....	...	...	"	13,799
	Mango fruit	...	...	"	14	.....	...	...	"	14
	Jhav brushwood	...	...	16 bundles	1	132 bundles	8	...	148 bundles	9
	Bábul and Kandi branches.	.....	...	834	88	.....	...	...	834	88
	Compensation for lopping trees.	.....	...	.....	134	.....	...	...	.....	134
	Grazing fees	12,424	...	3,507	...	2,093	...	18,024
Total	...	...	...	31,698	.....	3,515	...	2,093	.....	37,306
Total, Sind	...	819	.....	98,060	.....	9,342	...	16,291	.....	1,23,512
GRAND TOTAL	...	48,355	...	4,09,371 15 10	.....	9,375	...	64,737	.....	676,409

FORM No. 59.—Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to Depôts, sold locally or otherwise disposed of during the year 1901-1905.

Name of Division.	Balance at commencement of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Name of Division.	Balance at commencement of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.						SOUTHERN CIRCLE.					
<i>Timber.</i>						<i>Timber.</i>					
North Thana	2,600	1,125	3,725	1,730	1,995	Northern Division of Kánara—					
Central Thana ... ..	...	1,047	1,047	...	1,047	Teak	143,482	286,388	430,270	298,775	131,495
South Thana ... ..	...	362	362	...	...	Blackwood	21,212	13,585	34,797	31,550	3,247
Surat including Dangs	81	997	1,078	391	687	Junglewood	207	31,903	32,115	25,297	6,818
Panch Mahals	118	137-25	255 25	7-25	248	Total	165,301	831,881	497,182	835,622	141,560
Total, Timber	2,799	3,598-25	6,387 25	2,390-25	3,977						
<i>Fuel.</i>						<i>Fuel.</i>					
North Thana	1,900	1,895	3,795	3,380	415	Southern Division of Kánara—					
Central Thana ... ..	...	8,740	8,740	...	8,740	Teak	70,439	179,591	250,030	156,737	93,293
South Thana ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	Blackwood ... ..	...	520	520	21	499
Surat including Dangs ... ..	...	70	70	70	...	Junglewood	146,545	31,536	178,081	110,036	68,045
Panch Mahals	120	898	518	218	300	Total	216,984	211,647	428,631	266,794	161,837
Total, Fuel	2,020	11,103	13,123	3,668	9,455						
Total, Northern Circle	4,819	14,671-25	19,400-25	6,058-25	13,432	Western Division of Kánara—					
CENTRAL CIRCLE.						Belgaum—					
<i>Timber.</i>						<i>Timber.</i>					
East Khandesh	1,147	34,626	35,773	24,626	1,147	Teak	6	17,230	17,236	16,616	620
West Khandesh	21,799	265,148	286,946	285,038	1,898	Blackwood	130	2,195	2,325	929	1,396
Nasik	1,305	1,303	2,607	1,949	668	Junglewood	162	3,495	3,647	2,736	911
Poona ... ..	...	124,577	124,577	124,577	...	Total	288	22,920	23,208	20,381	2,927
Sátara	2,519	64,341	66,860	46,244	11,616						
Total, Timber	28,759	479,894	506,653	491,434	15,219	Dhárwár—					
<i>Fuel.</i>						<i>Fuel.</i>					
East Khandesh	2,400	12,200	14,600	14,600	...	Teak	3	10,452	10,455	9,925	530
West Khandesh	225	23,188	23,408	23,408	...	Junglewood	1	455	456	361	95
Nasik	1,730	2,150	3,870	3,870	...	Total	4	10,907	10,911	10,286	625
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	39,483	39,483	26,140	13,343						
Poona	416	101,023	101,439	94,918	3,130	Bijápúr—					
Sátara	37,398	197,949	235,345	218,020	17,325	Junglewood	50	483	533	50	493
Bholápúr	135	...	135	135	...	Total	588	353	939	570	369
Total, Fuel	42,293	376,047	418,339	384,401	33,848						
<i>Bamboos.</i>						<i>Bamboos.</i>					
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	1,200	1,200	...	1,200	Total Southern Circle—					
<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>						<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>					
Sátara ... ..	...	110	110	110	...	Teak	219,074	494,337	713,411	437,104	236,307
Bholápúr ... ..	...	15	15	15	...	Blackwood	23,043	16,226	39,369	34,228	5,143
Total ... ..	...	125	125	125	...	Junglewood	147,238	101,460	248,728	162,813	85,915
Total, Central Circle	69,051	855,941	924,902	875,925	49,067	Total of Timber	389,354	613,153	1,001,607	694,143	317,364
<i>Fuel.</i>						<i>Fuel.</i>					
						Kánara Northern					
						Kánara Southern					
						Kánara Western					
						Belgaum					
						Dhárwár					
						Bijápúr					
						Kolába					
						Total					
						Total					

FORM No. 59.—Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to Depôts, sold locally, or otherwise disposed of during the year 1904-1905—continued.

Name of Division.	Balance at commencement of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Name of Division.	Balance at commencement of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.	Received during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Balance in hand at close of the year in Forests and Sale Depôts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTHERN CIRCLE—continued.						SIND CIRCLE.					
<i>Bamboos.</i>						<i>Timber.</i>					
Northern Division of Kánara	70	500	570	570	—	Sukkur	—	733	733	635	97
Southern Division of Kánara	—	300	300	300	—	Nausábhro	—	313	313	311	2
Western Division of Kánara	—	—	—	—	—	Hyderabad	—	441	441	337	104
Belgaum	—	1,615	1,615	1,615	—	Jerruck	—	—	—	—	—
Dhárwar	—	10,300	10,300	10,300	—						
		400	400	400	—						
Total, Bamboos	70	13,615	13,685	13,685	—	Total, Timber	—	1,486	1,486	1,283	203
<i>Sandalwood</i>						<i>Fuel.</i>					
Southern Division of Kánara	50	6,633	6,673	6,653	20	Sukkur	—	6,125	6,125	6,125	—
Belgaum	—	5	5	—	5	Nausábhro	—	537	537	527	—
Dhárwar	—	200	16,169	16,079	90	Hyderabad	—	9,604	9,604	9,606	108
						Jerruck	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Sandalwood	250	22,597	22,847	22,732	115	Total, Fuel	—	16,456	16,456	16,348	108
<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>						<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>					
Northern Division of Kánara	8	—	8	8	—	Sukkur	64	451	515	409	106
Western Division of Kánara	—	43	65	65	—	Nausábhro	47	310	357	295	62
Ratnágiri	—	1	1	—	1	Hyderabad	567	360	1,017	927	90
						Jerruck	131	317	448	325	123
Total, Minor Forest Produce	31	43	74	73	1	Total, Minor Produce	909	1,428	2,337	1,956	351
<i>Confiscated Produce.</i>						<i>Total, Sind Circle</i>					
Western Division of Kánara	3	26	29	30	9			19,370	20,270	19,537	733
Belgaum	—	167	167	167	—	+ Ra. 909	+ Ra. 1,428	+ Ra. 2,337	+ Ra. 1,956	+ Ra. 351	
Dhárwar	—	194	194	194	—						
Enápur	—	1	1	—	1						
Kolába	—	407	407	407	—						
Total, Confiscated Produce	3	795	798	788	10						
Total, Southern Circle						GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL CIRCLES					
	525,287	4,830,153	5,354,702	4,759,415	754,549		699,157	5,420,135	6,249,463	5,000,965	617,740
	+ Bamboos No. 70	+ Bamboos No. 16,705	+ Bamboos No. 16,938	+ Bamboos No. 16,918	+ Bamboos No. 283		+ Bamboos No. 70	+ Bamboos No. 17,906	+ Bamboos No. 18,138	+ Bamboos No. 16,918	+ Bamboos No. 1,463
	+ Ra. 284	+ Ra. 19,699	+ Ra. 22,291	+ Ra. 22,007	+ Ra. 2,562		+ Ra. 1,193	+ Ra. 21,252	+ Ra. 24,753	+ Ra. 24,093	+ Ra. 2,973

FORM No. 60-A.—Abstract showing the Value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depôts for the year 1904-1905.

Description of Timber and other produce.	ON HAND AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			ON HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			DIFFERENCE IN VALUE.		Remarks.	
	No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.										
<i>Timber.</i>										
Rafters and Beams ..	547	2,681	75	1,333	3,977	1,173 6 0	1,098 6 0	...	} Net difference in favour of the year, Rs. 116-14 0.	
Total, Timber ..	547	2,681	75	1,333	3,977	1,173 6 0	1,098 6 0	...		
<i>Fuel.</i>										
Firewood	101	2,020	50	910 3/4	9,455	68 8 0	18 8 0	...		
Total, Fuel ...	101	2,020	50	910 3/4	9,455	68 8 0	18 8 0	...		
Total, Northern Circle ...	...	...	125	...	...	1,241 14 0	1,116 14 0	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.										
<i>Timber.</i>										
Pieces	15,850	11,990	932	2,544	2,100	274	} Net difference against the year—Rs. 352.	
Posts	13,047	12,357	566	1,640	1,704	158	...	...
Rafters	865	1,326	83	2,153	3,839	290	...	...
Logs	177	540	50	3,499	10,597	522	...	...
Beams	4	46	..	80	929	83	...	...
Total, Timber ...	29,943	26,759	1,601	9,916	19,149	1,322	...	279		
<i>Firewood and Charcoal.</i>										
Firewood ... ..	...	42,292	258	..	33,848	185	...	- 73	
K. m. lbs										
Seeds	181 6 19	...	...	114 15 24	...	...	...	...
Total, Central Circle ..	...	...	1,859	...	...	1,507	...	352
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.										
<i>Timber.</i>										
Teak	21,390	219,074	3,25,982	29,675	236,307	3,19,500	} Net difference in favour of the year—Rs. 6,592.	
Blackwood	1,061	23,042	27,968	206	5,142	4,760	...	..
Junglewood	85,393	147,238	26,538	44,449	85,915	28,867	...	...
Total, Timber ..	107,844	389,354	3,80,438	74,330	317,364	3,47,127	...	33,311		
<i>Fuel.</i>										
Fuel ... ..	...	135,933	4,953	...	988,179	45,015	40,062	...	
<i>Bamboos.</i>										
Bamboos	70	...	1	...	..	..	...	1
<i>Sandalwood.</i>										
Sandalwood ... ..	...	...	250	...	...	115	...	185
<i>Minor Forest Produce.</i>										
Minor Forest Produce ..	...	...	81	...	...	1	...	80
<i>Drift and Waifwood and Confiscated Forest Produce.</i>										
Drift and Waifwood and confiscated Forest Produce .	...	...	8	...	...	10	7	...
Total, Southern Circle ...	...	...	3,85,676	...	...	3,92,268	40,069	33,477

FORM No. 60-A.—Abstract showing the Value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depôts for the year 1904-1905—continued.

Description of Timber and other Produce.	ON-HAND AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			ON HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			DIFFERENCE IN VALUE.		Remarks.
	No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	No.	Cubic feet.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SIND CIRCLE.									
FOREST DEPÔTS.									
<i>(Timber.)</i>									
SUKKER.	Bahan rafters ... No.	...	...	193	97	20	20	...	..
	Total ...	...	...	193	97	20	20	...	
<i>Firewood and Charcoal, &c.</i>									
	Bâbul and other seeds. ...	128	...	64	212	...	106	42	...
	Total ...	128	...	64	212	...	106	42	...
FOREST DEPÔTS.									
<i>(Timber.)</i>									
NABHÄHRO.	Bâbul log ...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	..
	Total ...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	
<i>Firewood and Charcoal, &c.</i>									
	Bâbul and other seeds ...	93	...	47	122	...	62	15	...
	Total ...	93	...	47	122	...	62	15	...
FOREST DEPÔTS.									
<i>(Timber.)</i>									
HYDERABAD.	Bâbul logs and dasas ...	...	...	42	104	20	20	...	..
	Total ...	...	...	42	104	20	20	...	
<i>Firewood and Charcoal, &c.</i>									
	Firewood ... Mda.	...	...	20	108	1	...	...	..
	Bâbul and other seeds ...	1,331	...	667	180	...	90	...	
	Total ...	1,331	...	667	200	108	91	576	..
<i>Firewood and Charcoal, &c.</i>									
JERBUOL.	Bâbul and other seeds ...	261	...	131	245	...	123	...	..
	Total ...	261	...	131	245	...	123	...	
	Total, Sind Circle ...	...	...	909	...	...	423	...	584
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	388,569	...	...	338,439 14 0	...	34,413

Net difference against the year, Rs. 480.

FORM No. 60-B.—Abstract showing the Value of the Live and Dead Stock for the year 1904-1905.

Description.	ON HAND AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		ON HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		DIFFERENCE IN VALUE.		REMARKS.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NORTHERN CIRCLE.							
<i>Live Stock.</i>							
<i>Nal.</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Live Stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL CIRCLE.							
<i>Live Stock.</i>							
<i>Nal.</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Live Stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Dead Stock.</i>							
Buildings	8	12,690	9	15,798	3,108	...	
Tents	10	3,484	8	2,325	...	1,159	
Rahuti (Cabul Pals)	7	731	8	851	120	...	
Tools, Plant and Office furniture .	...	32,819	...	33,563	744	...	
Remington Standard Typewriter No. 7	1	†	1	†	...	...	† Not known.
Copying Machine	3	†	3	†	...	...	† Do.
Total, Dead Stock ...	29	49,724	29	52,537	3,972	1,159	
Grand Total for 1904-1905 ...	29	49,724	29	52,537	3,972	1,159	
Grand Total for 1903-1904 ...	27	48,246	29	49,724	1,478	...	
Net difference in favour of the year ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,818	...	

FORM No. 60-B.—Abstract showing the Value of the Live and Dead Stock for the year 1904-1905—continued.

Description.	ON HAND AT COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		ON HAND AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.		DIFFERENCE IN VALUE		REMARKS.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.							
<i>Live Stock.</i>							
<i>Nil.</i>							
<i>Dead Stock.</i>							
Buildings	233	1,18,564	265	1,43,476	...	...
Tents	13	4,359	13	4,576	...	...
Rahutis	2	170	2	170	...	...
Boat ... ..	...	...	1	1,371	...	...
Tools, Plant and Office furniture ...	...	53,920	...	56,926	...	...
Typewriter	1	...	1	...	...	...
Total, Dead Stock ...	249	1,77,013	282	2,05,519	28,506	...	
Grand Total for 1904-1905 ...	249	1,77,013	282	2,05,519	28,506	...	
Grand Total for 1903-1904 ...	228	1,59,874	249	1,77,013	17,139	...	
SIND CIRCLE.							
<i>Live Stock.</i>							
Bullocks	16	578	13	489	...	89	
Camels	8	406	17	776	370	...	
Total, Live Stock ..	24	984	30	1,265	370	89	
<i>Dead Stock.</i>							
Buildings	41	11,026	52	13,123	2,097	...	
Tents	7	3,156	6	2,586	...	570	
Stores (Mathematical) ..	249	3,366	281	3,614	248	...	
Tools, Plant and Office furniture ..	1,549	5,974	1,639	6,672	698	...	
Remington Typewriter No. 7 ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	Value not known
Copying Machine	1	...	1	...	...	...	Do.
Miscellaneous	553	882	503	564	...	318	
Total, Dead Stock ..	2,401	24,404	2,483	26,559	3,043	888	
Grand Total for 1904-1905 ...	2,425	25,388	2,513	27,824	3,413	977	
Grand Total for 1903-1904 ...	2,396	23,552	2,425	25,388	1,957	121	
Net difference in favour of the year.	...	...	...	2,436	...	...
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL CIRCLES ...	2,703	2,52,125	2,824	2,85,880	35,891	2,136	

FORM No. 61.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1904-1905—contd.

Budget Heads.	Direction	Panch Mahals Division.	Surat Division.	North Thana Division.	Central Thana Division.	South Thana Division.	Working Plans Division.	Forest Settlement Office Division.	Forest Surveyers Division.	Total Forest year 1904-1905.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
EXPENDITURE—continued.										
<i>I.—Rent of leased Forests and payments to Shareholders in Forests managed by Government</i>	..	..	18,042 13 2	..	..	212 6 8	..	..	..	18,255 3 10
Total, A-V	..	..	18,042 13 2	..	..	212 6 8	..	..	..	18,255 3 10
VI—Live-Stock, Stores, Tools and Plant.										
a. Purchase of cattle	.....	..	69 0 0	..	.....	..	.....	.....	..	69 0 0
b. Feed and keep of cattle	..	296 16 2	169 11 9	..	.....	.....	..	.....	..	465 10 11
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant	9 15 0	69 4 0	865 2 2	147 6 0	78 7 0	141 1 6	5 14 8	.....	..	817 2 4
Total, A-VI	9 15 0	365 3 2	603 13 11	147 6 0	78 7 0	141 1 6	5 14 8	.....	..	1,352 13 8
VII—Communications and Buildings.										
a. Roads and bridges	..	..	4,089 12 6	11 0 0	494 9 0	473 8 8	..	.....	..	5,069 13 9
b. Buildings	..	77 6 9	16,885 11 11	302 12 6	146 4 6	411 2 0	..	.....	..	17,773 5 8
c. Other works	..	324 7 6	1,477 10 0	..	..	..	..	.....	..	1,803 1 6
Total, A-VII	..	401 14 8	22,413 2 5	313 12 6	630 13 6	884 10 8	..	.....	..	24,644 4 11
VIII—Organisation, Improvement and Extension of Forest.										
a. Demarcation	..	338 7 6	727 15 1	844 11 3	1,521 11 0	1,100 7 6	..	.....	..	4,238 4 4
b. Cost of Settlements, Compensation for land and rights	..	46 9 0	409 12 0	2,823 6 11	1,458 2 7	1,022 7 10	..	4,586 1 7	..	10,339 7 11
c. Surveys	18,022 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,022 0 0
d. Working-plans	..	421 3 6	492 7 6	474 14 0	483 12 0	533 12 0	5,607 2 10	..	..	6,003 8 10
e. Sowing and planting	..	1,016 2 6	1,366 8 10	73 0 6	744 4 0	128 10 5	..	.....	..	3,229 6 3
f. Protection from fire	..	2,916 9 11	2,521 2 9	2,800 5 6	2,418 10 9	2,321 7 6	..	.....	..	12,078 4 5
g. Other works	..	29 10 6	68 9 3	39 6 0	..	121 10 0	..	.....	..	269 8 9
Total, A-VIII	18,022 0 0	4,768 10 11	5,676 5 5	6,754 12 3	6,620 8 4	5,228 7 3	5,607 2 10	4,586 1 7	..	57,164 0 6
IX—Miscellaneous.										
a. Law charges	.....	.....	..	..	1 15 6	..	..	.....	..	1 15 6
b. Other charges	189 2 6	647 8 3	675 2 0	479 0 9	1,565 7 9	1,117 2 4	..	.....	..	4,673 5 7
c. Exhibition	..	37 2 0	112 12 3	47 9 0	1,480 7 10	86 8 9	..	.....	..	1,704 7 19
Total, A-IX	189 2 6	684 8 3	787 14 3	526 9 9	3,047 15 1	1,203 11 1	..	.....	..	6,439 12 11
TOTAL, A—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS										
	18,221 1 6	10,863 0 6	51,264 11 7	11,987 5 8	13,572 2 0	11,048 1 5	5,613 1 6	4,586 1 7	..	1,27,095 9 9
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.										
I—Salaries—										
a. Conservators	15,106 7 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,106 7 3
b. Superior Officers	2,367 1 5	11,080 0 0	10,461 12 10	9,900 0 0	19,908 15 3	10,200 0 0	6,435 7 9	.....	..	61,383 5 8
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments	..	13,892 4 3	12,550 11 0	13,707 2 11	13,283 12 10	19,483 14 9	..	.....	..	78,017 13 9
d. Office Establishments	4,614 13 6	2,664 9 10	3,059 12 2	2,443 7 11	2,471 11 7	2,300 1 11	1,253 0 7	..	..	18,807 9 6
e. Deputation and Special Allowances	.....	16 0 0	3,918 11 0	138 5 4	209 9 9	.....	..	.....	..	4,282 10 1
f. Exchange Compensation Allowances.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Conservators	951 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	951 11 0
2. Deputy Conservators	140 5 0	101 14 0	412 8 0	487 8 0	.....	.....	805 5 0	.....	..	1,447 8 0
3. Assistant Conservators	..	309 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 14 0	.....	..	331 4 0
4. Extra Assistant Conservators	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..
Total, B-I	23,180 6 2	23,164 2 1	30,433 7 0	26,076 8 2	26,574 1 5	31,984 0 8	8,015 11 4	.....	..	1,76,828 4 10
II—Travelling Allowances—										
a. Conservators	2,288 2 0	.....	.....	.....	9 10 10	.....	.....	.....	..	2,297 12 10
b. Superior Officers	.....	2,830 15 7	2,602 0 6	2,067 9 9	2,086 7 2	1,840 5 10	1,119 1 7	.....	..	12,542 6 5
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments	..	849 13 2	955 13 11	643 11 3	680 15 5	745 9 11	..	.....	..	3,875 15 8
d. Office Establishments	778 1 9	814 0 11	1,137 10 6	101 4 8	729 5 3	781 8 4	849 10 6	.....	..	5,307 14 5
e. Forest School	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	..	120 4 8
Total, B-II	3,066 3 9	4,594 13 8	4,695 8 11	3,521 14 11	3,904 10 7	3,353 6 1	1,468 12 1	.....	..	24,210 8 0
III.—Contingencies—										
a. Stationery	50 13 6	247 0 4	188 3 11	168 2 0	233 6 10	272 6 8	15 8 6	.....	..	1,184 9 4
b. Carriage of Tents and Records	232 13 6	408 1 11	858 9 9	304 13 11	249 9 0	101 4 3	257 5 5	.....	..	1,907 9 9
c. Rents, rates and taxes	609 11 10	87 0 0	6 0 0	429 0 0	429 0 0	0 6 0	854 0 0	.....	..	1,805 1 10
d. Pay of Police guards	428 0 0	736 5 3	701 1 6	641 13 9	631 2 6	809 7 0	117 10 0	.....	..	4,221 8 0
e. Official postage	203 12 3	429 9 9	450 11 9	293 3 11	161 9 9	203 3 3	167 10 1	.....	..	1,901 14 9
f. Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..
g. Payments to Officers of other Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..
Total, B-III	1,630 8 1	1,905 1 3	1,999 10 11	1,837 1 7	1,754 12 1	1,511 10 9	922 2 0	.....	..	11 170 9 8
TOTAL, B—ESTABLISHMENTS										
	27,771 18 0	34,664 1 0	36,728 10 10	32,045 8 8	32,233 8 1	36,949 3 6	10,416 9 5	.....	..	2,10,709 6 6
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE										
	45,992 14 6	45,527 1 6	87,933 6 5	44,032 14 4	45,908 10 1	47,897 4 11	16,029 10 11	4,586 1 7	..	3,37,805 0 3

FORM No. 61.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1904-1905—contd.

Budget Head.	Direction.	East Khandesh Division.		West Khandesh Division.		Poona Division.		Nasik Division.		Ahmednagar Division.		Famine Fodder Division.		Satara Division.		Sholapur Division.		Working Plans Division.		Total for the Forest year 1904-1905.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
CENTRAL CIRCLE.																					
REVENUE.																					
<i>I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—</i>																					
a. Timber	8,337 18 6	25,536 5 0	11,864 6 0	226 2 5	.....	.....	7,501 8 3	-502 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,013 13 8	
b. Firewood and charcoal	922 8 0	268 5 0	4,567 14 0	180 4 0	236 4 8	.....	2,608 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,783 15 9	
c. Bamboos	8 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 7 6	
d. Sandalwood	
e. Grass and other minor produce	0 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,040 10 9	110 1 6	15 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,166 10 3	
Total I	4,260 5 6	25,855 2 0	16,423 4 0	419 13 11	236 4 8	48,040 10 9	10,229 6 3	-486 15 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,04,967 15 2	
<i>II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers—</i>																					
a. Timber	6,448 0 0	11,612 11 0	996 14 9	15,405 13 11	110 11 0	.....	207 9 0	803 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,085 0 8	
b. Firewood and charcoal	15,066 2 3	11,762 11 10	13,068 2 4	5,244 9 8	2,220 13 0	.....	124 3 3	8,440 10 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,847 5 2	
c. Bamboos	10,611 15 0	1,117 12 6	402 6 0	2,287 14 0	238 12 4	.....	170 11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,824 7 1	
d. Grazing and fodder grass	78,852 3 0	63,831 2 7	26,847 15 2	39,238 6 9	11,569 15 0	.....	21,967 8 5	15,276 4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,57,083 7 5	
e. Other minor produce	423 7 3	5,586 9 8	765 8 9	3,202 8 3	320 4 8	.....	2,270 2 10	448 12 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,006 5 4	
f. Forest stamps	
g. Other items	
h. Commutation fees	
Total II	1,12,300 11 6	93,910 15 2	41,570 15 0	64,399 4 7	14,455 7 7	.....	24,740 2 9	18,469 1 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,70,846 9 8	
<i>III.—Drift and Wray Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce</i>																					
Total III	299 1 9	503 13 0	297 1 9	315 4 11	247 15 0	.....	194 14 11	27 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,885 15 10	
<i>IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—</i>																					
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	7,784 9 0	4,055 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,840 3 0	
b. Revenue from shared and private Forests	22 5 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 5 7	
Total IV	7,784 9 0	4,055 10 0	22 5 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,862 8 7	
<i>V.—Miscellaneous—</i>																					
a. Fines and forfeitures	63 13 0	169 8 0	57 14 0	40 0 6	10 0 0	.....	13 0 0	29 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	382 11 0	
b. R-funds	89 6 6	20 9 6	17 4 9	101 7 2	72 3 3	0 10 4	897 1 4	0 13 6	-2 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	686 14 0	
c. Other sources	125 8 0	8,786 12 1	3,140 10 2	2,896 13 1	2,018 9 6	2,346 2 1	1,067 10 5	3,920 12 9	1,923 0 8	8 14 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,241 13 1
Total V	125 8 0	8,939 15 7	3,330 11 8	2,971 15 10	2,160 0 8	2,430 5 4	1,068 4 9	4,319 14 1	1,953 6 2	6 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,311 6 1
Grand Total, Revenue	125 8 0	1,28,684 11 4	1,27,656 8 10	61,284 10 2	67,294 8 1	17,370 0 2	49,108 16 6	39,475 6 0	20,968 4 8	6 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,11,874 7 4
EXPENDITURE.																					
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.																					
<i>I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—</i>																					
a. Timber	802 12 3	6,799 9 5	3,446 6 6	23 10 0	.....	.....	1,796 3 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,868 10 4	
b. Firewood and charcoal	122 13 8	25 9 8	2,378 11 3	31 4 0	278 0 0	.....	1,157 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,983 15 7	
c. Bamboos	23 11 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 11 6	
d. Sandalwood	
e. Grass and other minor produce	60,883 13 9	74 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,957 14 3	
Total A-I	925 9 11	6,825 8 1	4,825 1 9	54 14 3	301 11 6	60,883 13 9	3,027 13 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,844 3 8	
<i>II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers</i>																					
Total A-II	5,839 5 5	6,588 7 5	52 12 9	2,929 8 0	887 8 5	11 6 4	5 6 6	120 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,434 13 4	
<i>III.—Drift and Wray Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce</i>																					
Total A-III	13 2 0	14 12 2	2 1 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	.....	1 4 0	5 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 5 8	
<i>IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—</i>																					
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	
b. Revenue from shared and private Forests	
Total A-IV	

FORM No. 61.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1904-1905—contd.

Budget Heads.	Direction.	East Khandesh Division.		West Khandesh Division.		Poona Division.		Nasik Division.		Ahmednagar Division.		Famine Fodder Division.		Satara Division.		Sholapur Division.		Working Plans Division.		Total for the Forest year 1904-1905.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
EXPENDITURE—continued																					
V.—Rent of leased Forests and Payments to Shareholders in Forests managed by Government.						445 5 3									3,165 3 10					3,640 9 1	
Total A-V						445 5 3									3,165 3 10					3,640 9 1	
VI.—Live-stock, Stores, Tools and Plant—																					
a. Purchase of cattle																					
b. Feed and keep of cattle																					
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant		9 3 0	256 15 0	206 3 0	216 3 11	579 2 7	291 4 2	19,368 13 4	66 3 0	241 13 7	39 2 0	21,294 15 7									
Total A-VI		9 3 0	256 15 0	206 3 0	216 3 11	579 2 7	291 4 2	19,368 13 4	66 3 0	241 13 7	39 2 0	21,294 15 7									
VII.—Communications and Buildings—																					
a. Roads and Bridges			2,050 5 9	2,212 6 2		1,407 1 0														6,369 12 11	
b. Buildings			891 5 6	3,754 5 4	96 6 0	85 8 0		1,375 4 6	1,235 2 3			7,177 16 7									
c. Other works			304 11 9	100 0 0		40 9 6						445 5 3									
Total A-VII			2,686 7 0	6,106 11 6	96 6 0	1,538 2 6		1,375 4 6	1,235 2 3			18,993 1 9									
VIII.—Organization, Improvement and Extension of Forest—																					
a. Demarcation			183 13 1	561 9 3	1,148 13 3	611 14 4	419 8 9			664 7 8		2,489 13 4									
b. Cost of Settlements, Compensation for land and rights				875 0 0						1,346 13 2		2,221 13 2									
c. Surveys		34,509 0 0										34,509 0 0									
d. Working-plans			653 9 8	867 7 7	644 0 9	777 5 8	567 11 4			516 14 6	804 10 7	7,739 8 4	11,673 15 3								
e. Sowing and Planting			925 8 0	284 5 0	7,822 16 10	376 5 0	995 0 6			2,733 7 9	581 14 0	13,499 8 1									
f. Protection from Fire			765 13 11	2,212 3 9	593 0 6	128 6 0	29 0 6			3 3 0		3,732 2 8									
g. Other works			232 13 0	131 11 6	1,946 12 0	209 8 3	631 12 6			1,218 6 0	37 2 3	4,823 1 6									
Total A-VIII		34,509 0 0	2,664 8 6	4,412 5 1	12,155 10 4	2,188 9 3	2,702 13 7			6,433 8 1	883 11 10	7,739 2 4	73,849 5 0								
IX.—Miscellaneous—																					
a. Law charges			83 4 0		99 8 0							139 12 0									
b. Other charges		52 0 0	1,990 12 11	1,477 1 1	328 7 7	3,235 12 3	2,889 8 6	26 235 9 3	2,256 15 6	2,640 5 8	1 0 0	40,819 3 4									
c. Industrial Exhibition			36 5 3	11 15 9	9 7 6	22 10 6	2 10 0			10 4 3		90 8 8									
Total A-IX		52 0 0	2,060 7 2	1,489 0 10	429 7 1	3,254 6 9	2,891 13 6	26,235 9 3	2,256 15 6	2,640 5 8	1 0 0	41,223 5 7									
TOTAL A.—CONSERVATION AND WORKS		34,570 3 0	15,846 7 0	25,703 11 1	18,322 0 1	10,546 3 4	7,076 2 2	1,07,631 15 2	10,283 12 10	3,896 16 8	7,779 5 4	2,47,288 11 6									
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.																					
I.—Salaries—																					
a. Conservators		22,429 18 11				800 0 0						22,429 18 11									
b. Superior Officers			9,000 0 0	12,690 0 0	12,477 6 9	9,266 2 1	10,900 0 0			13,032 14 9	4,230 0 0	7,038 9 8	76,098 6 3								
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments			22,823 10 4	25,551 10 10	33,204 1 1	32,969 1 9	21,474 2 4			27,965 4 7	13,534 2 2		1,77,672 1 1								
d. Office Establishments		6,834 8 1	2,464 10 1	2,595 10 10	2,883 11 1	2,636 11 5	2,074 8 7	207 1 7	2,546 0 0	1,890 0 0	1,398 8 11	26,739 2 7									
e. Deputation and Special Allowances		8,796 13 8		651 2 8	4 5 8	41 1 1				73 7 2	806 2 1	800 0 0	6,732 15 11								
f. Exchange Compensation Allowance—																					
1. Conservators		1,402 6 0											1,402 6 0								
2. Deputy Conservators			249 8 0	608 10 0	812 7 0	479 2 0	675 0 0			679 8 0		489 6 0	8,740 9 0								
3. Assistant Conservators			88 0 0										68 0 0								
4. Extra Assistant Conservators																					
Total B-I		34,533 10 8	34,625 12 6	49,094 1 11	40,181 15 7	46,212 2 4	35,023 5 11	307 1 7	41,929 2 6	20,400 4 8	9,109 15 7	3,10,898 8 9									
II.—Travelling Allowances—																					
a. Conservators		2,414 13 3				133 5 4						2,548 2 7									
b. Superior Officers			2,457 1 7	3,139 14 8	2,838 6 0	2,001 8 6	1,900 0 0			2,540 0 0	900 0 0	1,850 0 0	17,220 9 9								
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments			1,993 13 9	1,680 11 10	1,742 12 6	1,787 12 7	1,388 4 11	86 10 5	1,749 10 0	1,002 13 7			11,430 9 6								
d. Office Establishments		563 8 7	872 1 10	919 2 7	1,003 12 11	867 0 9	809 0 10	94 2 5	854 5 8	657 0 0	328 7 0	6,957 11 7									
e. Forest School		340 5 3			87 1 7								617 6 10								
Total B-II		3,808 11 1	5,322 1 1	5,733 13 1	5,378 1 0	4,789 6 2	3,997 5 9	180 12 10	5,143 0 8	2,559 13 7	3,178 7 0	89,540 8 2									
III.—Contingencies—																					
a. Stationery		15 10 6	381 15 9	347 14 3	439 14 0	462 10 11	316 4 0	37 5 6	412 6 4	192 0 8	25 13 0	2,031 13 6									
b. Carriage of Tents and Records		125 0 9	184 5 3	196 4 8	147 13 0	217 10 6	104 1 6		171 14 9	84 13 0	55 4 0	1,846 3 3									
c. Rents, rates and taxes			203 8 0	280 8 0	1,486 0 0	39 0 0	276 0 0			80 0 0		2,874 0 0									
d. Pay of Police guards																					
e. Official postage		448 0 8	1,127 13 0	1,126 1 0	1,763 0 6	1,167 0 8	912 1 0	130 0 0	1,106 8 0	445 10 0	226 7 0	8,401 15 9									
f. Sundries		413 14 8	842 11 0	422 10 3	676 2 4	372 0 8	358 13 11	412 14 10	176 13 6	140 15 2	223 7 6	3,410 8 10									
g. Payments to Officers of other Provinces																					
Total B-III		1,002 10 2	2,219 4 6	2,432 6 5	4,421 12 10	3,278 14 1	1,932 4 5	570 4 4	1,666 10 7	909 6 6	530 14 6	18,224 9 4									
TOTAL B.—ESTABLISHMENTS		28,864 15 11	42,167 2 0	50,300 5 5	58,975 13 5	53,290 6 7	40,953 0 1	1,068 2 9	51,933 13 9	24,025 8 4	11,874 5 7	3,78,808 9 4									
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE		78,435 2 11	57,513 9 0	76,908 0 6	77,167 13 6	68,626 9 11	46,029 2 3	1,08,023 1 11	68,223 10 7	37,022 6 0	10,653 10 8	6,20,637 8 0									

FORM NO. 61.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1904-1905—contd.

Budget Head.	Direction.	Belgaum Division.	Bijapur Division.	Dhárwar Division.	Kánara, Northern Division.	Kánara, Southern Division.	Kánara, Western Division.	Kolápa Division.	Ratnágiri Division.	Working Plans Division.	Total for the Forest year 1904-1905
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
EXPENDITURE—contd.											
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS—contd.											
<i>V.—Rent of leased Forests and Payments to Shareholders in Forests managed by Government ...</i>											
Total, A-V	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,395 7 1	.....	.....	5,395 7 1
<i>VI.—Live-stock, Stores, Tools and Plant—</i>											
a. Purchase of cattle...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Feed and keep of cattle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant	52 0 0	223 12 0	118 0 0	186 8 0	897 11 4	885 14 11	199 15 0	278 12 6	27 8 0	.....	2,370 1 9
Total, A-VI	52 0 0	223 12 0	118 0 0	186 8 0	897 11 4	885 14 11	199 15 0	278 12 6	27 8 0	.....	2,370 1 9
<i>VII.—Communications and Buildings—</i>											
a. Roads and bridges	.....	2,300 0 0	.....	495 13 0	16,730 3 2	4,964 8 2	2,885 14 6	860 8 0	.....	.....	28,236 12 10
b. Buildings	.....	1,182 1 2	3 7 6	1,475 0 10	18,336 13 7	4,400 6 4	1,275 14 9	2,208 4 0	6 4 6	.....	28,478 8 8
c. Other works	.....	895 10 2	.....	373 10 0	1,504 1 9	273 2 8	183 2 0	.....	.....	.....	3,228 10 7
Total, A-VII	.....	4,377 11 4	3 7 6	2,343 6 10	30,571 0 6	9,638 1 2	4,344 15 3	3,158 12 0	6 4 6	.....	60,443 11 1
<i>VIII.—Organization, Improvement, and Extension of Forest—</i>											
a. Demarcation	.....	6,994 11 8	715 10 6	680 9 6	3,609 3 2	4,203 9 7	2,580 4 10	4,120 10 8	1 6 6	.....	22,908 2 5
b. Cost of Settlements; Compensation for land and rights	.....	.....	.....	.....	1029 2 5	2,481 14 2	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,493 0 7
c. Surveys	2,549 0 0	6 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,549 0 0
d. Working-plans	.....	3 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 0 0	67 1 7	.....	7,484 8 5	7,576 8 0
e. Sowing and planting	.....	.....	242 5 4	925 11 0	463 6 0	331 8 3	190 13 0	104 0 0	68 2 4	.....	2,328 13 11
f. Protection from fire	.....	3,565 3 6	0 14 0	837 3 2	8,536 2 0	4,530 4 0	2,516 11 0	827 0 8	28 13 0	.....	20,823 3 4
g. Other works	.....	.....	10 9 0	355 1 5	.....	.....	4 5 0	410 6 0	19 6 0	.....	791 1 5
Total, A-VIII	2,549 0 0	10,587 0 2	969 6 10	2,788 9 1	19,637 13 7	11,497 4 0	5,305 7 10	5,529 2 11	117 11 10	7,484 8 5	60,485 0 8
<i>IX.—Miscellaneous—</i>											
a. Law charges	.....	1,929 6 1	357 6 1	439 12 7	2,527 3 6	1,502 13 11	1,471 9 3	3,299 7 11	119 5 6	.....	10,647 0 10
b. Other charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 4 5	67 8 7	6 1 3	1 4 0	.....	.....	221 15 3
c. Industrial Exhibition	105 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105 13 0
Total, A-IX	105 13 0	1,929 6 1	357 6 1	439 12 7	2,568 7 11	1,570 6 6	1,477 10 6	3,300 11 11	119 5 6	.....	10,869 0 1
TOTAL, A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS	2,705 13 0	1,35,984 2 5	1,883 3 11	11,091 3 0	3,05,155 7 3	1,35,017 7 1	38,754 11 3	20,649 7 10	293 7 4	7,484 8 5	5,59,019 13 6
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.											
<i>I.—Salaries—</i>											
a. Conservators	15,261 12 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	183 13 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,445 10 0
b. Superior Officers	3,000 0 0	10,799 15 11	4,105 2 7	8,650 0 0	8,299 8 11	12,750 0 0	5,263 5 4	8,400 0 0	.....	7,800 0 0	69,067 11 9
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments	.....	23,092 1 0	6,895 1 9	13,840 1 2	23,773 8 9	19,790 6 2	16,423 6 8	28,975 2 10	2,752 15 7	.....	1,34,543 11 11
d. Office Establishments	6,966 15 0	8,184 4 8	1,042 7 3	2,067 9 10	3,267 10 11	3,119 14 8	2,564 0 6	3,651 14 9	800 0 0	800 15 6	20,964 13 0
e. Deputation and Special Allowances	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 11 2	.....	.....	600 0 0	.....	.....	1,400 11 2
f. Exchange Compensation Allowance—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1. Conservators	956 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	956 9 0
2. Deputy Conservators	.....	487 8 0	.....	540 10 0	159 2 0	514 10 0	.....	196 14 0	.....	467 8 0	2,386 4 0
3. Assistant Conservators	.....	.....	.....	.....	228 2 0	318 12 0	328 15 0	.....	.....	.....	776 13 0
4. Extra Assistant Conservators	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 10 0	.....	.....	65 10 0
Total, B-I	26,184 4 1	37,563 13 7	12,043 11 7	24,098 5 0	36,528 6 9	36,577 8 9	24,579 11 6	41,869 9 7	3,062 15 7	9,098 7 5	2,61,605 13 10
<i>II.—Travelling Allowances—</i>											
a. Conservators	2,266 10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	122 9 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,389 8 11
b. Superior Officers	804 12 0	2,087 5 8	1,060 9 1	1,800 0 0	2,424 8 2	3,130 6 2	1,905 12 11	1,706 10 0	.....	1,799 5 8	16,199 0 8
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments	.....	1,795 5 11	853 6 9	921 7 8	2,022 7 2	1,966 4 2	1,179 4 9	1,438 8 10	368 1 4	.....	10,041 14 7
d. Office Establishments	890 15 0	865 0 10	435 7 2	713 5 6	954 9 8	806 6 4	797 10 10	1,009 6 6	240 0 0	181 4 4	7,082 2 3
Total, B-II	3,462 5 8	4,747 12 5	1,869 7 0	3,433 13 2	5,461 4 0	6,181 7 10	3,782 12 6	4,243 9 4	608 1 4	1,990 10 0	36,771 3 3
<i>III.—Contingencies—</i>											
a. Stationery	10 6 2	444 6 2	74 4 9	187 8 0	296 4 11	228 8 8	298 5 5	888 5 0	72 3 9	.....	1,998 5 0
b. Carriage of Tents and Records	250 10 6	57 1 2	114 8 8	103 10 6	891 10 0	384 7 6	129 9 6	800 13 2	.....	.....	1,891 6 10
c. Rents, Rates and Taxes	600 0 0	248 0 0	24 0 0	89 0 0	200 0 0	.....	120 0 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	.....	1,379 0 0
d. Pay of Police guards	.....	.....	.....	.....	746 7 0	654 15 0	823 4 0	1,117 7 6	98 0 0	.....	5,123 8 0
e. Official Postage	637 0 6	667 12 0	314 3 0	366 6 0	435 8 4	405 4 1	263 5 3	718 15 2	3 13 0	.....	4,491 0 11
f. Sundries	1,743 13 8	527 12 3	81 14 9	310 10 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Payments to Officers of other Provinces	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-III	3,141 14 11	2,045 0 8	608 16 0	1,066 3 1	2,071 14 3	1,073 3 2	1,434 8 2	2,640 8 8	108 0 9	.....	14,597 4 9
TOTAL, B.—ESTABLISHMENT	32,783 8 8	44,356 10 8	14,521 1 7	28,597 5 3	44,061 9 0	44,432 3 10	29,707 0 2	49,773 11 7	3,869 1 5	11,099 1 5	3,02,256 6 10
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	85,404 5 8	1,80,340 13 1	16,604 5 6	89,608 8 3	3,40,217 0 3	1,70,460 0 11	68,551 11 5	69,423 3 5	4,153 9 0	18,553 9 10	6,01,276 3 4

FORM No. 61.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions for the Forest year 1904-1905—continued.

Budget Head.	Direction.	Hyderabad Division.	Sukkur Division.	Naushahro Division.	Forest Contour Survey Division.	Thar and Parkar Division.	Jerruck Division.	Total for the Forest year 1904-1905.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
KIND CIRCLE.								
REVENUE.								
<i>I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—</i>								
a. Timber	...	8 0 0	74 2 1	...	...	...	...	82 2 1
b. Firewood and charcoal	...	355 0 2	73 2 0	...	...	...	...	428 2 2
c. Bamboos
d. Sandalwood
e. Grass and other minor produce	...	525 8 6	293 4 0	...	...	...	...	818 12 6
Total I	...	889 8 8	440 8 1	...	...	...	...	1,329 0 9
<i>II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers—</i>								
a. Timber	...	42,947 15 6	15,781 13 2	1,511 6 9	...	46 8 0	10,573 9 4	70,161 4 9
b. Firewood and charcoal	...	60,396 13 3	94,510 8 10	8,146 8 6	...	2 0 0	42,028 9 3	2,14,083 13 10
c. Bamboos
d. Grazing and fodder
e. Other minor produce	...	21,295 2 6	7,475 14 4	7,203 8 2	...	2,466 0 0	12,423 13 11	50,864 1 11
f. Forest stamps	...	28,153 14 1	1,513 11 11	2,720 8 0	...	4,112 11 0	19,374 0 2	53,774 13 2
g. Other items
h. Commutation fees
Total II	...	1,69,093 12 4	1,19,281 11 8	19,581 5 5	...	6,627 3 0	84,300 0 8	3,88,894 0 8
<i>III.—Draft and Way Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce</i>								
Total III	...	12 15 9	14 4 9	80 12 6	...	...	4 0 0	62 1 0
<i>IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—</i>								
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce
b. Revenue from shared and private Forests
Total IV
<i>V.—Miscellaneous—</i>								
a. Fines and forfeitures	...	25 0 0	46 5 0	...	...	...	200 0 0	271 5 0
b. Refunds
c. Other sources	...	33 0 0	2,230 1 4	8,253 3 11	4,249 14 6	...	1,641 4 10	16,407 8 7
Total V	...	33 0 0	2,255 1 4	8,299 8 11	4,249 14 6	...	1,841 4 10	16,678 13 7
Grand Total, Revenue	...	1,63,250 6 1	1,23,036 1 0	23,862 0 5	...	6,627 3 0	86,145 5 6	4,06,954 0 0
EXPENDITURE.								
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.								
<i>I.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency—</i>								
a. Timber	...	1 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0
b. Firewood and charcoal	...	145 12 2	7 15 11	...	...	...	281 7 6	415 3 7
c. Bamboos
d. Sandalwood
e. Grass and other minor produce	...	101 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	101 8 0
Total A-I	...	248 4 2	10 15 11	...	...	...	281 7 6	520 11 7
<i>II.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers</i>								
Total A-II	...	284 5 0	151 7 0	136 11 0	...	...	295 4 0	847 11 0
<i>III.—Draft and Way Wood and Confiscated Forest Produce</i>								
Total A-III	...	9 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	9 8 0
<i>IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government—</i>								
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce
b. Revenue from shared and private Forests
Total A-IV

FORM No. 61.—Summary of Revenue and Expenditure of the different Divisions for the Forest Year 1904-1905—concluded.

Budget Head.	Direction.	Hyderabad Division.	Sukkur Division.	Nansahro Division	Forest Contour Survey Division.	Thar and Parkar Division.	Jerruck Division.	Total for Forest year 1904-1905
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
EXPENDITURE—contd								
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS—contd.								
<i>V—Rent of leased Forests and Payments to Shareholders in Forests managed by Government</i>								
Total, A-V ..								
VI—Live Stock, Stores, Tools and Plant—								
a. Purchase of cattle ..	.....	100 0 0	476 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	576 0 0
b. Feed and keep of cattle ..	.....	2 9 6	253 7 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	255 0 8
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant ..	109 6 0	499 4 0	168 9 3	24 12 0	251 8 0	.....	125 1 0	1,176 8 3
Total, A-VI ..	109 6 0	601 13 6	897 0 5	24 12 0	251 8 0	.....	125 1 0	2,009 8 11
VII—Communications and Buildings—								
a. Roads and bridges ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Buildings ..	.....	849 14 5	1,314 13 4	50 0 0	.....	.....	752 11 11	2,967 7 8
c. Other works ..	.....	1,367 5 9	2,982 4 9	257 8 0	.....	.....	2,554 2 4	7,161 5 10
Total, A-VII ..	.....	2,317 4 2	4,297 2 1	307 8 0	.....	.....	2,306 15 3	10,128 13 8
VIII—Organisation, Improvement, and Extension of Forest—								
a. Demarcation ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Cost of Settlements, Compensation for land and rights ..	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0
c. Surveys ..	.....	168 5 7	.....	167 4 11	1,656 11 0	.....	141 0 0	1,180 0 6
d. Working Plans ..	850 7 7	772 14 1	608 2 9	730 13 5	.....	.....	887 1 6	3,949 8 4
e. Sowing and planting ..	.....	1,281 1 8	3,637 12 0	120 7 9	.....	.....	435 5 5	5,474 19 10
f. Protection from fire ..	.....	.....	289 8 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	289 8 8
g. Other works ..	.....	1,166 8 11	75 15 2	1,043 13 0	.....	.....	978 2 7	3,254 7 8
Total, A-VIII ..	850 7 6	3,042 8 1	4,661 6 2	1,727 14 3	1,656 11 0	.....	2,159 9 6	14,098 3 7
IX.—Miscellaneous—								
a. Law charges ..	.....	9 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 4 0
b. Other charges ..	.....	1,010 11 7	1,760 10 4	911 5 9	.....	.....	763 1 5	4,485 13 1
c. Industrial Exhibits ..	.....	54 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 15 0	81 7 0
Total, A-IX ..	.....	1,065 15 7	1,760 10 4	911 5 9	.....	.....	790 0 5	4,608 0 1
TOTAL, A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS ..								
	959 13 7	7,439 1 6	17,768 13 11	3,108 3 0	1,908 3 0	.....	6,038 5 8	32,122 8 8
B.—ESTABLISHMENTS.								
I—Salaries,								
a. Conservators ..	10,698 12 11	7,050 0 0	3,600 0 0	4,600 0 0	800 0 0	.....	6,486 10 8	33,135 7 7
b. Superior Officers ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ..	.....	8,419 15 2	15,433 0 11	7,549 3 2	.....	540 0 0	10,126 0 11	42,068 4 2
d. Office Establishments ..	3,839 2 5	1,655 5 11	1,784 2 3	1,565 1 9	199 8 9	.....	1,531 14 2	10,649 2 3
e. Deputation and Special Allowances ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
f. Exchange Compensation Allowance—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1. Conservators ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Deputy Conservators ..	668 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405 7 0	1,074 2 0
3. Assistant Conservators ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Extra Assistant Conservators ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-I ..	16,200 10 4	17,125 5 1	20,797 3 2	13,614 4 11	999 8 9	540 0 0	18,550 0 9	86,827 1 0
II.—Travelling Allowances—								
a. Conservators ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
b. Superior Officers ..	2,218 7 11	1,677 1 5	900 0 0	956 0 0	200 12 11	.....	1,800 0 0	7,753 2 3
c. Subordinate Forest and Depot Establishments ..	.....	602 13 1	1,109 13 2	722 0 7	.....	.....	1,001 10 4	3,439 6 2
d. Office Establishments ..	1,458 12 10	587	698 0 0	603 15 9	53 13 0	.....	620 6 2	4,020 8 4
Total, B-II ..	3,677 4 9	2,868 3 1	2,695 13 2	2,287 0 4	238 9 11	.....	3,431 0 6	15,212 15 9
III.—Contingencies—								
a. Stationery ..	13 0 9	91 11 0	4 13 4	74 0 9	13 10 6	.....	188 10 6	833 14 10
b. Carriage of Tents and Records ..	434 13 1	245 7 7	239 7 7	234 9 6	71 2 0	.....	273 4 0	1,497 11 9
c. Rents, Rates and Taxes ..	920 0 0	312 0 0	93 14 6	260 0 0	75 0 0	.....	446 0 0	2,066 14 6
d. Pay of Police guards ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
e. Official Postage ..	215 5 6	272 2 0	455 8 0	333 1 0	20 0 0	.....	332 1 6	1,678 2 0
f. Sundries ..	318 8 0	220 1 0	240 10 3	250 0 7	26 10 3	.....	200 8 6	1,310 7 1
Payments to Officers of other Provinces ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, B-III ..	1,901 11 4	1,201 6 1	1,034 5 8	1,151 11 10	206 6 9	.....	1,447 8 6	6,943 2 2
TOTAL, B.—ESTABLISHMENTS ..								
	20,779 10 5	21,194 14 2	24,527 6 0	17,068 1 1	1,459 9 5	540 0 0	23,428 9 9	1,06,933 2 11
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE ..								
	21,739 8 0	28,633 15 9	36,396 3 11	20,161 4 1	3,367 13 5	540 0 0	30,366 15 5	1,41,106 11 7

FORM No. 62.—Annual Account Current for the Forest year 1904-1905.

NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Opening Balance	442 13 5	By 1. Refunds and Drawbacks—		
„ VIII. Assessed Taxes—Income Tax—			Refunds—		
Deductions by Government from Salaries and Pensions	1,930 15 9	Divided Heads, Forests... ..	.....	1,048 0 2
Tax on other sources of Income, Recoveries by Revenue authorities	„ 11. Forest (as per Annual Summary, Form No. 61)	.....	3,37,805 0 3
„ IX. Forest (as per Annual Summary, Form No. 61)	8,07,021 5 11	„ 14. Interest on other Obligations—		
„ XII. Interest—Interest on arrears of Revenue...	Savings Bank Deposits—		
„ XXV. Miscellaneous—			Interest on Forest Officers' Provident Fund ... ..	.....	939 4 4
Sale-proceeds of Stores and Materials (Provincial)	„ 32. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous Refunds—		
Unclaimed Deposits—			Lapsed Deposits ... ..	.....	792 5 0
Lapsed Deposits	637 1 0	Miscellaneous and rewards to Officers attending examinations ... ..	.....	52 4 0
„ Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—			„ Civil Deposits—		
Widows' Branch	112 13 4	Forest Deposits ... ..	.....	51,535 4 3
Life Assurance Branch	80 15 9	Revenue Deposits ... ..	.....	80 5 9
„ Civil Deposits—			„ Advances Recoverable—		
Forest Deposits	71,526 9 7	Forest Advances ... ..	.....	1,84,637 2 6
„ Advances Recoverable—			Tentage Advances ... ..	.....	.....
Forest Advances	1,82,431 9 4	Objection Book Advances... ..	.....	1,150 0 0
Tentage Advances	243 5 4	„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....	4,267 11 8
Objection Book Advances	1,030 0 0	„ Cheques and Bills—Departmental Cheques—		
„ Cash Recoveries	4,267 11 8	Forests ... ..	.....	2,184 12 0
„ Cheques and Bills (Departmental Cheques) Forests...	3,61,738 6 11	„ Forest Remittances—		
„ Forest Remittances—			Remittances to Treasuries ... ..	.....	8,71,490 4 3
Remittances to Treasuries	255 4 7	Inter-departmental Transfers ... ..	.....	1,497 0 0
Inter-departmental Transfers	19,681 3 11	„ Other Remittances—Mint Remittances ... ..	.....	1 0 0
Accounts Current—			„ 33 Famine Relief—		
„ Account between Bombay and Post Office—			Relief given at the houses of the people ... ..	.....	—62 9 0
Postal Fund Deductions	35 0 0	Accounts Current—		
„ Account between India and Bombay—			By Account between Bombay and Military, Bombay—		
III. Items adjustable by India—			IV. Items adjustable by Military ... ..	.....	.....
„ Account between Bombay and P. W. D., Bombay—			„ Account between Bombay and P. W. D., Bombay—		
IV. Items adjustable by P. W. D.—			(Ordinary Branches)—		
Payments into Treasuries by Civil Officers on account of P. W. D.	866 1 4	„ IV. Items adjustable by P. W. D.—		
Miscellaneous	Inter-departmental Transfers ... ..	.....	.....
„ Forest Officers' Provident Fund	6,472 13 1	Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	4 1 4
			„ Account between Bombay and P. W. D. (Railway Branches—Railway)—		
			IV. Items adjustable by P. W. D.—		
			Closing Balance .. ..	.....	791 14 5
Total	14,58,264 2 11	Total .. ..	.....	14,58,264 2 11

FORM No. 62.—Annual Account Current for the Forest year 1904-1905—continued.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
CENTRAL CIRCLE.					
To Opening Balance	878 3 0	By 1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—Re- funds—		
„ VIII.—Assessed Taxes—Income Tax—			• Divided Heads, Forest ... ..	.....	1,212 2 10
Deductions by Government from Salaries and Pensions	2,601 7 7	„ 11.—Forest (as per Annual Sum- mary, Form No. 61) ... ..	.....	6,20,687 5 0
Tax on other sources of Income, recoveries by Revenue author- ities	„ 14.—Interest on other Obliga- tions—		
„ IX.—Forest (as per Annual Summary, Form No. 61)	5,11,874 7 4	Savings Bank Deposits—		
„ XII.—Interest—			Interest on Forest Officers' Provident Fund ... ..	.....	2,252 13 5
Interest on Arrears of Revenue	„ 32.—Miscellaneous—		
„ XXII.—Receipts, etc.—			Travelling Allowance to Officers attending examinations ... ..	.....	88 8 0
Officers lent to Foreign Service	„ Civil Deposits—Forest Deposits ...	.....	24,632 7 10
Officers on other Foreign Service	.. .	5 18 3	Revenue Deposits ... ..	.....	170 0 0
„ XXV.—Miscellaneous—			„ Advances Recoverable—		
Sale-proceeds of Stores and Materials (Provincial)	Forest Advances ... ..	.....	3,73,237 14 3
Unclaimed Deposits—Other Deposits	217 9 10	Tentage Advances ... ..	.....	.....
„ Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—			Objection Book Advances ... ..	.....	1,437 8 0
Widows' Branch	1,229 8 0	„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	...	10,561 0 0
Life Assurance Branch	„ Cheques and Bills—Departmental Cheques—		
„ Civil Deposits—			Forests ... ..	.....	.....
Forest Deposits	31,346 0 6	„ Forest Remittances—		
„ Advances Recoverable—			Remittances to Treasuries ... ..	.....	4,89,833 0 8
Forest Advances	3,70,642 2 3	Inter-departmental Transfers ...		651 5 4
Tentage Advances	133 5 0	„ 33.—Famine Relief—		
Objection Book Advances	1,033 8 0	VI.—Miscellaneous—		
„ Cash Recoveries	10,561 0 0	Grass Operations ... ..	...	46,393 7 11
„ Cheques and Bills (Departmental Cheques) Forests	5,86,287 12 1	Accounts Current—		
„ Forest Remittances—			By Account between Bombay and Military, Bombay—		
Remittances to Treasuries	65 10 3	IV.—Items adjustable by Military ... ..	.....	.....
Inter-departmental Transfers	89,978 6 5	„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department, Bombay— (Ordinary Branches)—		
Accounts Current—			„ IV.—Items adjustable by Public Works Department—		
To Account between Bombay and Post Office—			Inter-departmental Transfers ..	...	362 14 0
Postal Fund Deductions	851 6 2	Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....
„ Account between India and Bombay— III.—Items adjustable by India—			„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department—		
Forest Surveys	4,565 12 3	IV.—Items adjustable by Public Works Department—		
„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department, Bombay—			Inter-departmental Transfers ..	...	362 14 0
IV.—Items adjustable by Public Works Department—			Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....
Payments into Treasuries by Civil Officers on ac- count of Public Works Department	1,070 10 11	„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department—		
Miscellaneous	(Railway Branches)—Railway—		
„ Forest Officers' Provident Fund	9,656 14 11	IV.—Items adjustable by Public Works Department ... ..	.....	.....
			Closing Balance ... ..	.....	523 13 6
Total	15,71,994 4 9	Total ...	.....	15,71,994 4 9

FORM No. 62.—Annual Account Current for the Forest year 1904-1905—continued.

SOUTHERN CIRCLE.		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
10 Opening Balance ... ..	.....	(a) 497	14 8	By 1. Refunds and Drawbacks— Refunds—		
„ VIII Assessed Taxes—Income Tax—				Divided Heads, Forest ... ..	.....	1,366 7 2
Deductions by Government from Salaries and Pensions	2,207 11 11			„ 11. Forest (as per Annual Sum- mary Form No. 61) .. ..	.....	8,61,276 3 4
Tax on other sources of Income—Recoveries by Revenue Authorities	133 4 11			„ 14. Interest on other Obliga- tions—		
		2,341	0 10	Savings Bank Deposits—		
„ IX. Forest (as per Annual Summary Form No. 61)... ..	.....	13,84,404	3 2	Interest on Forest Officers Provident Fund	100 0 0	393 4 8
„ XII. Interest—				„ 19. Law and Justice—Jails chiefly for live-stock, tools and plant—		
Interest on Miscellaneous other accounts ... ..	.....	538	9 9	Law and Justice Cantonment misc charges—District Jails,	8 12 0	108 12 0
„ XXV. Miscellaneous—				„ 32. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous Refunds—		
Sale-proceeds of Stores and Materials (Provincial) ... ..	.....			Lapsed Deposits	3,625 6 7	
Unclaimed Deposits—Other Deposits ... ..	.....	279	2 8	Miscellaneous Rewards for Proficiency in Oriental languages	500 0 0	
„ Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—				Travelling Allowance to Offi- cers attending Examination,	893 0 0	4,519 6 7
Widows' Branch	108 5 4			„ Civil Deposits—Forest Deposits ..	47,994 8 1	
Life Assurance Branch... ..	135 9 7			„ Revenue Deposits	500 0 0	48,494 8 1
		243	14 11	„ Advances Recoverable—		
„ Civil Deposits—Forest Deposits ...	.....	42,126	0 1	Forest Advances	5,75,452 6 3	
„ Advances Recoverable—				Tentage Advances	400 0 0	
Forest Advances	5,38,364 7 11			Objection Book Advances	2,042 10 8	5,77,895 0 11
Tentage Advances... ..	12 0 0			„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....	8,799 10 5
Objection Book Advances	2,033 8 0			„ Cheques and Bills—Departmental Cheques—		
		5,40,409	15 11	Forests ... ..	.....	5,643 4 0
„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.....	8,799	10 5	„ Forest Remittances—		
„ Cheques and Bills (Departmental Cheques), Forest ... ..	.....	9,31,917	1 10	Remittances to Treasuries	8,79,379 12 2	
„ Forest Remittances—				Inter-departmental Transfers... ..	197 13 4	8,79,577 9 6
Remittances to Treasuries	57 14 9			Accounts Current—		
Inter-departmental Transfers ...	4,567 13 6			By Account between Bombay and Military, Bombay—		
Accounts Current—				IV. Items adjustable by Military	29 4 0	
„ Account between Bombay and Post Office—				Do. Bengal. do. Mis	2,518 1 2	2,547 5 2
Postal Fund Deductions .. ..	..	758	2 10	„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department, Bombay—(Ordinary Branch- es)—		
„ Account between India and Bom- bay—				„ IV. Items adjustable by Public Works Department—		
III. Items adjustable by India—				Inter-departmental Trans- fers .. ..	.....	2,718 6 7
„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department, Bombay—				Do. Military ... ..	.....	5,483 2 0
IV. Items adjustable by Public Works Department—				„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department (Railway Branches), S. M. Rail- way—		
Payments into Treasuries by Civil Officers on account of Public Works Department, Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	1,564	4 0	IV. Items adjustable by Pub- lic Works Department .. ..	.....	4,93,296 15 9
„ Forest Officers' Provident Fund	.....	6,621	11 1	„ Account between Bombay and Madras—		
				IV. Items adjustable by Madras—Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	82,097 9 0
				Closing Balance ... ..	.....	393 15 3
Total ..	.....	29,25,110	8 5	Total ...	.....	29,25,110 8 5

FORM No. 62.—Annual Account Current for the Forest year 1904-1905—concluded.

SIND CIRCLE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Opening Balance	198 1 11	By 1. Refunds and Drawbacks— Refunds—		
„ VIII. Assessed Taxes—Income Tax—			Divided Heads, Forest ...	.....	208 2 7
Deductions by Government from Salaries and Pensions	823 0 10	„ 11. Forest (as per Annual Sum- mary Form No. 61) ...	.. ..	1,41,105 11 7
Tax on other sources of Income, Recoveries by Revenue authorities	4,06,954 0 0	„ 14. Interest on other Obliga- tions—		
„ IX. Forest (as per Annual Summary Form No. 61)	Savings Bank Deposits—		
„ XII. Interest—			Interest on Forest Officers' Provident Fund... ..	.....	519 11 8
Interest on Arrears of Revenue.	„ 32. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous Refunds—		
„ XXV. Miscellaneous—			Lapsed Deposits ... ..	.....	.....
Sale-proceeds of Stores and Materials (Provincial)	„ Civil Deposits—Forest Deposits ...	.....	16,945 12 9
Unclaimed Deposits—Other Deposits	„ Advances Recoverable—		
„ Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—			Forest Advances ... ..	.....	67,331 13 4
Widows' Branch	67 11 0	Tentage Advances .. ..	...	.....
Life Assurance Branch	Objection Book Advances	.. ..	25 0 0
„ Civil Deposits (Forest Deposits)	36,992 15 7	„ Cash Recoveries ... ..	.. ..	2,494 6 0
„ Advances Recoverable—			„ Cheques and Bills (Departmental Cheques) Forests .. ..	.....	.....
Forest Advances	66,376 4 5	„ Forest Remittances—		
Tentage Advances	Remittances to Treasuries ..	.....	4,40,959 4 1
Objection Book Advances	25 0 0	Inter-departmental Transfers.	.....	.....
„ Cash Recoveries	2,494 6 0	Accounts Current—		
„ Cheques and Bills (Departmental Cheques) Forest	1,54,816 14 2	By Account between Bombay and Military, Bombay—		
Forest Remittances—			IV. Items adjustable by Mili- tary ... ..	.....	.....
Remittances to Treasuries	9 13 0	„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department— Bombay (Ordinary Branches)—		
Inter-departmental Transfers...	97 12 1	„ IV. Items adjustable by Public Works Depart- ment—		
Accounts Current—			Inter-departmental Transfers	.....	2,007 12 2
„ Account between Bombay and Post Office—			Miscellaneous ... ..	.. ..	.. ..
Postal Fund Deduction	„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department— (Railway Branches)— Railway—		
„ Account between India and Bombay—			IV. Items adjustable by Public Works Department	.. ..	.....
III. Items adjustable by India—			Closing Balance	.. ..	249 10 6
„ Account between Bombay and Public Works Department, Bombay—					
IV. Items adjustable by Public Works Department—					
Payments into Treasuries by Civil Officers on account of Public Works Department	248 10 0			
Miscellaneous			
„ Forest Officers' Provident Fund	2,802 11 8			
Total	6,71,847 4 8	Total ... ..	.. ..	6,71,847 4 8
GRAND TOTAL	66,27,216 4 9	GRAND TOTAL ... ..	.....	66,27,216 4 9

Form No. 63.—Revenue received and Outstandings on account of Revenue during 1904-1905.

Division.	Particulars.	Outstandings at commencement of year	Value of Sales and other Revenue during year.	Total.	Amount realized during year	Balance due to the Department at end of year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.							
North Thána.	Timber and other Forest Produce.	15,000 0 0	3,63,341 5 10	3,78,341 5 10	3,00,261 6 4	78,079 15 6	
Central Thána.	Do.	2,617 5 0	1,35,157 1 2	1,37,774 6 2	1,36,845 10 2	928 12 0	
South Thána.	Do.	.....	1,34,966 8 2	1,34,966 8 2	1,19,168 4 5	15,798 3 9	
Surat	Do.	.....	63,294 14 5	63,294 14 5	63,287 14 5	7 0 0	
Panch Maháls.	Do.	.....	1,74,718 11 11	1,74,718 11 11	1,69,090 7 11	5,628 4 0	
	Total	17,617 5 0	8,71,478 9 6	8,89,095 14 6	7,88,653 11 3	1,00,442 3 3	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.							
East Khán-desh.	Timber and other Forest Produce.	.....	1,28,584 11 4	1,28,584 11 4	1,28,594 11 4	.....
West Khán-desh.	Do.	.....	1,30,127 15 10	1,30,127 15 10	1,27,656 3 10	2,471 12 0	
Nasik	Do.	.....	67,663 4 1	67,663 4 1	67,294 8 1	368 12 0	
Ahmednagar	Do.	.....	17,370 0 2	17,370 0 2	17,370 0 2	.....
Poona	Do.	225 8 0	61,284 10 2	61,510 2 2	61,284 10 2	225 8 0	
Sítára	Do.	171 0 0	39,304 6 0	39,475 6 0	39,475 6 0	.....
Sholápur	Do.	.....	20,968 4 3	20,968 4 3	20,963 4 3	.....
Working Plans	Various sources	.....	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	.....
Direction	Do.	.....	125 8 0	125 8 0	125 8 0	.....
Famine Fodder	Do.	.....	1,17,020 12 2	1,17,020 12 2	48,420 12 2	68,600 0 0	
	Total	396 8 0	5,82,455 12 0	5,82,852 4 0	5,11,186 4 0	71,666 0 0	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.							
Kánara, North-ern.	Timber and other Forest Produce	96,703 15 10	5,46,428 7 4	6,43,132 7 2	5,08,169 7 5	1,34,962 15 9	
Kánara, South-ern.	Do.	22,987 11 7	3,67,856 13 0	3,90,841 8 7	3,33,596 2 2	57,248 6 5	
Kánara, West-ern.	Do.	11,780 12 4	1,15,660 9 1	1,27,441 5 5	1,09,804 3 1	17,637 2 4	
Belgaum	Do.	*33,182 1 10	3,01,718 1 2	3,34,900 3 0	3,03,709 14 3	31,190 4 9	* Rectification in last year's figures.
Dhárwár	Do.	787 1 0	53,780 13 6	54,567 14 6	53,732 13 6	835 1 0	
Bijápur	Do.	88 0 3	3,185 14 0	3,273 14 3	2,398 6 0	875 8 3	
Kolába	Do.	.....	73,433 14 3	73,433 14 3	72,946 14 3	487 0 0	
Ratnágiri	Do.	.....	636 14 8	633 14 8	636 14 8	.....
Working Plans	Various sources	.....	23 0 6	23 0 6	23 0 6	.....
Direction	Do.	.....	837 0 0	837 0 0	837 0 0	.....
	Total	1,65,629 10 10	14,63,561 7 6	16,29,091 2 4	13,85,854 11 10	2,43,236 6 6	† Includes Rs. 1,450-9-8 written off
SIND CIRCLE.							
Sukkur	Timber and other Forest Produce.	35,322 0 0	1,23,225 8 1	1,58,547 8 1	1,19,736 8 1	38,811 0 0	The outstandings under V. C. at close of the year amount to Rs. 38-4-0.
Naushahro	Do.	4,174 8 0	19,615 8 4	23,790 0 4	19,612 1 11	4,177 14 5	Do. Rs. 805-1-11.
Hyderabad	Do.	57,951 4 4	1,87,918 0 5	2,45,869 4 9	1,59,995 4 9	85,874 0 0	
Jerruck	Do.	24,336 0 0	1,02,264 6 0	1,26,600 6 0	84,304 0 8	42,296 5 4	
Thar and Pár-lar.	Do.	.....	6,627 3 0	6,627 3 0	6,627 3 0	.....
	Total	1,21,783 12 4	4,39,650 9 10	5,61,434 6 2	3,90,275 2 5	1,71,169 3 9	The outstandings under V. C. at close of the year amount to Rs. 843-5-11
GRAND TOTAL		3,05,327 4 2	33,57,146 6 0	36,62,473 11 0	30,75,969 13 6	5,86,503 13 6	

FORM No. 64.—Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for the Forest year 1904-1905

Division.	DEPARTMENT DESTOR.			DEPARTMENT CREDITOR.			BALANCE DUE.		REMARKS.
	At commencement of year	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.	At close of year	At commencement of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year	To Department (Outstandings).	By Department (Liabilities).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NORTHERN CIRCLE.									
<i>Contractors.</i>									
Surat	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	...	
North Thána	1,204 4 0	1,204 4 0	607 12 6	680 6 6	1,288 3 0	89 15 0	...	
Central Thána	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	79 12 0	88 12 0	79 12 0	...	
Total, Contractors	1,213 4 0	1,213 4 0	616 12 6	2,760 2 6	3,376 15 0	2,163 11 0	..	
<i>Disbursers</i>									
Panch Mahála	30,888 7 11	30,888 7 11	206 15 6	30,690 5 0	31,097 4 6	208 12 7	...	
Surat	52,782 12 0	52,789 12 0	2,127 0 9	51,725 5 3	53,852 6 0	1,062 10 0	...	
North Thána	29,696 3 7	29,696 3 7	517 10 4	30,243 11 0	30,761 5 4	1,065 1 9	...	
Central Thána	28,590 11 4	28,590 11 4	1,539 0 7	28,727 8 6	30,266 9 1	1,675 13 9	...	
South Thána	36,448 13 10	36,448 13 10	971 13 1	37,493 2 0	38,464 15 1	2,018 1 3	...	
Working Plans	2,804 4 8	2,804 4 8	43 13 2	2,797 0 3	2,845 13 5	41 8 9	...	
Total, Disbursers	1,81,213 5 4	1,81,218 5 4	5,411 5 5	1,81,877 0 0	1,87,238 5 5	6,070 0 1	...	
TOTAL, N. C.	1,82,431 9 4	1,82,431 9 4	6,023 1 11	1,84,637 2 6	1,90,665 4 5	8,233 11 1	...	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.									
<i>Contractors.</i>									
Famine Fodders	1,422 0 0	1,422 0 0	.....	1,422 0 0	1,422 0 0	.....	...
Total, Contractors	1,422 0 0	1,422 0 0	.....	1,422 0 0	1,422 0 0	.....	...
<i>Disbursers.</i>									
Famine Fodder	63,354 8 8	63,354 8 8	.....	64,033 12 11	64,033 12 11	679 9 3	...	
Khândesh, East	42,778 7 4	42,778 7 4	1,344 0 5	43,967 14 3	45,311 14 8	2,533 7 4	...	
Khândesh, West	54,216 14 4	54,216 14 4	1,406 8 3	54,445 6 8	55,851 14 11	1,635 0 7	...	
Nâsik	45,683 12 7	45,683 12 7	2,062 12 0	44,515 10 3	46,978 6 3	1,204 9 3	...	
Abmednagar	28,524 13 3	28,524 13 3	599 0 9	29,503 8 6	30,102 9 3	1,577 12 0	...	
Poons	66,395 8 8	66,395 8 8	1,892 0 7	68,303 1 1	68,194 1 3	1,708 9 0	...	
Sâtara	47,022 15 8	47,022 15 8	1,101 7 9	47,426 12 5	48,528 4 2	1,505 4 0	...	
Sholâpur	16,541 12 5	16,541 12 5	624 14 5	16,447 12 2	17,072 10 7	530 14 2	...	
Working Plans	4,701 10 4	4,701 10 4	99 1 4	4,773 0 0	4,872 1 4	170 7 0	...	
Total, Disbursers	3,69,220 2 3	3,69,220 2 3	9,129 13 6	3,71,815 14 3	3,80,945 11 9	11,725 9 6	...	
TOTAL, C. C.	3,70,642 2 3	3,70,642 2 3	9,129 13 6	3,73,237 14 3	3,82,307 11 9	11,725 9 6	...	

FORM No. 64.—Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Contractors and Disbursers for the Forest year 1904-1905—contd.

Division.	DEPARTMENT DEBTOR.			DEPARTMENT CREDITOR.			BALANCE DUE.		Remarks
	At commencement of year	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year	Payments made during year.	At close of year	To Department (Outstandings).	By Department (Liabilities).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.									
<i>Contractors.</i>									
Kánara, Northern	59,649 7 2	59,649 7 2	38,779 7 0	87,780 0 0	1,26,559 7 0	66,909 15 10	...	
Kánara, Southern	35,827 8 10	35,827 8 10	12,073 12 3	35,290 0 0	47,363 13 3	11,536 3 5	...	
Kánara, Western	11,001 9 5	11,001 9 5	2,174 11 8	20,354 0 0	22,528 11 8	11,527 2 3	...	
Belgaum	1,01,674 8 11	1,01,674 8 11	20,987 7 2	1,08,890 10 7	1,29,878 1 9	23,203 8 10	...	
Total, Contractors...	...	2,08,153 2 4	2,08,153 2 4	74,015 6 1	2,52,314 10 7	3,26,330 0 8	1,18,176 14 4	...	
<i>Disbursers.</i>									
Direction	26 13 8	26 13 8	.....	26 13 8	26 13 8	.....	...
Belgaum	48,148 10 5	48,148 10 5	1,952 13 2	48,183 15 1	50,136 12 2	1,988 1 9	...	
Bijápúr	8,867 11 11	8,867 11 11	203 15 0	8,974 0 0	9,177 15 0	310 3 1	...	
Dhárwár	23,525 6 4	23,525 6 4	1,034 4 9	23,550 0 8	24,534 5 5	1,058 15 1	...	
Kánara, Northern	93,622 9 9	93,622 9 9	4,658 5 2	86,657 8 4	91,315 13 6	.....	2,306 12 3	
Kánara, Southern	60,213 13 10	60,213 13 10	1,495 12 2	61,346 14 2	62,342 10 11	2,62 13 1	...	
Kánara, Western	41,746 13 2	41,746 13 2	2,433 15 7	40,920 0 0	43,353 15 7	1,607 2 5	...	
Kolába	49,827 4 2	49,827 4 2	1,932 12 10	49,273 0 0	51,255 13 10	1,428 8 8	...	
Ratnágurí	3,433 4 4	3,433 4 4	83 13 4	3,415 7 10	3,449 5 2	16 0 10	...	
Working Plans	798 14 0	798 14 0	15 5 0	790 0 0	805 5 0	6 7 0	...	
Total, Disbursers	3,30,211 5 7	3,30,211 5 7	13,811 1 7	3,23,137 11 8	3,36,948 13 3	9,044 3 11	2,306 12 3	
TOTAL, S. C.	5,38,364 7 11	5,38,364 7 11	87,826 7 8	5,75,452 6 3	6,63,278 13 11	1,27,221 2 3	2,306 12 3	
							1,21,914	6 0	
SIND CIRCLE.									
<i>Contractors.</i>									
Hyderabad	25 0 0	25 0 0	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	...	...
Sukkur	40 0 0	40 0 0	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	...	...
Total, Contractors	...	65 0 0	65 0 0	..	65 0 0	65 0 0	...	...
<i>Disbursers.</i>									
Forest Contour Survey	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	...
Jerruck	16,092 0 7	16,092 0 7	490 10 5	16,519 8 0	17,210 2 5	918 1 10	...	
Hyderabad	14,421 8 2	14,421 8 2	421 9 8	14,430 12 4	14,855 6 0	433 13 10	...	
Sukkur	25,901 11 7	25,901 11 7	318 5 2	26,520 14 0	26,839 3 2	937 7 7	...	
Naushahro	9,796 0 1	9,796 0 1	209 1 1	9,695 11 0	9,905 6 1	109 6 0	...	
Total, Disbursers	66,311 4 5	66,311 4 5	1,413 4 4	67,266 13 4	68,710 1 8	2,398 13 3	...	
Total, Sind	66,376 4 5	66,376 4 5	1,413 4 4	67,331 13 4	68,775 1 8	2,398 13 3	...	
GRAND TOTAL	1,57,814 7 11	1,57,814 7 11	1,04,427 11 5	12,07,659 4 4	13,45,086 15 9	1,47,273 7 10		

FORM No. 65.—Financial Results of the year 1904-1905.

Division.	TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCTS REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.		OTHER REVENUE.		FORMATION, PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF FORESTS.*	TOTAL.		Remarks.
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	Charges	Receipts.	Charges.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.								
Direction	.....	.....	50	199	45,794	50	45,993	
North Thana	45	142	3,04,412	5,091	38,800	3,04,457	44,033	
Central Thana	.....	414	1,43,601	6,538	38,854	1,43,601	45,860	
South Thana	460	9	1,21,593	5,611	42,077	1,22,053	47,697	
Surat	18	308	65,378	45,320	42,305	65,394	87,938	
Panch Mahals	.....	16	1,71,461	6,078	39,433	1,71,461	45,527	
Working Plans	.....	.....	1	6	16,024	1	16,030	
Forest Settlement Office, Thana	.....	.....	4	.....	4,586	4	4,586	
Total	523	889	8,06,498	69,043	2,67,873	8,07,021	8,37,805	
CENTRAL CIRCLE.								
East Khândesh	4,260	8,394	1,24,355	8,320	62,103	1,28,615	73,816	
West Khândesh	25,855	10,526	1,01,840	10,304	85,504	1,27,695	1,06,394	
Nasik	420	1,906	66,893	4,782	72,233	67,313	78,021	
Ahmednagar	236	1,536	17,146	2,123	49,948	17,382	53,007	
Poona	16,422	6,399	44,881	2,128	76,541	61,303	85,508	
Sâtara	10,220	6,859	29,268	2,823	74,050	39,488	82,747	
Sholâpur	—487	617	21,457	749	29,351	20,970	30,711	
Famine Grass and Grazing	47,352	60,884	1,068	11	48,023	48,420	1,08,923	
Total	1,04,278	91,621	4,06,908	81,249	4,97,817	5,11,186	6,20,687	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.								
Direction	.....	.....	837	82,947	2,548	837	35,495	
Kanara, Northern	4,57,585	1,72,177	50,187	28,085	54,005	5,07,772	2,49,217	
Kanara, Southern	2,87,924	1,33,547	45,649	19,595	26,308	3,33,573	1,79,450	
Kanara, Western	41,820	33,271	66,945	20,979	14,302	1,08,774	68,552	
Belgaum	2,30,774	1,41,387	72,936	15,737	23,217	3,03,710	1,80,341	
Dhârwar	25,863	25,076	27,871	1,324	13,298	53,738	39,688	
Bijapur	659	4,238	1,839	8,741	8,423	2,398	16,404	
Kolaba	.....	19	72,947	84,516	84,888	72,947	69,423	
Hatnâgri	.....	.....	687	2,071	2,081	687	4,152	
Working Plans	.....	.....	23	15,554	.....	23	18,554	
Total	10,44,533	5,09,715	3,39,871	1,72,499	1,79,062	13,84,404	8,61,276	
IND CIRCLE.								
Sukkur	440	11,556	1,27,607	18,046	17,860	1,28,047	42,462	
Naushahro	.....	7,133	23,864	7,738	37,446	23,864	24,317	
Hyderabad	889	9,732	1,61,375	10,594	18,563	1,62,264	33,809	
Jerruck	.....	11,024	86,152	11,518	13,328	86,152	86,964	
Thar and Pârkar	.....	180	6,627	180	180	6,627	540	
Contour Survey	.....	601	.....	738	2,500	.....	8,384	
Total	1,329	40,228	4,05,625	48,809	57,071	4,06,954	1,41,106	
GRAND TOTAL	10,59,683	6,42,451	19,58,902	8,16,600	10,01,223	31,09,565	19,09,874	